The Water Works and Sewer Board of the City of Winfield
Winfield, Alabama
PWSID #AL0000930
2026 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
(For the 2025 Drinking Water Period)

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants you to know:
The EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.
More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive materials and it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. *Inorganic contaminants,* such as salts and metals, which can naturally occur or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. *Pesticides and herbicides,* which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses. *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. *Radioactive contaminants,* which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Important Information About Lead:
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Water Works and Sewer Board of the City of Winfield is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Drinking Water Hotline or at bttp://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Notes:
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

MONITORING NON-COMPLIANCE NOTICE

The Winfield Water Works & Sewer Board is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During April - June 2025, we did not monitor disinfection byproducts (DBP) during the required time frame and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

We can assure you that the samples have been collected now and taken to the lab for testing and all came back clear of any other violations.

If you have any questions about the violation, you can contact Deanna Stell or Bobby Bryant at 205-487-2100 or via email at winfieldwaterworks@gmail.com.

Based on a study conducted by The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) with the approval of the EPA, a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Thus, monitoring for these contaminants was not required.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Action Level (or AL): The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements, a water system shall follow.

Treatment Technique (or TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of clarity.

Variances and Exemptions: ADEM or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Non-Detect (ND): Not detectable at testing limits.

Parts per Million (PPM): milligrams per liter (mg/l). One part per million corresponds to a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per Billion (PPB): micrograms per liter (ug/l). One part per billion corresponds to a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per Trillion (PPT): nanograms per liter (nanograms/l). One part per trillion corresponds to a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity.

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Standard Units (S.U.): pH of water measures the water's balances of acids and bases. Water with less than 6.5 could be acidic, soft, and corrosive. A pH greater than 8.5 could indicate that the water is hard.

NIA: Not applicable

FDA: Food and Drug Administration.

CDC: Centers for Disease Control.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency.

ADEM: Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old. This report contains results from the most recent monitoring which was performed in accordance with the regulatory schedule.

Table of Primary Contaminants

At high levels some primary contaminants are known to pose a health risks to humans. This table provides a quick glance of any primary contaminant detections.

CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED	CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED	CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED
Bacteriological			Selenium(ppb)	50	ND	Epichlorohydrin	TT	ND
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5%	ND	Thallium(ppb)	2	ND	Ethylbenzene(ppb)	700	ND
Turbidity	TT	0.16	**Organic Chemicals**			Ethylene dibromide(ppt)	50	ND
Fecal Coliform & E. coli	0	ND	Acrylamide	TT	ND	Glyphosate(ppb)	700	ND
Radiological			Alachlor(ppb)	2	ND	Haloacetic Acids(ppb)	60	ND
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4	ND	Atrazine(ppb)	3	ND	Heptachlor(ppt)	400	ND
Alpha emitters (pci/l)	15	ND	Benzene(ppb)	5	ND	Heptachlor epoxide(ppt)	200	ND
Combined radium (pci/l)	5	ND	Benzo(a)pyrene[PHAs](ppt)	200	ND	Hexachlorobenzene(ppb)	1	ND
Uranium(pci/l)	30	ND	Carbofuran(ppb)	40	ND	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene(ppb)	50	ND
Inorganic			Carbon Tetrachloride(ppb)	5	ND	Lindane(ppt)	200	ND
Antimony (ppb)	6	ND	Chlordane(ppb)	2	ND	Methoxychlor(ppb)	40	ND
Arsenic (ppb)	10	ND	Chlorobenzene(ppb)	100	ND	Oxamyl [Vydate](ppb)	200	ND
Asbestos (MFL)	7	ND	2,4-D	70	ND	Pentachlorophenol(ppb)	1	ND
Barium (ppm)	2	0.02	Dalapon(ppb)	200	ND	Picloram(ppb)	500	ND
Beryllium (ppb)	4	ND	Dibromochloropropane(ppt)	200	ND	PCBs(ppt)	500	ND
Bromate(ppb)	10	ND	0-Dichlorobenzene(ppb)	600	ND	Simazine(ppb)	4	ND
Cadmium (ppb)	5	ND	p-Dichlorobenzene(ppb)	75	ND	Styrene(ppb)	100	ND
Chloramines(ppm)	4	ND	1,2-Dichloroethane(ppb)	5	ND	Tetrachloroethylene(ppb)	5	ND
Chlorine(ppm)	4	2.50	1,1-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	7	ND	Toluene(ppm)	1	ND
Chlorine dioxide(ppb)	800	ND	Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	70	ND	TOC	TT	ND
Chlorite(ppm)	1	ND	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	100	ND	TTHM(ppb)	80	79.90
Chromium (ppb)	100	0.00	Dichloromethane(ppb)	5	ND	Toxaphene(ppb)	3	ND
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	ND	1,2-Dichloropropane(ppb)	5	ND	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)(ppb)	50	ND
Cyanide (ppb)	200	ND	Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate(ppb)	400	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene(ppb)	70	ND
Fluoride (ppm)	4	ND	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthlates(ppb)	6	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane(ppb)	200	ND
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	ND	Dinoseb(ppb)	7	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane(ppb)	5	ND
Mercury (ppb)	2	ND	Dioxin[2,3,7,8-TCDD](ppq)	30	ND	Trichloroethylene(ppb)	5	ND
Nitrate (ppm)	10	0.64	Diquat(ppb)	20	ND	Vinyl Chloride(ppb)	2	ND
Nitrite (ppm)	1	ND	Endothall(ppb)	100	ND	Xylenes(ppm)	10	ND
Total Nitrate & Nitrite	10	0.64	Endrin(ppb)	2	ND			

Table of Secondary and Unregulated Contaminants

Secondary Drinking Water Standards are guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. ADEM has Secondary Drinking Water Standards established in state regulations applicable to water systems required to monitor for the various components. **Unregulated contaminants** are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurance of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

CONTAMINANT	MCL	DETECT	CONTAMINANT	MCL	DETECT	CONTAMINANT	MCL	DETECT
Secondary								
Aluminum	0.2	0.50	Foaming Agents	0.5	ND	Silver	7	ND
Chloride	250	5.84	Iron	0.3	ND	Sulfate	250	20.2
Color (PCU)	15	ND	Magnesium	75	1.30	Total Dissolved Solids	500	94
Copper	1	ND	Odor (T.O.N.)	5	ND	Zinc	5	ND
Special								
Calcium	N/A	11.00	pH (SU)	N/A	ND	Temperature (*C)	N/A	ND
Carbon Dioxide	N/A	5.3	Sodium	N/A	8.40	Total Alkalinity	N/A	161
Manganese	0.05	ND	Specific Conductance (umhos)	N/A	150.00	Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	N/A	33

Our water system was required to monitor for a list of eighteen (18) PFAS contaminants during 2020. Since none of these contaminants were detected, we are not required to monitor these on a regular basis.

Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	Range			Amount Detected		Likely Source of Contamination
Bacteriological Contaminants January-December								
Turbidity	0	TT				0.16	NTU	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants January - December								
Barium	2	2	ND	-	0.02	0.02	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	0.60	-	2.50	2.50	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium	100	100	ND	-	0.00	0.00	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3	10 Sites AL=1.3	No. of Sites above action level 0			ND	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	0	10 Sites AL=15	No. of Sites above action level 0			ND	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	10	10	ND	-	0.64	0.64	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate & Nitrite	10	10	ND	-	0.64	0.64	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Organic Contaminants January - December								
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)	0	80	20.50	-	79.90	79.90	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Secondary Contaminants January - December								
Aluminum	N/A	0.2	0.35	-	0.50	0.50	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits or as a result of treatment with water additives
Chloride	N/A	250	ND	-	5.84	5.84	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of agricultural runoff
Magnesium	N/A	0.05	ND	-	1.30	1.30	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N/A	250	15.00	-	20.20	20.20	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids	N/A	500	38.00	-	94.00	94.00	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Special Contaminants January - December								
Calcium	N/A	N/A	ND	-	11.00	11.00	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbon Dioxide	N/A	N/A	ND	-	5.30	5.30	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N/A	N/A	ND	-	8.40	8.40	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment
Specific Conductance	N/A	<500	110.00	-	150.00	150.00	umhos	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Total Alkalinity	N/A	N/A	27.00	-	161.00	161.00	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	N/A	N/A	ND	-	33.00	33.00	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives

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What's the Quality of My Water?

The Water Works and Sewer Board of the City of Winfield is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. Our goal is to provide you with a consistent and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water sources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report covers January 1 through December 31, 2025.

Our water sources are surface water from Luxapalilla Creek and two (2) groundwater wells which produce water from the Pottsville aquifer. We treat our water by the use of sedimentation, flocculation, filtration, and chlorine disinfection. Our water system includes eight (8) tanks with a total capacity of 2.5 million gallons. We provide water to a total of approximately 3000 customers.

We have developed a Source Water Assessment Plan that assists in protecting our water sources. This plan provides additional information such as potential sources of contamination. It includes a susceptibility analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible to contaminating the water source. A copy of the plan is available in our office for review during regular business hours, or you may purchase a copy upon request for a nominal reproduction fee.

We regularly maintain a monthly Bacteriological Sampling Plan and a Back-flow Prevention Plan. Our Drought Contingency Plan is available at the water office for review upon request. Please help us make these efforts worthwhile by protecting our source water. Carefully follow instructions on pesticides and herbicides you use for your lawn and garden, and properly dispose of household chemicals, paints, and waste oil.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Thursday of each month at 5:30 PM at the water board office. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Deanna Stell or Bobby Bryant at 205-487-2100 or via email at winfieldwaterworks@gmail.com.

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