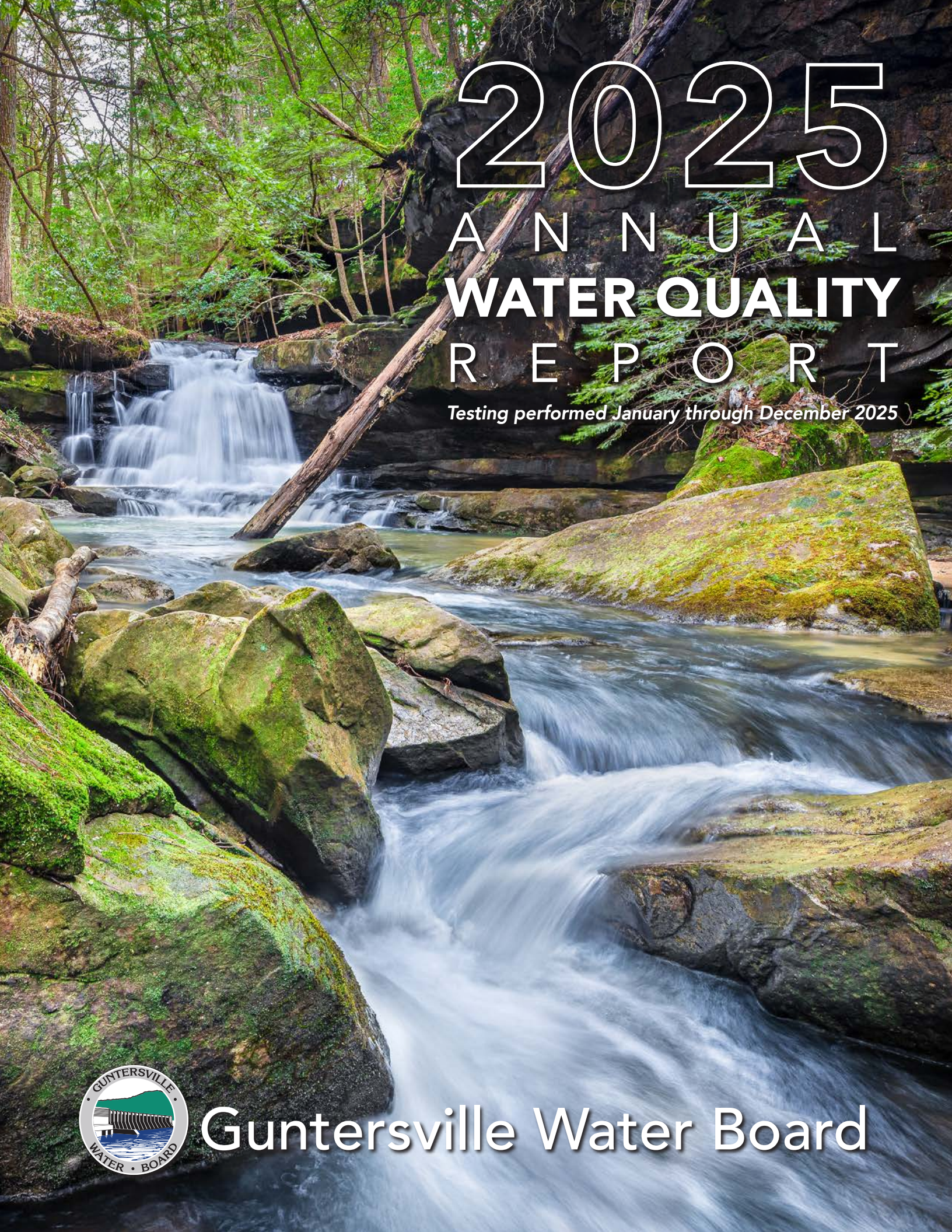

2025 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Testing performed January through December 2025

Guntersville Water Board

Source Water Assessment

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Guntersville Water Board has completed a Source Water Assessment plan that will assist in protecting our water sources. This plan provides additional information such as potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-suspectible to contamination of the water source. Public notification has been completed and the plan has been approved by ADEM. A copy of the report is available in our office for review during normal business hours, or you may purchase a copy upon request for a nominal reproduction fee.

Water Notes

Guntersville relies on surface water from the Tennessee River Brown's Creek embayment on Lake Guntersville at Sunset Treatment Plant and one groundwater well for our drinking water supply. We also purchase water from MUB-Albertville (surface water from Short Creek) to supply to our customers on Sand Mountain. Guntersville Water Board supplies drinking water to the customers of Asbury Water Authority in the Asbury-Martling community.

Number of Customers: Approximately 4,700
Storage Capacity: 10 tanks (4,950,000 gls)
Distribution System: 120 miles of water mains

We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. For more information regarding this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Bay Chandler, General Manager, at 256-582-5931.

Safe Drinking Water Act

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was signed into law on December 16, 1974. The purpose of the law is to assure that the nation's water supply systems serving the public meet minimum national standards for the protection of public health. The SDWA directed the U.S. Environmental Protection agency (EPA) to establish national drinking water standards. The 1996 Amendments to the SDWA created a need for Consumer Confidence Reports (Annual Water Quality Reports) to reveal to consumers the detected amounts of contaminants in their drinking water.

Information About Lead

Lead in drinking water is rarely found in source water but is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Use only water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. 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. These recommended actions are very important to the health of your family.

Lead levels in your drinking water are likely to be higher if:

- Your home or water system has lead pipes, or
- Your home has faucets or fittings made of brass which contains some lead, or
- Your home has copper pipes with lead solder and you have naturally soft water, and
- Water often sits in the pipes for several hours.

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 Safe Drinking Water hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

More information about contaminants to drinking water and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

General Information About Drinking Water

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. MCL's, defined in a List of Definitions in this report, are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 material, 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 be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water run-off, 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 run-off, 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons 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. People at risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

This water system also tests our source water for pathogens, such as Cryptosporidium and Giardia. These pathogens can enter the water from animal or human waste. For people who may be immuno-compromised, a guidance document developed jointly by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Center for Disease Control is available online at www.epa.gov/safewater/crypto.html or from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. This language does not indicate the presence of cryptosporidium in our drinking water. All test results were well within state and federal standards.

Based on a study conducted by 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.

GUNTERSVILLE WATER BOARD

www.gvillewater.com

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Detections	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	NO	Range 2.0–2.8	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	NO	Range ND–0.15	0.80	1.00	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity (NTU)	NO	Highest 0.10	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	NO	0.5–1.6	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Barium (ppm)	NO	0.02	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (in distribution)	NO	0.150* (0.0069–0.25)	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppm) (in distribution)	NO	ND* (ND–0.0036)	0	AL=.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	NO	0.67	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from factories
Nitrate (ppm)	NO	ND	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	LRAA 52.0 (25.0–71.0)	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids] (ppb)	NO	LRAA 42.5 (21.0–49.0)	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants					
Chloroform (ppb)	NO	13.0	70	N/A	Naturally occurring; result of discharge or runoff
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NO	5.60	0	N/A	Naturally occurring; result of discharge or runoff
Secondary Contaminants					
Aluminum (ppm)	NO	0.029	N/A	0.2	Natural erosion or from water treatment
Chloride (ppm)	NO	13.9	N/A	250	Naturally occurring or from runoff
Hardness (ppm)	NO	78.1	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring or from water treatment
pH (S.U.)	NO	7.0	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring or from water treatment
Sodium (ppm)	NO	8.4	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate (ppm)	NO	10.8	N/A	250	Naturally occurring; result of discharge or runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	NO	97.0	N/A	500	Naturally occurring; result of discharge or runoff
Zinc (ppm)	NO	0.025	N/A	5	Natural erosion; discharge; runoff from landfills

*Figure shown is 90th percentile of latest round of sampling and number of sites exceeding the Action Level (AL) = 0

Cryptosporidium and Giardia

This water system also tests or raw water source for pathogens, such as *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* are common in the environment, including in surface water, and the finding of an occasional oocyst in raw, unfinished water is not unusual. These pathogens can enter the water from animal or human waster.
Any Cryptosporidium or Giardia in our raw source water is treated and/or removed at our water treatment plant by effective filtration and disinfection processes.
Cryptosporidium has not been detected in our finished drinking water.

Detections in Raw Water

Cryptosporidium	Giardia
ND	ND

For people who may be immuno-compromised, a guidance document developed by the Environmental Protection Agency is available online at *www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-10/documents/cryptosporidium-report.pdf* or from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Unregulated Contaminant Rule 4 (UCMR4) Contaminants (in ppb)

Contaminants	Level Detected	Contaminants	Level Detected
Germanium	ND	Tribufos	ND
Manganese	ND–17.3	1-butanol	ND–13.9
Alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane	ND	2-methoxyethanol	ND
Chlorpyrifos	ND	2-propen-1-ol	ND
Dimethipin	ND	Butylated hydroxyanisole	ND
Ethoprop	ND	O-toluidine	ND
Oxyfluorfen	ND	Quinoline	ND–0.05
Profenofos	ND	Total organic carbon (TOC)	2760–3920
Tebuconazole	ND	Bromide	ND–23.6
Total permethrin (cis- & trans-)	ND		
Bromochloroacetic Acid	2.02–3.90	Monobromoacetic Acid	ND
Bromodichloroacetic Acid	2.12–3.70	Monochloroacetic Acid	ND
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	ND–0.76	Tribromoacetic Acid	ND
Dibromoacetic Acid	ND–1.4	Trichloroacetic Acid	7.22–19.8
Dichloroacetic Acid	7.61–21.2		
Anatoxin-a	ND	Cylindrospermopsin	ND

Below is a list of PFAS contaminants our system monitored during 2025 and the results of that monitoring.
For more information on PFAS contaminants, please refer to *www.epa.gov/pfas*.

PFAS Contaminants (in ppb)

Abbrev.	Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Detected	Abbrev.	Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Detected
11Cl-PF3OUdS	11Cl-PF3OUdS (11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid)	—	—	ND	PFDoA	Perfluorododecanoic acid	—	—	ND
9Cl-PF3ONS	9Cl-PF3ONS (9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid)	—	—	ND	PFHpA	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	—	—	ND
ADONA	ADONA (4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid)	—	—	ND	PFHxS	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	0.010	0.010	ND
HFPO-DA	HFPO-DA (Hexaflouropropylene oxide dimer acidA)	0.010	0.010	ND	PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid	0.010	0.010	ND
NEtFOSAA	NEtFOSAA (N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid)	—	—	ND	PFOS	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	0	0.004	0.0014–0.0023
NMeFOSAA	NMeFOSAA (N-methylperfluorooctanessulfonamidoacetic acid)	—	—	ND	PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid	0	0.004	0.0014–0.0022
PFBS	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	—	—	0.0019–0.0027	PFTeDA	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	—	—	ND
PFDA	Perfluorodecanoic acid	—	—	ND	PFTrDA	Perfluorotridecanoic acid	—	—	ND
PFHxA	Perfluorohexanoic acid	—	—	ND–0.0016	PFUnA	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	—	—	ND

TVA Herbicide Results (in ppm)

Contaminant	Date Sampled	Result
Copper	7/16/2025	0.0010
Copper	8/14/2024	ND

Monitoring Schedule

Guntersville Water Board routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, using EPA approved methods and a State certified laboratory. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. This report contains results from the most recent monitoring which was performed in accordance with the regulatory schedule. All test results were well within state and federal standards.

The following table is a list of *Primary Drinking Water Contaminants*, *Unregulated Contaminants, and Secondary Contaminants* for which our water system routinely monitors according to our regulatory schedule. These contaminants were *not* detected in your drinking water unless they are listed in the *Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants*.

Standard List of Primary Drinking Water Contaminants

CONTAMINANT	MCL	UNIT OF MSMT	DETECTIONS
Bacteriological Contaminants			
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	Present/Absent	Absent
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	Present/Absent	Absent
Turbidity	TT	NTU	0.10
Cryptosporidium	TT	Calc.organisms/l	ND
Radiological Contaminants			
Beta/photon emitters	4	mrem/yr	ND
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l	ND
Combined radium	5	pCi/l	ND
Uranium	30	pCi/l	ND
Inorganic Contaminants			
Antimony	6	ppb	ND
Arsenic	10	ppb	ND
Asbestos	7	MFL	ND
Barium	2	ppm	0.024
Beryllium	4	ppb	ND
Cadmium	5	ppb	ND
Chromium	100	ppb	ND
Copper – 90th percentile	AL=1.3	ppm	0.0069–0.25
Cyanide	200	ppb	ND
Fluoride	4	ppm	56.0–0.67
Lead – 90th percentile	AL=15	ppb	ND–0.0036
Mercury	2	ppb	ND
Nitrate	10	ppm	0.14–1.6
Nitrite	1	ppm	ND
Selenium	.05	ppm	ND
Thallium	.002	ppm	ND
Organic Contaminants			
2,4-D	70	ppb	ND
Acrylamide	TT	TT	ND
Alachlor	2	ppb	ND
Benzene	5	ppb	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200	ppt	ND
Carbofuran	40	ppb	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb	ND
Chlordane	2	ppb	ND
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb	ND
Dalapon	200	ppb	ND
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt	ND
1,2–Dichlorobenzene	1000	ppb	ND
1,4–Dichlorobenzene (para)	75	ppb	ND
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb	ND
1,2–Dichloroethane	5	ppb	ND
1,1–Dichloroethylene	7	ppb	ND
cis-1,2–Dichloroethylene	70	ppb	ND
trans-1,2–Dichloroethylene	100	ppb	ND
Dichloromethane	5	ppb	ND
1,2–Dichloropropane	5	ppb	ND
Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	ppb	ND
Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6	ppb	ND
Dinoseb	7	ppb	ND
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	ppq	ND
Diquat	20	ppb	ND
Endothall	100	ppb	ND
Endrin	2	ppb	ND
Epichlorohydrin	TT	TT	ND
Ethylbenzene	700	ppb	ND
Ethylene dibromide	50	ppt	ND
Glyphosate	700	ppb	ND
Heptachlor	400	ppt	ND
Heptachlor epoxide	200	ppt	ND
Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb	ND
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb	ND
Lindane	200	ppt	ND
Methoxychlor	40	ppb	ND
Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb	ND
Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.5	ppb	ND
Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb	ND
Picloram	500	ppb	ND
Simazine	4	ppb	ND
Styrene	100	ppb	ND
Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb	ND
Toluene	1	ppm	ND
Toxaphene	3	ppb	ND
2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50	ppb	ND
1,2,4–Trichlorobenzene	.07	ppm	ND
1,1,1–Trichloroethane	200	ppb	ND
1,1,2–Trichloroethane	5	ppb	ND
Trichloroethylene	5	ppb	ND
Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb	ND
Xylenes	10	ppm	ND
Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts			
Chlorine	4	ppm	2.0–2.8
Chlorite	1	ppm	ND–0.15
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	80	ppb	25.0–71.0
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	60	ppb	21.0–49.0

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Alkalinity, Total (as CA, Co_3)	Copper	Manganese	Specific Conductance
Aluminum	Corrosivity	Odor	Sulfate
Calcium, as Ca	Foaming agents (MBAS)	Nickel	Total Dissolved Solids
Carbon Dioxide	Hardness	pH	Zinc
Chloride	Iron	Silver	
Color	Magnesium	Sodium	

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Aldicarb	Chloroethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	N–Propylbenzene
Aldicarb Sulfone	Chloroform	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	1,1,1,2–Tetrachloroethane
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Chloromethane	Isoprpylbenzene	1,1,2,2–Tetrachloroethane
Aldrin	O–Chlorotoluene	P-Isopropyltoluene	Tetrachloroethene
Bromoacetic Acid	P–Chlorotoluene	M-Dichlorobenzene	Trichloroacetic Acid
Bromobenzene	Dibromochloromethane	Methomyl	1,2,3–Trichlorobenzene
Bromochloromethane	Dibromomethane	Methylene Chloride	Trichloroethene
Bromodichloromethane	1,1–Dichloroethane	Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether	Trichlorofluoromethane
Bromoform	1,3–Dichloropropane	Metolachlor	1,2,3–Trichloropropane
Bromomethane	2,2–Dichloropropane	Metribuzin	1,2,4–Trimethylbenzene
Butachlor	1,1–Dichloropropene	MTBE	1,3,5–Trimethylbenzene
N–Butylbenzene	1,3–Dichloropropene	Naphthalene	
Sec–Butylbenzene	Dicamba	1–Naphthol	
Tert–Butylbenzene	Dichlorodifluoromethane	Paraquat	
Carbaryl	Dieldrin	Propachlor	

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, using EPA approved methods and a State certified laboratory. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. This report contains results from the most recent monitoring which was performed in accordance with the regulatory schedule. All test results were well within state and federal standards.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

Guntersville Water Board conducted an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (I.D.S.E.) in 2008 and early 2009 to further study disinfection byproduct levels in our drinking water.

CONSTITUENT MONITORED	DATE MONITORED
Inorganic Contaminants	2025
Lead/Copper	2025
Microbiological Contaminants	Monthly
Nitrates	2025
Radioactive Contaminants	2021
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)	2025
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2025
Disinfection By-products	2025
PFAS Contaminants	2025
Cryptosporidium	2025
UCMR4 (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule) Contaminants	2020

Definitions

In this report you may find terms and abbreviations with which you might not be familiar.

To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level – the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Coliform Absent (ca) – laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Disinfection byproducts (DBPs) – formed when disinfectants react with bromide or natural organic matter present in the source water.

Distribution System Evaluation (DSE) – a 4-quarter study to test for disinfection byproducts in different areas of the distribution.

Hazard Index (HI) – used to determine health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. An HI greater than 1 requires a system to take action.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) – yearly average of all the DPB results at each specific sampling site.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – the level of a 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 (MRDL) – highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that disinfection is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Micrograms per liter (ug/L) – equivalent to parts per billion (ppb) since one liter of water is equal in weight to one billion micrograms.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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.

Microsiemens per liter (µs/cm) – unit of measurements for Specific Conductance.

Milligrams per liter (mg/L) – equivalent to parts per million

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) – a measure of radiation absorbed by the body

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

90th Percentile – the 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.

Non-Detects (ND) – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present above detection limits of lab equipment.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) – corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) – corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) – corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Running Annual Average (RAA) – yearly average of all the DPB results at each specific sampling site in the distribution system.

Standard Units (S.U.) – pH of water measures the water's balances of acids and bases.

Treatment Technique (TT) – a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Unregulated Contaminants – contaminants for which the EPA has not established MCLs

Variances & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

GUNTERSVILLE
WATER BOARD
705 Blount Avenue
Guntersville, AL 35976

Continuing Our Commitment

Guntersville Water Board is proud to present to you our Annual Water Quality Report for drinking water monitoring completed from January through December 2025. We are pleased to tell you that our compliance with all state and federal drinking water laws remains exemplary. As always, we are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Community Participation

The Guntersville Water Board's business office is located at 705 Blount Avenue. Our business hours are 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday-Friday. We have monthly Board of Directors meetings that are open to the public the first Monday of each month at 5:00 p.m.

Our telephone numbers are:

Office ..... (256) 582-5931
Nights - Weekends - Holidays ..... (256) 506-9000
Fax ..... (256) 582-6923

www.gvillewater.com

Our Staff

General Manager
Bay Chandler

Office
Breanna Atchley
Paige Mason
David Murphy
Frank McLaughlin
Terryn Rice
Meg Smith
Debbie Sutton
Norma Wade

Meter Readers
Jason Carroll
Kyle Green

Water Treatment
James Conn
John Banks
Dwayne Collins
Jeff Davis
Luke Gary
Caleb Graham
Stefan Henderson
Brooks Malone
Mitchell Reddington
Madison Slusher
Coy Starnes
Allen Walker

Maintenance
Chris Martin
Josh Hill
Phillip Bishop
Garrett Dalrymple
Caleb Dollar
Dru Jones
Noah Long
Jimmy Raines
Ted Reed

Wastewater Treatment
Jim Matthews
Dusty Baker
Mark Bevill
Jordan Chandler
Mark Helton
Colby King
Daniel Maze
Mike Spurgeon

Bill Payment

For your convenience, you can pay your bill in a variety of ways:

Bank Draft – Your payment is automatically withdrawn from your bank account on the 10th of each month. Please call the office to sign up.

Online – You can visit our website at www.gvillewater.com to pay your bill by debit or credit card or call 1-800-822-1358. You will need your account number and pin number from your statement. There is a service fee for each transaction.

Night Deposit – This is located at the Water Board office at 705 Blount Avenue. You may also leave your payment at the Marshall County Gas District.

By Mail or In Person –
Guntersville Water Board
705 Blount Avenue
Guntersville, AL 35976-1505

www.gvillewater.com