

Water Quality Report

For Period Ending December 2016



Anniston Water Works & Sewer Board

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www.awwsb.org

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PWS ID Number AL0000133



GO GREEN!!! It is FREE!!!

The internet has changed the way everyone does business. Access to information is available 24 hours a day. The Anniston Water Works is proud to offer our customers the time and money saving option of Electronic Billing, Bank Draft and Online Bill Pay. They can work together or separately. Customers have the option to choose what works best. **Please provide us with a current email address even if you do not sign up for E-Bill.**

E-Bill – Allows customers to be notified by email when a new bill is available and how much is due. Provides the customer with access to 12 months of billing history online. Customers can print or view any bill from the last 12 months. Customers can setup credit or debit card autopay for a small convenience fee of \$2.50 per payment. Customers can pay through their bank. Most banks, savings and loans, and credit unions offer free online bill payment to their customers, saving you the cost of stamps and printed checks.

Bank Draft – Allows customers to setup **FREE** automatic payment from checking or savings account. Customers do not have to sign up for e-bill to take advantage of Bank Draft. Bank Draft customers can sign up for e-bill and keep the Bank Draft option.

Online Bill Pay – Allows customers to pay bill online with a credit or debit card without signing up for e-bill. Payments are charged a small \$2.50 convenience fee.

The Customer's Advantages

Control: Online bill pay, Bank draft and e-bill are not the same. They are different options offered by the Anniston Water Works and Sewer Board. Customers can choose when and how much is paid.

Convenience: You can view or pay your bill from anywhere. Access to past bills are securely online.

Security: Eliminating paper bills allows the customer to reduce the flow of personal information from unsecure mailboxes.

Environmentally Friendly: Electronic billing reduces the demand for paper and reduces waste.

If 20 percent of American households switched from paper to electronic bills...

- 150,939,615 pounds of paper would be saved each year
- One billion gallons less waste water would be created
- 100 million gallons of gas would be saved mailing payments

Visit ebill.awwsb.org to sign up for e-bill or call the office at 256-241-2000 for more details.

Thank you for going GREEN!

Ed Turner, General Manager

Este informe contiene la información importante! Si usted no entiende este informe, pida que alguien lo traduzca usted.

**DETECTED SUBSTANCES TABLE FOR PERIOD
JANUARY -- DECEMBER 2016**

Water Source			Coldwater Spring	Hillabee Reservoir			
Primary Inorganic Substances	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Months		Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
Barium	ppb	2000	2000	23.4	Not tested in 2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metals refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	100	100	1.05	Not tested in 2016	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.612	Not tested in 2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	ppb	100		2.78	Not tested in 2016	No	
Sulfate	ppm	500	--	2.07	Not tested in 2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Inorganic Substances	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Months		Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
Alkalinity, Total	ppm	--	--	100	Not tested in 2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum	ppb	200	--	4.59	Not tested in 2016	No	Water additive for removing organics; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	ppm	--	--	22.2	Not tested in 2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbon Dioxide	ppm	--	--	7.92	Not tested in 2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	[250]	--	2.55	Not tested in 2016	No	An inorganic constituent in water affecting taste
Conductance	umhos/cm	--	--	195	Not tested in 2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppb	1300	1300	19.3	Not tested in 2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness, Total (As CaCO ₃)	ppm	--	--	106	Not tested in 2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	ppm	--	--	11	Not tested in 2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	SU	--	--	7.5	Not tested in 2016	No	An indicator of acidity or alkalinity levels of water
Sodium	ppm	--	--	1.3	Not tested in 2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	[500]	--	102	Not tested in 2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	ppb	5000	--	13.2	Not tested in 2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products (at the Plants)	Units	MCL	MCLG	Annual Average		Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	ppb	N/A	0	Less than 0.5	Not tested in 2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's)	ppb	N/A	0	Sampling not required in 2016	Not tested in 2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Disinfection By-Products (in Distribution System)	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Months		Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	ppb	80	0	2.95		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's)	ppb	60	0	Less than 6.0		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) are the sum of the concentrations of bromoform, bromodichloromethane, chlorodibromomethane, and chloroform MCL equal to or less than 80 ppb. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's) are the sum of the concentrations of dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid MCL equal to or less than 60 ppb.							
Unregulated Volatile Chemicals	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Months		Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
Bromodichloromethane	ppb			Less than 0.5	Not tested in 2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform	ppb			Less than 0.5	Not tested in 2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane	ppb			Less than 0.5	Not tested in 2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform	ppb			Less than 0.5	Not tested in 2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Non-Regulated Contaminants Table	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Months		Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
Methyl tertiary-butyl ether	ppb	Not Regulated		Less than 0.5	Not tested in 2016	No	Petroleum products
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	N/A	TT	0.68	Not tested in 2016	No	Natural sources
Radionuclides	Units	MCL	MCLG	Water Sources: Coldwater Spring and Hillabee Reservoir		Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
Gross Alpha	pCi/l	15	0	-0.25 +/- 1.63	Not tested in 2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium	pCi/l	5	--	0.19 +/- 0.45	Not tested in 2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
When gross alpha particle activity exceeds five pCi/l the remaining listed radionuclides would be analyzed.							
Turbidity	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Months		Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
Turbidity	NTU	2 consecutive >0.3		0.09	Not tested in 2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits and soil runoff
95% of samples were below the turbidity limits. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.							
Lead & Copper Monitoring	Units	MCL	MCLG	Distribution System Violations		Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
Lead	ppb	15	0	Sampling not required in 2016		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppb	1300	1300	Sampling not required in 2016		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead and copper are metals found in natural deposits as ores containing other elements. They are sometimes used in household plumbing materials or in water service lines used to bring water from the main to the home. Lead can cause a variety of adverse health effects when people are exposed to it at levels above the action level for relatively short periods of time. These effects may include interference with red blood cell chemistry, delays in normal physical and mental development in babies and young children, slight deficits in the attention span, hearing, and learning abilities of children, and slight increases in the blood pressure of some adults. Lead has the potential to cause the following effects from a lifetime exposure at levels above the action level: stroke and kidney disease; cancer. Copper is an essential nutrient, required by the body in very small amounts. However, EPA has found copper to potentially cause the following health effects when people are exposed to it at levels above the Action Level. Short periods of exposure can cause gastrointestinal disturbance including nausea and vomiting. Use of water that exceeds the Action Level over many years could cause liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease may be more sensitive than others to the effect of copper contamination and should consult their health care provider. State and local government agencies that can be contacted include: Anniston Water Works at 256-241-2000 can provide you with information about your facility's water supply; and the Calhoun County Health Department at 256-237-7523 can provide you with information about the health effects of lead and how you can have your child's blood tested. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at http://www.epa.gov/lead or contact your health care provider.							



**DETECTED SUBSTANCES TABLE FOR PERIOD
JANUARY -- DECEMBER 2016 (continued)**

Regulated Volatile Chemicals	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level During Last 12 Months		Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
TCE (Trichloroethylene)	ppb	5	0	Less than 0.5	Sampling not required in 2016	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ppb	70	70	Less than 0.5	Sampling not required in 2016	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
LT2	Units*	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Months		Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
Cryptosporidium, Calc.	organisms/L	TT**	0	0.1	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste

*Calculated organisms per liter of sample; **Treatment Technique

MICROBIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCES TABLE FOR PERIOD JANUARY -- DECEMBER 2016

Water Source		Coldwater Spring		Hillabee Reservoir			
Total Coliforms	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Months		Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance	
Not more than 5% of the 70 monthly bacteriological samples taken can test positive for total coliform. No sample can test positive for fecal coliform or E. Coli.	Less than 5%	0	1.4%		No	Human and animal fecal waste	

List of Non-Detect Substances (Anniston Water Works tested for the following substances in 2016 but none were detected.)

Giardia lamblia	Bromochloromethane	Naphthalene	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Styrene	Mercury	Bromoform
1,1-Dichloropropene	Bromoform	N-Propylbenzene	1,1-Dichloroethylene	Tetrachloroethylene	Nitrate	Total Haloacetic Acids
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Bromomethane	O-Chlorotoluene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Toluene	Nitrite	Monochloroacetic Acid
1,1-Dichloroethane	Chloroethane	P-Chlorotoluene	1,2-Dichloroethane	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Selenium	Trichloroacetic Acid
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Chloromethane	P-Isopropyltoluene	1,2-Dichloropropane	Trichloroethylene	Thallium	Dibromoacetic Acid
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Dibromomethane	Sec-Butylbenzene	Benzene	Vinyl Chloride	Color	Monobromoacetic Acid
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Dichlorodifluoromethane	Tert-Butylbenzene	Carbon Tetrachloride	Xylenes	Foaming Agents	
1,3-Dichloropropane	Hexachlorobutadiene	Trichlorofluoromethane	Chlorobenzene	Antimony	Iron	
1,3-Dichloropropene	Isopropylbenzene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Beryllium	Manganese	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	M-Dichlorobenzene	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Dichloromethane	Cadmium	Silver	
2,2-Dichloropropane	MTBE	O-Dichlorobenzene	Ethylbenzene	Cyanide	Odor	
Bromobenzene	N-Butylbenzene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	p-Dichlorobenzene	Lead	Arsenic	

The Earl C. Knowlton Water Treatment Plant and the Hillabee Reservoir were down for major renovations during the 2016 testing period and no water sampling was required.

Important Information to Know about Water

- Substances 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 as result from urban run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil or gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water run-off, and residential uses, organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm run-off, and septic tanks.
- 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.
- Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immuno-compromised such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, HIV/AIDS positive or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. Those at risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). This information is being provided in addition to other information or notices that may be required by law.

OUR MISSION IS:

- **SERVICE** — by providing high quality drinking water to our customers on demand while maintaining our plants and equipment to facilitate economic growth and development.
- **PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH** — through responsible wastewater treatment and source water protection
- **CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT** — of our processes and personnel to achieve the highest standards of customer satisfaction and to meet or exceed all water and wastewater quality standards.



Traveling Out of Town?

- * Don't forget to provide us with an updated phone number and email address so we can contact you in an emergency.
- * Don't forget to have someone check your property, inside and out, while you're gone.
- * Don't forget to show your caretaker where your water cut-off valve is.
- * Don't forget to forward your mail and board the pets.

Water and sewer emergencies can happen any time. Make provisions to respond to those events even if you are not around when it happens!

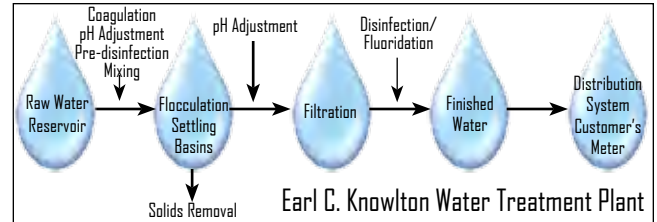
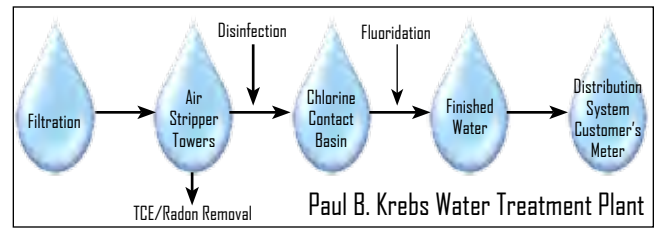
NLC Service Line Warranty Program

The Water Works and Sewer Board of the City of Anniston continues to partner with the National League of Cities (NLC) to provide a Service Line Warranty Program that you can use to protect your water and sewer service lines. The program is administered by Service Line Warranties of America (SLWA) and provides coverage to utility customers for necessary repairs to those lines that the property owner is responsible for.

For more information on this program or to enroll, please visit SLWA's web site at www.SLWofA.com or call 866-722-9006



Water Treatment Process



Drinking water supplied to customers of the Anniston System comes from two sources. Our primary water source is the Coldwater Spring located 7 miles west of Anniston on Tom Burkhart Drive. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management classifies Coldwater Spring as groundwater under the influence of surface water. Water from the spring is treated at the Paul B. Krebs Water Treatment Plant. The statement "under the influence," refers to run off into the uncovered spring pool which is over one acre in size.

Our secondary source of water is the Hillabee Creek Reservoir located 7 miles southeast of Anniston on Jennifer Lane. Hillabee Reservoir is classified as a surface water source. Water from the reservoir is treated at the Earl C. Knowlton Water Treatment Plant located just to the north of the reservoir.

Anniston Water Works has completed a Source Water Assessment for Coldwater Spring and for Hillabee Reservoir. Our assessment has found there is 'Low Susceptibility' to our source waters from elements likely to cause contamination. Our assessment was updated during 2016. Anniston Water Works also owns the Sam H. Hamner Reservoir located 7 miles east of Anniston near the White Plains Community. No water is currently removed from Hamner Reservoir for use in the system.



Definitions/Abbreviations Used in this Report

AL	Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	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.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	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.
NS	None Set	No MCL has been set.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	A measure of turbidity. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
pCi/L	Picocuries Per Liter	A measure of radioactivity.
PPM	Parts per Million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	What is a PPM? Compares to 8 hours and 45 seconds out of a millennium (1000 years).
PPB	Parts per Billion or micrograms per liter (mg/L)	What is a PPB? Compares to 31 seconds out of a millennium (1000 years).
SU	Standard Unit	A measure of pH or acidity.
TT	Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), with the approval of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), issued a statewide waiver on monitoring for asbestos and dioxin. Accordingly, Anniston Water Works was not required to monitor for these during the reporting period. Due to the exceptional quality of raw water at Coldwater Spring, the treatment technique at the Paul B. Krebs Water Treatment Plant employs a variance of the filtration rule which was granted by ADEM.

This report is being furnished to you as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. We are proud to report that your drinking water is safe and meets all requirements of state and federal regulations.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency maintains a Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 800-426-4791, where you can obtain more information about drinking water.

Anniston Water Works Board of Directors and Management Personnel

Ed Turner, General Manager/CEO	Rodney Owens, Assistant General Manager
Del Ferguson, Assistant General Manager Admin	William A. Robison, Chairman
Aaron Acker, Director	Jerome Freeman, Vice Chairman
Betty Merriweather, Director	Ann Welch, Secretary-Treasurer
Sam Phillips, Director	Melvin Womack, Director

The Board of Directors of the Anniston Water Works consists of four directors appointed by the City of Anniston and three directors appointed by the Calhoun County legislative delegation. The Directors serve for a period of six years with reappointments being made on a staggered basis so all of the members are not replaced during the same year. Board meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month at eleven o'clock in the morning at the Main Office located at 931 Noble Street, Suite 200, Anniston, Alabama. Questions concerning meetings or requests for additional information should be directed to the General Manager and/or Assistant General Manager during normal business hours (Monday-Friday, 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.) by calling 256-241-2000.

