Water Quality Report

For Period Ending December 2025

PWS ID Number AL0000133

Anniston Water Works and Sewer Board of Directors and Management

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TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS JAN. 2025 - DEC. 2025							
				Coldwater Spring	Hillabee Reservoir		
Primary Inorganic Substance	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Month		Violation	Source of Contamination
Barium	ppb	2000	2000	23	8	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metals refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	ppb	100	100	<2	<2	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills: erosion of natural desposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.58	0.48	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.25	<0.1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	ppm	1	1	<0.1	<0.1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	ppm	500		<5	28.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Inorganic Substance	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Month		Violation	Source of Contamination
Alkalinity, Total	ppm			105	<20	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum	ppb	200		<10.0	207	No	Water additive for removing organics; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	ppm			22.1	17.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbon Dioxide	ppm			<20	<20	No	
Chloride	ppm	250		2.49	5.30	No	
Conductance	umhos/cm			209	123.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppb	1300	1300	14.3	<1.0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Hardness, Total (As CaCO3)	ppm			102	49.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	ppb	300		<100	<100	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	ppm			11.5	1.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
MBAS (Foaming Agents)	ppm	0.5		<0.1	<0.1	No	
Zinc	ppb	5000		<50	<50	No	
pH	s.u.			7.9	8.0	No	
Sodium	ppm			1.23	1.65	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	500		109	77.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products (at the WTPs)	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Month		Violation	Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	ppb	80	0	<1.0	39.1	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	0	<1.0	43.3	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Volatile Chemicals	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Level Last 12 Month**		**Violation**	**Source of Contamination**
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	N/A	0	<1.0	3.73	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform	ppb	N/A	70	<1.0	35.4	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radionuclides	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Level Last 12 Month**		**Violation**	**Source of Contamination**
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	0	Not req'd in 2025	Not req'd in 2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	pCi/L	15	0	Not req'd in 2025	Not req'd in 2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidty	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Level Last 12 Month**		**Violation**	**Source of Contamination**
Turbidty	NTU	0.3		0.08	0.09	No	Soil Runoff
Regulated Volatile Chemicals	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Level Last 12 Month**		**Violation**	**Source of Contamination**
TCE(Trichloroethylene)	ppb	5	0	<0.5	Not req'd in 2025	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ppb	70	70	<0.5	Not req'd in 2025	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
LT2	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Level Last 12 Month**		**Violation**	**Source of Contamination**
Cryptosporidium, Calc.	organ-isms/L	TT**	0	0	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Non-Regulated Contaminants	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Level Last 12 Month**		**Violation**	**Source of Contamination**
Methyl tertiary-butly ether	ppb	Not Regu-lated		<0.5	Not req'd in 2025	No	Petroleum Products
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	Not Regu-lated		<0.5	1.91	No	Natural Sources
Synthetic Organical Chemicals	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Level Last 12 Month**		**Violation**	**Source of Contamination**
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) *	PPM	0.0005		Not req'd in 2025	Not req'd in 2025	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way

TABLE OF MICROBIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCES

JAN. 2025 - DEC. 2025

Total Coliforms	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Month	Violation	Source of Contamination
Not more than 5 percent of the 70 monthly bacteriological sam-ples taken during the month can test positive for total coliform. No sample can test positive for fecal coliform or E. Coli.	<5%	Less than 5%	0	0.000%	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Lead and Copper Monitoring	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Level Last 12 Month**	**Violation**	**Source of Contamination**
Lead	ppb	15	0	Not req'd in 2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppb	1300	1300	Not req'd in 2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

List of Non-Detect Substances (Anniston Water Works tested for the following substances in 2025 but none were detected.)			
E. Coli	Bromoform	Dibromochloromethane	1,2-Dichloroethane
Cryptosporidium	Bromoacetic Acid	Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,2-Dichloropropane
Giardia Lamblia	Chloroacetic Acid	Hexachlorobutadiene	Benzene
Antimony	Dibromoacetic Acid	Isopropylbenzene	Carbon Tetrachloride
Beryllium	1,1 - Dichloropropene	M-Dichlorobenzene	Chlorobenzene
Cadmium	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	MTBE	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene
Chromium	1,1-Dichloroethane	N - Butylbenzene	Dichloromethane
Cyanide	1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene	Naphthalene	Ethylbenzene
Lead	1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	N-Propylbenzene	p-Dichlorobenzene
Mercury	1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	O-Chlorotoluene	Styrene
Nickel	1,3 - Dichloropropane	P-Chlorotoluene	Tetrachloroethylene
Nitrite	1,3 - Dichloropropene	P-Isopropyltoluene	Toluene
Selenium	1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	Sec - Butylbenzene	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene
Thallium	2,2 - Dichloropropane	Tert - Butylbenzene	Trichloroethylene
Color	Bromobenzene	Trichlorfluoromethane	Vinyl Chloride
Iron	Bromochloromethane	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Xylenes
Manganese	Bromoform	O-Dichlorobenzene	
Silver	Bromomethane	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	
Zinc	Chloroethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	
Arsenic	Chloromethane	1,1-Dichloroethylene	
Lead	Dibromomethane	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	

List of Non-Detect Substances (Anniston Water Works tested for the following substances in 2025 but none were detected.)	
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX chemicals)	perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)	perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)
perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)
perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)
perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)
perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)	perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	

Definitions and Abbreviations		
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. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
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.

Definitions and Abbreviations		
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.
T.O.N	Threshold Odor Number	Whole numbers that indicate how many dilutions it takes to produce odor-free water.
TT	Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Source Water Assessment and Watershed Control Program

AWWSB has developed a Source Water Assessment for Coldwater Spring and for the Hillabee Reservoir. Our assessment has found there is low susceptibility to our source waters from elements likely to cause contamination. The source water assessment was updated in 2021. Additionally, AWWSB has implemented a Watershed Control Program which serves to identify and mitigate potential risks of contamination that would adversely affect the water quality of the spring. Anniston Water Works also owns the Sam H. Hamner Reservoir located 7 miles east of Anniston near the White Plains Community. Currently, no water is removed from Hamner Reservoir for use in the water distribution system. A copy of the Source Water Assessment can be obtained at the AWWSB Main Office upon request.

Lead and Copper

The most recent testing for Lead and Copper Rule compliance was performed within the distribution system in 2020. The testing resulted in a no Action Level exceedance for both lead and copper. 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 services lines and home plumbing. AWWSB is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When you 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, lead testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available on the EPA website at https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water or by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Important Information to Know about Water

- All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some 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 Safe 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 material, and it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.
- Substances that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminates, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- 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.
- Inorganic contaminates, 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 contaminates, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production can also come from gas stations, urban storm run-off, and septic tanks.
- Radioactive contaminates, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminates in water provided by public water systems.
- Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminates 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), or on EPA's website epa.gov/safewater. This information is being provided in addition to other information or notices that may be required by law.

Safe Drinking Water Act

The goal of this water quality report is to provide information regarding the water supplied by the Anniston Water Works and Sewer Board. It is our goal to keep you informed about the drinking water that was delivered to you over the past year. This report will also show that your drinking water continues to meet or exceed standards established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), and the Safe Drinking Water Act. We also want to take this opportunity to give you a little more background on your water system.

Water Sources

Coldwater Spring Supply

Coldwater Spring, our primary water source, is located 7 miles west of Anniston on Tom Burkhart Drive. Water from the spring is treated at the Paul B. Krebs Water Treatment Plant. Due to the very high quality of the Coldwater Spring supply utilizes filtration is not utilized as a form of treatment. The Coldwater spring supply operates under a filtration waiver from EPA. ADEM and EPA classifies Coldwater Spring as groundwater under the influence of surface water. "Under the influence," refers to run off into the uncovered spring pool which is over one acre in size.

Hillabee Creek Supply

Our secondary source of water is the Hillabee Creek Reservoir located 7 miles southeast of Anniston on Jennifer Lane. The 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.

Sam H. Hamner Reservoir

Anniston Water Works 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.

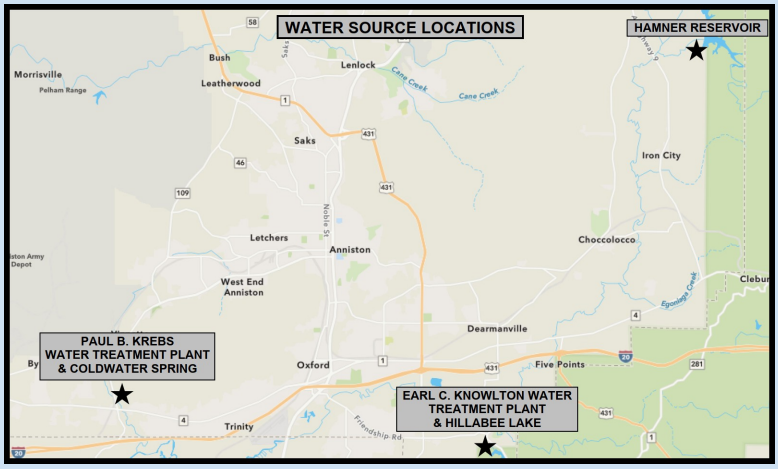
Water Treatment Process

Paul B. Krebs Water Treatment Plant

The Paul B. Krebs Water Treatment plant can treat up to 22 MGD. Due to the very high quality of the Coldwater Spring source water, filtration is not utilized as a form of treatment. The Coldwater Spring supply operates under filtration waiver from EPA. Water is treated with chlorine, a common disinfectant added to kill germs and stop bacteria growth. Fluoride is added to improve dental protection at a concentration of 0.7 mg/L as directed by the ADEM, because it is effective in preventing cavities.

Earl C. Knowlton Water Treatment Plant

The Earl C. Knowlton Water Treatment can treat up to 6 million gallons of drinking water each day. The treatment processes include coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and chlorine disinfection. Fluoride is added to improve dental protection at a concentration of 0.7 mg/L as directed by the ADEM, because it is effective in preventing cavities.



Knowlton Water Treatment Plant

Board meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month at 11:00 AM at the Main Office located at 1429 Noble Street, Anniston, Alabama.

Questions concerning meetings or requests for additional information should be directed to the General Manager during normal business hours (Monday-Friday, 7:30 AM to 4:30 PM) by calling 256-241-2000 or visit awwsb.org.

Anniston Water Works observes the following holiday schedule:

- New Year's Day
- Martin Luther King Day
- Good Friday
- Memorial Day
- Independence Day
- Labor Day
- Veterans Day
- Thanksgiving
- Friday after Thanksgiving
- Christmas Eve
- Christmas Day

Anniston Water Works and Sewer Board
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