Water Quality Report

For Period Ending December 2022

PWS ID Number AL0000133

931 Noble Street · Anniston, AL 36201 · 256-241-2000 · www.awwsb.org

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS
JANUARY 2022 - DECEMBER 2022

				Coldwater Spring	Hillabee Reservoir		
Primary Inorganic Substance	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Level Last 12 Month**		**Violation**	**Source of Contamination**
Barium	ppb	2000	2000	24.5	7.1	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metals refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.52	0.528	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.24	<0.1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as N)	ppm	1	1	<.100	<.100	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	ppm	500		<5	28.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Inorganic Substance	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Level Last 12 Month**		**Violation**	**Source of Contamination**
Alkalinity, Total	ppm			101	<20.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum	ppb	200		<0.100	<0.100	No	Water additive for removing organics; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	ppm			21.6	12.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbon Dioxide	ppm			<20.0	<20.0	No	
Chloride	ppm	250		2.93	5.01	No	
Conductance	umhos/cm			216	112.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppb	1300	1300	15	<1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Hardness, Total (As CaCO3)	ppm			97.8	32.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	ppb	300	--	<0.0500	<0.0500	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	ppm			10.6	<0.0100	No	Erosion of natural deposits
MBAS (Foaming Agents)	ppm			<0.1	<0.1	No	
Odor	T.O.N.			1.00	1.00	No	
pH	s.u.			7.96	7.21	No	
Sodium	ppm			1.11	1.51	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	500		103	76.0	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	33.9	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	0	<1.0	48.8	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	3.82	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform	ppb	N/A	70	<1.0	31.5	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	N/A	60	<1.0	<1.0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform	ppb	N/A	0	<1.0	<1.0	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 required in 2022	Not required in 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidty	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Level Last 12 Month**		**Violation**	**Source of Contamination**
Turbidty	NTU	0.3		0.19	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 required in 2022	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ppb	70	70	<0.5	Not required in 2022	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
LT2	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Level Last 12 Month**		**Violation**	**Source of Contamination**
Cryptosporidium, Calc.	organisms/L	TT**	0	Not required in 2022	Not required in 2022	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 Regulated		<0.5	Not required in 2022	No	Petroleum Products
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	Not Regulated		<0.5	1.01	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 required in 2022	Not required in 2022	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way

TABLE OF MICROBIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCES
JANUARY 2022 - DECEMBER 2022

Total Coliforms	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Level Last 12 Month**	**Violation**	**Source of Contamination**
Not more than 5 percent of the 70 monthly bacteriological samples taken during the month can test positive for total coliform. No sample can test positive for fecal coliform or E. Coli.	<5%	0		0.0%	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 Required in 2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppb	1300	1300	Not Required in 2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Total Organic Carbon Reporting Non-Compliance

The Anniston Water Works and Sewer Board has incurred a Total Organic Carbon (TOC) reporting non-compliance. The non-compliance was not due to the TOC exceeding the maximum contaminant level (MCL) but was due to a contracted laboratory hold time and failure to report on time. The July 2022 tests were reported on August 11, 2022, instead of the required reporting date of August 10, 2022. The Anniston Water Works and Sewer Board has implemented steps to mitigate issues with contracted laboratories.

List of Non-Detect Substances (Anniston Water Works tested for the following substances in 2021 but none were detected.)				
E. Coli	Dibromomethane	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Beryllium	Monobromoacetic Acid
Total Coliform Bacteria	Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,1-Dichloroethylene	Cadmium	11Cl-PF3OUdS
1,1 - Dichloropropene	Hexachlorobutadiene	1,2-Dichloroethane	Chromium	9Cl-PF3ONS
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Isopropylbenzene	1,2-Dichloropropane	Cyanide	ADONA
1,1-Dichloroethane	M-Dichlorobenzene	Benzene	Lead	HFPO-DA
1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene	MTBE	Carbon Tetrachloride	Mercury	NEtFOSAA
1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	N-Butylbenzene	Chlorobenzene	Nickel	NMeFOSAA
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	Naphthalene	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Nitrite	Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid
1,3 - Dichloropropane	N-Propylbenzene	Dichloromethane	Selenium	Perfluorooctanoic Acid
1,3 - Dichloropropane	O-Chlorotoluene	Ethylbenzene	Thallium	Perfluorononanoic Acid
1,3 - Dichloropropene	P-Chlorotoluene	p-Dichlorobenzene	Carbon Dioxide	Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	P-Isopropyltoluene	Styrene	Aluminum	Perfluoroheptanoic Acid
2,2 - Dichloropropane	Sec - Butylbenzene	Tetrachloroethylene	Color	Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid
Bromobenzene	Tert - Butylbenzene	Toluene	Iron	Perfluorodecanoic acid
Bromochloromethane	Trichlorfluoromethane	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Manganese	Perfluorohexanoic acid
Bromoform	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Trichloroethylene	Silver	Perfluorododecanoic acid
Bromomethane	O-Dichlorobenzene	Vinyl Chloride	Zinc	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid
Chloroethane	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Xylenes	Arsenic	Perfluorotridecanoic acid
Chloromethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Antimony	Bromoform	Perfluoroundecanoic acid

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 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, 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.

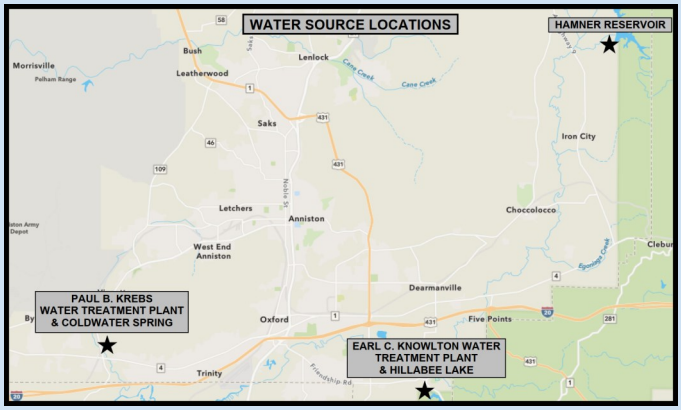
Copper is an essential nutrient, required by the body in very small amounts. However, EPA has found copper to potentially cause health effects when people are exposed to it at levels above the Action Level. Short periods of exposure can cause gastrointestinal disturbance including nausea and vomiting. Use of water that exceeds the Action Level over many years could cause liver or kidney damage. People with Wilsons disease may be more sensitive than others to the effect of copper contamination and should consult their health care provider.

Monitoring for lead and copper is reduced to every three years. The next monitoring period for the system will be June – September 2023.

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.
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.
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

Anniston Water Works and Sewer Board customers are supplied water 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.
During 2021 Anniston Water Works completed a Source Water Assessment for Coldwater Spring and Hillabee Reservoir. Our assessment found there is 'Low Susceptibility' to our source waters from elements likely to cause contamination. 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 treated from Hamner Reservoir for use in the system.
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 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.



Drinking Water Information/Important Information to Know about Water

- Substances that may be present in untreated source water include: Microbial contaminates, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- 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, and 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 high quality drinking water, 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). This information is being provided in addition to other information or notices that may be required by law.