2004 Water Quality Report

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The Water Works and Sewer Board of the City of Anniston

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Office Hours: 7:30 AM - 4:30 PM

Monday through Friday

There's an old saying that goes "when it's all said and done more is said than done." In a lot of cases that's true. There has been a lot of publicity this year about the Anniston area, PCB's, TCE's, lead, and mercury which have all been mentioned at one time or the other. We are proud to report that you do not have to worry about any of those in your tap water. PCB's have never been found in our tap water and we continue to regularly test for their presence as required by state and federal law. Minute amounts of TCE's (trichloroethylene, a cleaning compound) have been detected in the spring. This Board through the cooperation of the U.S. Army and the environmental personnel at the Anniston Army Depot is constructing a treatment works at Coldwater Spring that will remove all traces of TCE's from water treated for our customers. This is being done even though the levels we have detected are not harmful to human health according to the EPA and other government agencies.

". . . the Anniston Water Works and Sewer Board has never had a drinking water violation!"

While some cities such as Washington D.C. have had lead problems that resulted in lots of newspaper coverage, your water supply has consistently met both state and federal regulations for lead and all other contaminants. In fact, **the Anniston Water Works and Sewer Board has never has a drinking water violation!** We do not anticipate that will change although the standards continue to become more and more stringent.

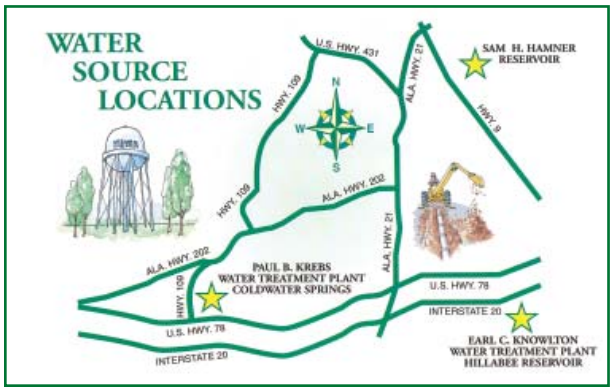
So actually, there is a lot being said and a lot being done. In addition to the treatment system being installed at the spring we are nearing

continued on page 5

WATER SOURCES

Drinking water supplied to customers of the Anniston Systems comes from two sources. Our primary water source is the Coldwater Spring located 7 miles west of Anniston on Calhoun County Highway 109. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management classifies Coldwater Spring 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," in this case, refers to the uncovered spring pool, which is almost two acres in size.

Our secondary source of water is the Hillabee Creek Reservoir located 7 miles southeast of Anniston on the Abel Gap Road. 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 west of the reservoir.

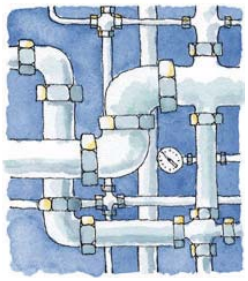


The Sam H. Hamner Reservoir is located 7 miles east of Anniston near the White Plains Community. Although no water is currently taken from Hamner it will be available for future expansion and included in our watershed protection plan.

In late 2002 Anniston Water Works completed **Source Water Assessments** for the Coldwater Spring and the Hillabee Reservoir. These assessments, a requirement of the United States Safe Drinking Water Act, are important to the water system because they define the watershed for each water source. They also assess the susceptibility of the water in each location to become contaminated by elements within, or close to, the watershed.

As determined by the results of a susceptibility analysis, performed by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management, the source waters of the Anniston Water Works have been determined to have a susceptibility ranking of LOW. **LOW SUSCEPTIBILITY is the best rating possible in source water assessments. This means our sources are well protected and are not threatened by elements likely to cause contamination.**

Back*flow* to the Future
. . . or Did I Get My Waters Crossed?



Perhaps you've heard, or read, about something called ***Backflow Prevention and Cross Connections****. As the term itself implies, backflow is a condition where water flow is reversed from the normal, or intended, direction of flow inside a pipeline. A cross connection is an unprotected connection between the public system, your system, and some other source whereby it is possible to introduce "back" into the public water system non-potable or contaminated water.*

Every year incidents involving backflow of contaminated, non-potable water, or fluid, occur in public water systems all over the country. It may seem complicated or hard to do, but a backflow occurrence can be triggered by very simple, seemingly harmless, actions.

The Anniston Water Works has conducted an active Backflow Prevention and Cross Connection Program for many years. This program is designed to provide for backflow prevention devices, at the public metering point, on all facilities that house, handle or manufacture substances that will be harmful to the municipal water system if allowed to be introduced into the system by way of ***backflow*** or ***cross connections***. These devices are mostly installed, but not limited to being installed, on connections to commercial, industrial and institutional facilities. Every year the Anniston Water Works Engineering Department reviews the construction and test results of dozens of new and existing backflow prevention devices. To further underscore the importance of these devices, the Alabama Department of Environmental Management has, for many years, required backflow prevention devices at every point connecting two separate municipal water systems.

Although there have been cases all across the country concerning backflow contamination, the installation of safety devices like a backflow preventer can reduce the possibility of an occurrence greatly. Even though these devices have been around for many years, in the future, these devices may well be a required installation on every connection to the public water system. In the meantime, it makes a lot of sense to consider the installation of a backflow device.

So, what to do? First, know a little about what causes these conditions. Second, if you think a cross connection exists, call a plumber to check it out. Finally, you can call our Engineering Department at 256-236-5660. We will be happy to assist you or provide you with more information on the subject. Then, you can get back to the future of things instead of wondering about whether or not your pipes are crossed!

continued from page 2

completion of the first phase of a two phase project at our largest wastewater treatment plant. The Choccolocco Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant located along Interstate 20 is being upgraded with state of the art technology that will ensure that all wastewater treated at the plant will meet current standards and many anticipated future standards as well. That project includes an odor control system that will help eliminate the odors which are a natural side effect of collecting and treating wastewater.

Our McClellan Wastewater Treatment Plant has already been upgraded and is doing a superb job of meeting wastewater treatment standards. In fact that plant has been a repeat winner of the AWPCA's "Best Operated Plant Award." With the latest improvements the plant has become extraordinarily efficient and has a low cost of operation which in the long run saves you money!


McClellan Waste Water
Treatment Plant

In addition to the recent plant work we are nearing completion on two important water main extensions and have completed the reconstruction of the water infrastructure in Noble Street. The two main extensions will serve the City of Jacksonville along with the Calhoun County Water Authority, Cleburne County, the City of Heflin and possibly, ultimately Randolph County as well.

These projects represent a significant expansion of the Anniston System and were done to bring in

continued on page 6

continued from page 5

additional revenues to help us operate more cheaply by lowering the unit cost of production of water delivered. That will serve to counter the increase in costs incurred in chemicals, labor and other essential components of the water system.

For only the third time in 23 years we have raised water rates. The purpose of this increase was to meet the rising costs mentioned above and the costs of additional testing treatment and monitoring to meet changing regulation in our industry. But those changes represent further risk reduction and a better product for our customer so we think they are worthwhile. Additionally, the increase will allow us to set aside funds for future requirements. Among those are the replacement of some water lines that are past their useful lifespan, rehabilitate sewer collection system lines as part of an ongoing project and prepare for a larger wastewater treatment plant for the north end of our service area should it be required as anticipated.

With the rate increase and the conservative financial management that has been a hallmark of this Board for many years the Anniston Water Works is sound financially. That was recently proven when Moody's Investor service raised our bond rating to the highest rating of **AAA**. This increased rating not only recognizes confidence in the management of our assets but lowers the cost of borrowing money which is always a part of the water and wastewater business. Over the past seven years the assets owned and operated by the Board have increased in value by more than $30 million while we have only incurred an additional $4 million in debt.

All of the achievements and the progress made since last year are the result of the diligent and constant efforts of the 66 men and women who serve you as employees of the system. They are individually and collectively recognized as being among the best in the region. They are on duty operating and maintaining the system 24 hours a day every day of the year constantly looking for ways to improve. And we are very proud of them.

Enclosed within this report is a customer satisfaction survey which represents the third time in the past six years we have formally asked you for your input. Many of the changes we have made in the past few years have been the result of what we learned from the previous surveys. Please

take the time to fill it out and return it to us. We appreciate your input!

As always, it is our pleasure to provide you with safe, reliable and low cost water services. We appreciate your continued trust in us.

With warmest regards,

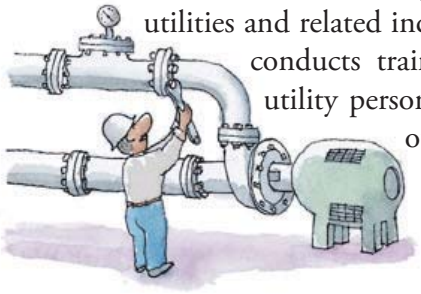
James D. Miller
General Manager

ANNISTON WATER WORKS WINS….AGAIN! PLANTS TAKE AWARDS FOR SECOND STRAIGHT YEAR

Two of the Anniston Water Works' four plants have taken prestigious awards for the second year in a row. The awards, given annually by the Alabama Water and Pollution Control Association (AWPCA), are given to recognize outstanding achievement in water and wastewater plant operations.

The McClellan Wastewater Treatment Plant was awarded "Best Operated Plant" for plants in the under 4 million-gallon per day category. The Paul B. Krebs Water Treatment Plant won "Best Operated Plant" honors, in the water treatment category, for plants serving greater than 25,000 populations. Both plants received the same award in 2002 for operations in the same category.

Winning two consecutive years is very difficult and rare. To win the award each plant must undergo a rigorous and detailed inspection conducted by a committee of its peers. More important, no plant can win any plant award if there has been a regulatory violation within the calendar year. Congratulations to the personnel of the McClellan and Krebs plants for their outstanding accomplishment.



AWPCA is a statewide organization of water and wastewater utilities and related industry professionals. The organization conducts training and education for hundreds of utility personnel every year, as well as recognizing outstanding achievement. The 2003 awards were presented to Anniston Water Works at the annual AWPCA Short Course and Conference held in Montgomery in August.

SPEAKING OF CONNECTIONS .....NOTICE!

The Board and Staff of the Anniston Water Works continue to seek ways to serve you more effectively. These efforts have proven helpful in keeping our water and sewer rates among the lowest in the state while providing quality services.

In our ongoing effort to serve you better and keep the water and sewer systems running more efficiently, we sent letters to all sewer customers recently to advise you of **a situation that could, potentially, cause significant damage to your residence and cost you hundreds, possibly thousands, of dollars.**

If you are a sanitary sewer customer, you should be aware that connections to the sanitary sewer system from floor drains, roof drains, gutters/downspouts and other conveyances of storm water are prohibited by regulation of the Water Works and Sewer Board. Any connections of this type to the sanitary sewer should be disconnected immediately. This can be accomplished by plugging, capping or rerouting to an outside area or to an outside storm drain.

The sanitary sewer is a "closed system" designed to accept sanitary waste only. Each year, millions of gallons of storm water are introduced into the system from devices, like the ones described above, putting an unnecessary and costly burden on our treatment facilities. In the worst cases, sewage can back up through some of these devices, many of which are below the "street line" or the elevation of the closest public sanitary sewer manhole.

If your residence has a basement and there are drain connections located there, they may be tied to the sanitary sewer. It is important that you consider this as soon as possible. A licensed plumbing contractor can make this determination and can perform any corrective action that is required.

We will be happy to assist you in this effort. Should you have any question, please call our Engineering Department at 256-236-5660. If necessary, we will come to your residence to answer any questions you or your contractor have.

WHAT IS MEANT BY THE TERM "STORM WATER"?

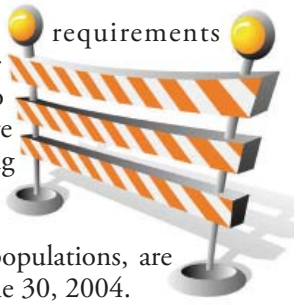
The term "Storm Water" as used in the article on page 8 refers to any water discharged to the Public Sanitary Sewer System that does not require treatment through the wastewater treatment plant.

In other words, **any water other than water that is discharged through or by toilets and sinks within your residence, and contains human waste, or the water used by you in cooking**.

ANNISTON WATER

....WORKS ON SECURITY

On June 12, 2002, President Bush signed H. R. 3448, the Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2001, into law. The law focuses on several aspects of the nation's security, one being the security and protection of our nations' drinking water systems. Specifically, the law requires all water utilities serving more than 3,300 people to develop vulnerability assessments and emergency response plans and initiate appropriate security enhancements for their systems.



The first utilities required to complete the requirements of the law were the nations largest metro utilities. Their vulnerability assessments were required to be submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency(USEPA) on or before June 30, 2003. Medium sized water utilities, those serving between 50,000 and 100,000 population, were required to submit their VA on or before December 31, 2003. Small water utilities, those serving between 3,300 and 49,900 populations, are required to submit their VA to the USEPA on or before June 30, 2004.

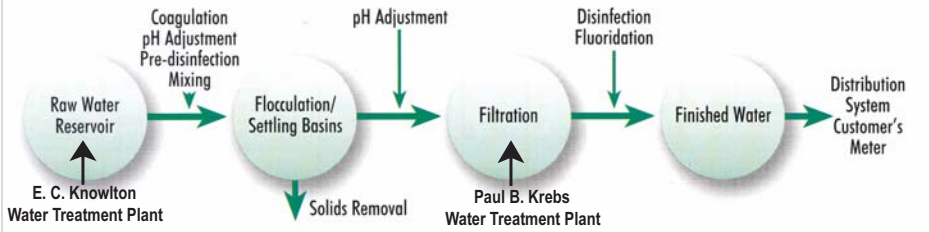
The Anniston Water Works, in keeping with the requirements of the law, submitted its VA to the Environmental Protection Agency in October 2003. Our system currently serves 65,000 people with the number expected to grow with the addition of new wholesale customers. Our VA was completed under the direction

of the consulting firm CH2MHILL, one of the nations foremost water system engineering firms.

Immediately upon completion of the VA we began to initiate recommendations based on the findings of the assessment. Although the VA took an in-depth look at the entire system, much of what would have been required to enhance security had already been put into place. Anniston Water Works, just as many water utilities nationwide, began on the day of September 11, 2001, reviewing, changing, modifying, and increasing all aspects of water system security. Of course, most of those early actions addressed the more obvious security concerns. The vulnerability assessment goes much further taking an in-depth look at all water works operations, including the obvious and the not so obvious aspects of system operations. As you might expect, all of this is not without a price. Capturing cost going back to 9/11, including the cost of the VA, and adding in cost to be expended this year, Anniston Water Works will spend well over one-half million dollars on security. There will be more to do after this year, so the final cost is yet to be determined, but regardless of what it may be, we are committed to securing the public health of our customers.

As a public utility we are accustomed to sharing information about our system to our ratepayers. As one would imagine, the requirements of H.R. 3448 restrict us from sharing specific information about security. So other than general information, like the cost figures given above, specifics are not allowed. In fact, we are limited to sharing content of the VA with law enforcement and emergency management personnel only. To further protect this information, many legislatures, including the State of Alabama, have passed laws to protect this information. We believe you will understand the necessity of having such restrictions in place. You can rest assured that we will do everything possible to protect your water system and to deliver safe, reliable drinking water. You can help. If you see anything you consider being suspicious or unusual around your water systems' facilities, report it immediately. **This can be done anytime, night or day, weekend or holiday, by calling 256-236-3429 or by calling your local police.**

WATER TREATMENT PROCESS



WATER QUALITY REPORT

Detected Substances Table

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

WATER SOURCE				COLDWATER SPRINGS	HILLABEE RESERVIOR		
PRIMARY INORGANIC SUBSTANCES PERIOD COVERED: JANUARY - DECEMBER 2003	**UNITS**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**HIGHEST LEVEL DURING LAST 12 MONTHS: PAUL B. KREBS PLANT**	**HIGHEST LEVEL DURING LAST 12 MONTHS: EARL C. KNOWLTON PLANT**	**VIOLATION (YES/NO)**	**SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION**
Barium	ppb	2000	2000	26	6	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metals refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppb	4000	4000	1300	2000	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.29	< 0.2	NO	"Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits"
Sulfate	ppm	500	NS	< 2	14	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY INORGANIC CHEMICALS				**< Less Than**		**> Greater Than**	
Alkalinity, Total	ppm	NS	NS	116	15.8	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum	ppb	200	NS	8	76	NO	Water additive for removing organics; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	ppm	NS	NS	23	11	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbon Dioxide	ppm	NS	NS	4.00	1	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	[250]	NS	5.00	7.00	NO	An inorganic constituent in water affecting taste
Copper	ppb	1300	1300	28	< 1	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposts
Hardness, Total (As $CaCO_3$)	ppm	NS	NS	108	32	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	ppb	300		< 2	16	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NS	12	1	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	SU	NS	NS	7.57	8.23	NO	An indicator of acidity or alkalinity levels of water
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	1	1	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	[500]	NS	122	52	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	ppb	5000	NS	20	9	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Lab results by ENERSOLV Labs, Decatur, Alabama

WATER QUALITY REPORT

Detected Substances Table

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.

WATER SOURCE				COLDWATER SPRING	HILLABEE RESERVIOR		
REGULATED VOLATILE CHEMICALS PERIOD COVERED: JANUARY - DECEMBER 2003	**UNITS**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**HIGHEST LEVEL DURING LAST 12 MONTHS: PAUL B. KREBS PLANT**	**HIGHEST LEVEL DURING LAST 12 MONTHS: EARL C. KNOWLTON PLANT**	**VIOLATIONS (YES/NO)**	**SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION**
TCE(Trichloroethylene)	ppb	5	0	3.5	< 0.5	NO	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ppb	70	70	0.7	< 0.5	NO	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PERIOD COVERED: JANUARY - DECEMBER 2003	**UNITS**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**HIGHEST LEVEL DURING LAST 12 MONTHS: PAUL B. KREBS PLANT**	**HIGHEST LEVEL DURING LAST 12 MONTHS: EARL C. KNOWLTON PLANT**	**VIOLATIONS (YES/NO)**	**SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION**
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM'S)	ppb	80	0	14.2	60.1	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5'S)	ppb	60	0	4.3	25.0	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

WATER SOURCE				COLDWATER SPRING	HILLABEE RESERVIOR		
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS PERIOD COVERED: JANUARY - DECEMBER 2003	**UNITS**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**HIGHEST LEVEL DURING LAST 12 MONTHS: PAUL B. KREBS PLANT**	**HIGHEST LEVEL DURING LAST 12 MONTHS: EARL C. KNOWLTON PLANT**	**VIOLATIONS (YES/NO)**	**SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION**
ANALYSIS FOR PCB'S ARE INCLUDED IN THE SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINATES.. PCB'S WERE BELOW THE DETECTION LIMIT.	ppb	0.5	0	Not Detected	Not Detected	NO	Man-made

WATER SOURCE: COLDWATER SPRING AND HILLABEE RESERVIOR

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PERIOD COVERED: JANUARY - DECEMBER 2003	**UNITS**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM VIOLATIONS**	**VIOLATIONS (YES/NO)**	**SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION**
Lead	ppb	15	0	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppb	1300	1300	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Federal and State regulations require that 90% of the distribution samples be below the MCL. During the last 12 month period 100% of Anniston's distribution samples were below the MCL.

TOTAL COLIFORMS PERIOD COVERED: JANUARY - DECEMBER 2003	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**HIGHEST LEVEL IN THE SYSTEM DURING LAST 12 MONTHS**	**VIOLATIONS (YES/NO)**	**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	Not Detected	NO	Human and animal fecal waste

Lab results by ENERSOLV Labs, Decatur, Alabama

WATER SOURCE				COLDWATER SPRING	HILLABEE RESERVIOR		
UNREGULATED VOLATILE CHEMICALS PERIOD COVERED: JANUARY - DECEMBER 2003)	**UNITS**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**HIGHEST LEVEL DURING LAST 12 MONTHS: PAUL B. KREBS PLANT**	**HIGHEST LEVEL DURING LAST 12 MONTHS: EARL C. KNOWLTON PLANT**	**VIOLATIONS (YES/NO)**	**SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION**
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	NS	NS	< 0.5	6	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform	ppb	NS	NS	< 0.5	33	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	NS	NS	< 0.5	1	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

WATER SOURCE				COLDWATER SPRINGS	HILLABEE RESERVIOR		
TRIHALOMETHANES (THM'S) PERIOD COVERED: JANUARY - DECEMBER 2003	**UNITS**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**HIGHEST LEVEL DURING LAST 12 MONTHS: PAUL B. KREBS PLANT**	**HIGHEST LEVEL DURING LAST 12 MONTHS: EARL C. KNOWLTON PLANT**	**VIOLATIONS (YES/NO)**	**SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION**
	ppb	80	0	< 0.5	41	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

The sum of the concentrations of bromoform, bromodichloromethane, chlorodibromomethane, and chloroform annual average MCL equal to or less than 80 ppb.

WATER SOURCE				COLDWATER SPRING	HILLABEE RESERVIOR		
RADIONUCLIDES PERIOD COVERED: JANUARY - DECEMBER 2003	**UNITS**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**HIGHEST LEVEL DURING LAST 12 MONTHS: PAUL B. KREBS PLANT**	**HIGHEST LEVEL DURING LAST 12 MONTHS: EARL C. KNOWLTON PLANT**	**VIOLATIONS (YES/NO)**	**SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION**
Gross Alpha	pCi/l	15	0	0.5	0.2	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
When the gross alpha particle activity exceeds five pCi/l the remaining listed radionuclides would be analyzed.							
TURBIDITY PERIOD COVERD: JANUARY - DECEMBER 2003	**UNITS**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	HIGHEST LEVEL DURING LAST 12 MONTHS: PAUL B. KREBS PLANT	HIGHEST LEVEL DURING LAST 12 MONTHS: EARL C. KNOWLTON PLANT	VIOLATIONS (YES/NO)	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Turbidity	NTU	0.5		0.11	0.18	NO	Soil runoff.
				100% of samples were below the turbidity limits.			

WATER SOURCE				COLDWATER SPRING	HILLABEE RESERVIOR		
NON-REGULATED SUBSTANCES PERIOD COVERED: JANUARY - DECEMBER 2003	**UNITS**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**HIGHEST LEVEL DURING LAST 12 MONTHS: PAUL B. KREBS PLANT**	**HIGHEST LEVEL DURING LAST 12 MONTHS: EARL C. KNOWLTON PLANT**	**VIOLATIONS (YES/NO)**	**SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION**
MTBE (METHYL tertiary-BUTYL ETHER)	ppb	Not Regulated		Not Detected	Not Detected	NO	Petroleum Products
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	Not Regulated		0.85	1.9	NO	Natural Sources

Lab results by ENERSOLV Labs, Decatur, Alabama

All of the many contaminants listed below are periodically tested for at both water treatment plants, but remain U N D E T E C T E D .

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS		ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	
"1,1 - Dichloropropene"	Chloromethane	"2,4-D"	Pentachlorophenol
"1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane"	Dibromomethane	"2,4,5-TP (Silvex)"	Picloram
"1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane"	Dicamba	Acrylamide	Simazine
"1,1-Dichloroethane"	Dichlorodifluoromethane	Alachlor	Toxaphene
"1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene"	Dieldrin	Atrazine	Benzene
"1,2,3 - Trichloropropane"	Hexachlorobutadiene	Benzo(a)pyrene[PHAs]	Carbon Tetrachloride
"1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene"	Isoprpylbenzene	Carbofuran	Chlorobenzene
"1,3 - Dichloropropane"	M-Dichlorobenzene	Chlordane	Dibromochloropropane
"1,3 - Dichloropropene"	Methomyl	Dalapon	O-Dichlorobenzene
"1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene"	MTBE	Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	p-Dichlorobenzene
"2,2 - Dichloropropane"	Metolachlor	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthlates	"1,2-Dichloroethane"
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Metribuzin	Dinoseb	"1,1-Dichloroethylene"
Aldicarb	N - Butylbenzene	Diquat	"trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene"
Aldicarb Sulfone	Naphthalene	"Dioxin[2,3,7,8-TCDD]"	Dichloromethane
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	N-Propylbenzene	Endothall	"1,2-Dichloropropane"
Aldrin	O-Chlorotoluene	Endrin	Ethylbenzene
Bromobenzene	P-Chlorotoluene	Epichlorohydrin	Ethylene dibromide
Bromochloromethane	P-Isopropyltoluene	Glyphosate	Styrene
Bromoform	Propachlor	Heptachlor	Tetrachloroethylene
Bromomethane	Sec - Butylbenzene	Heptachlor epoxide	"1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene"
Butachlor	Tert - Butylbenzene	Hexachlorobenzene	"1,1,1-Trichloroethane"
Carbaryl	Trichlorfluoromethane	Hexachloropentadiene	"1,1,2-Trichloroethane"
Chloroethane		Lindane	Toluene
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS		Methoxychlor	Vinyl Chloride
Antimony	Cyanide	Oxamyl [Vydate]	Xylenes
Arsenic	Lead		
Asbestos	Mercury		
Beryllium	Nitrite	**RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS**	
Cadmium	Selenium	Beta/photon emitters	Combined radium
Chromium	Thallium		

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.**

Lab results by ENERSOLV Labs, Decatur, Alabama

WATER SOURCE				COLDWATER SPRING	HILLABEE RESERVOIR		
PRIMARY INORGANIC SUBSTANCES PERIOD COVERED: JANUARY - DECEMBER 2003	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	HIGHEST LEVEL DURING LAST 12 MONTHS PAUL B. KREBS PLANT	HIGHEST LEVEL DURING LAST 12 MONTHS EARL C. KNOWLTON PLANT	VIOLATION (YES/NO)	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Arsenic	ppb	50	0	Not Detected	Not Detected	No	Geological, pesticide residue, and industrial waste

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is finalizing a regulation to reduce the public health risks from arsenic in drinking water. The Agency is revising the current drinking water standard for arsenic from 50 parts per billion (ppb) to 10 ppb. This revision will provide additional protection for 13 million Americans against cancer and other health problems, including cardiovascular disease and diabetes, as well as neurological effects. EPA will work with the National Academy of Sciences and the National Drinking Water Advisory Council to reassess the scientific and cost issues associated with the rule. For general information about contaminants and potential health effect and/or arsenic in drinking water, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or see arsenic information on EPA's Safewater website at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/arsenic.html on the Internet.

DEFINITIONS/ABBREVIATIONS

AL	Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which triggers treatment or other requirement 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.
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 & 45 seconds out of a millennium (1000 yrs.)
PPB	Parts Per Billion or micrograms per liter (mg/L)	**What is a PPB?** Compares to 31 seconds out of a millennium (1000 yrs.)
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.

We are proud to report that the Anniston Water Works and Sewer Board met or exceeded all federal or state standards for drinking water during the reporting period.

Anniston Water Works Board of Directors and Management Personnel

James Miller, General Manager	*Rodney Owens, Assistant General Manager*
Thomas Burkhart, Chairman	*Charles Freeman, Director*
Jimmy O'Dell, Vice-Chairman	*James Carlisle, Director*
Arise Scott, Secretary-Treasurer	*William Robison, Director*
James Lloyd, Director	*Robert Dillon, Counsel*

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 reappoints 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 four o'clock in the afternoon at the Main Office located at 131 West 11th Street, Anniston, Alabama. Questions concerning meeting 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 256-236-3429.

Lab results by ENERSOLV Labs, Decatur, Alabama

Anniston Water Works and Sewer Board
131 West 11th Street, P. O. Box 2268
Anniston, Alabama 36202-2268

Important Information
2004 Water Quality Report

OUR MISSION . . .

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.

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