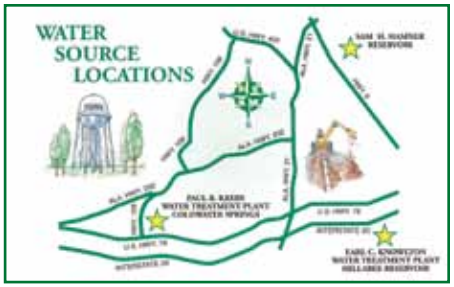
Water Sources



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," 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 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 north 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 is included with Coldwater Spring and Hillabee Reservoir in our Source Water Protection Plan. The current ranking of our source waters by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management is "Low Susceptibility", meaning our water sources are well protected from elements likely to cause contamination. Anniston Water Works completed an update of the plan for Hillabee Reservoir in 2007.

Important Information to Know about Water

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.

Inorganic contaminates, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring, or as result from urban run, 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,

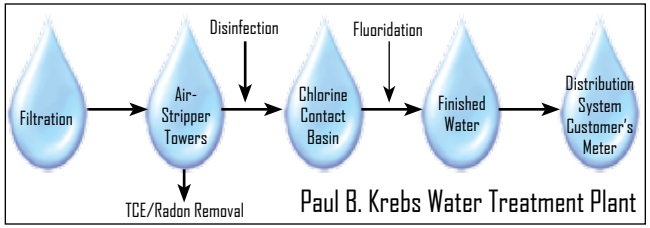
Organic chemical contaminates, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm runoff, and septic tanks.

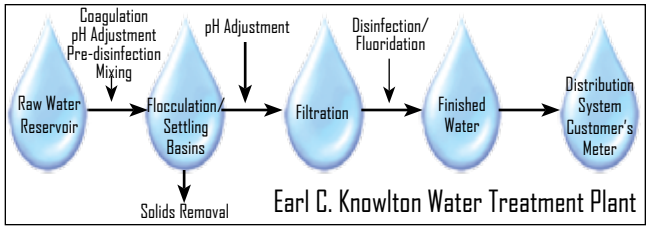
Radioactive contaminates, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain 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.

Water Treatment Process





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.
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.

Anniston Water Works Board of Directors
and Management Personnel

James Miller, General Manager	Rodney Owens, Assistant General Manager
Jimmy O'Dell, Chairman	James Carlisle, Director
Jerome Freeman, Vice Chairman	James Lloyd, Director
William Robison, Secretary-Treasurer	J. E. Merriweather, Director
Thomas Burkhart, Chairman Emeritus	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 twelve o'clock in the afternoon at the Main Office located at 131 West 11th Street, 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 256-236-3429.

Annual Water Quality Report for Period ending 2007

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

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

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.

A new report will be sent to you soon covering the next reporting period. Information on your water system is available, Monday through Friday, 7:30 AM to 4:30 PM, by calling Anniston Water Works Customer Service at 256-236-3429 or at www.awwsb.org.

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

DETECTED SUBSTANCES TABLE FOR PERIOD JANUARY -- DECEMBER 2007

WATER SOURCE				COLDWATER SPRINGS	HILLABEE RESERVOIR		
Primary Inorganic Substances	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Months	Highest Level Last 12 Months	Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
Barium	ppb	2000	2000	23.5	6.8	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metals refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppb	4000	4000	800	900	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	Not Detected	Not Detected	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	ppm	500	NS	2	19	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Inorganic Substances	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Months	Highest Level Last 12 Months	Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
Alkalinity, Total	ppm	NS	NS	104.3	29.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum	ppb	200	NS	7	199	No	Water additive for removing organics; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	ppm	NS	NS	21.7	13	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbon Dioxide	ppm	NS	NS	Not Detected	Not Detected	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	[250]	NS	3.00	7.00	No	An inorganic constituent in water affecting taste
Copper	ppb	1300	1300	21.8	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness, Total (As $CaCO_3$)	ppm	NS	NS	99.4	38.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	ppb	300	NS	Not Detected	Not Detected	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NS	11	1.44	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	50	NS	Not Detected	Not Detected	No	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	SU	NS	NS	7.65	8.21	No	An indicator of acidity or alkalinity levels of water
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	Not Detected	Not Detected	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	[500]	NS	81	73	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	ppm	5000	NS	12.8	12.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products (at the Plants)	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Months		Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	ppb	80	0	72.0		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's)	ppb	80	0	48.0		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Disinfection By-Products (in Distribution System)	Units	MCL	MCLG	Water Sources: Coldwater Spring and Hillabee Reservoir		Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	ppb	80	0	6.6	65	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's)	ppb	60	0	Less than 6.0	48	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM'S) are the sum of the concentrations of bromoform, bromodichloromethane, chlorodibromomethane, and chloroform annual average MCL equal to less than 80 ppb. HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5'S) are the sum of the concentrations of dibromoacetic, dichloroacetic, monobromoacetic, monochloroacetic, and trichloroacetic acids annual MCL equal to or less than 60 ppb.							
Regulated Volatile Chemicals	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Months	Highest Level Last 12 Months	Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
TCE (Trichloroethylene)	ppb	5	0	Less than 0.5	Less than 0.5	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ppb	70	70	Less than 0.5	Less than 0.5	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Water systems serving greater than 100,000 people were required by EPA to begin a two-year monthly sampling regimen of raw water (untreated source water) for Cryptosporidium in 2006. Cryptosporidium is a pathogen that is sometimes found in drinking water and can cause gastrointestinal illness. Additional treatment of drinking water may be required by EPA depending on the results of the sampling. Anniston Water Works did not detect Cryptosporidium in its raw water in 2006 or 2007.

DETECTED SUBSTANCES TABLE FOR PERIOD (Continued) JANUARY -- DECEMBER 2007

WATER SOURCE				COLDWATER SPRINGS	HILLABEE RESERVOIR		
Non-Regulated Contaminants Table	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Months	Highest Level Last 12 Months	Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
MTBE (Methyl tertiary-Butyl Ether)	ppb	Not Regulated		Not Detected	Not Detected	No	Petroleum products
Total Organic Carbon	ppb	Not Regulated		1.3	2.1	No	Natural sources
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Months	Highest Level Last 12 Months	Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
Dalapon	ppb	200	200	Not Detected	1.3	No	Run-off from herbicide used on rights-of-way
Analysis for PCB's are included in the synthetic organic chemical contaminants. PCB's were below the detection limit.							
Primary Inorganic Substances	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Months	Highest Level Last 12 Months	Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
Arsenic	ppb	50	0	Not Detected	Not Detected	No	Geological, pesticide residue, and industrial waste
Radionuclides	Units	MCL	MCLG	Water Sources: Coldwater Spring and Hillabee Reservoir		Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
Gross Alpha	pCi/l	15	0	Sampling not required in 2007		No	Erosion of natural deposits
When gross alpha particle activity exceeds five (5) pCi/l the remaining listed radionuclides would be analyzed.							
Turbidity	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Months	Highest Level Last 12 Months	Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
Turbidity	NTU	0.3	NS	0.09	0.27	No	Erosion of natural deposits
100% 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	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.							

MICROBIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCES TABLE FOR PERIOD JANUARY -- DECEMBER 2007

WATER SOURCE			COLDWATER SPRINGS	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 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

Anniston Water Works tested for 134 other substances at both water treatment plants and all were UNDETECTED.

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.