

Water Quality Report

For Period Ending December 2012



Anniston Water Works & Sewer Board

931 Noble Street, Suite 200, Anniston, AL 36201

www.awwsb.org

Phone: 256-241-2000

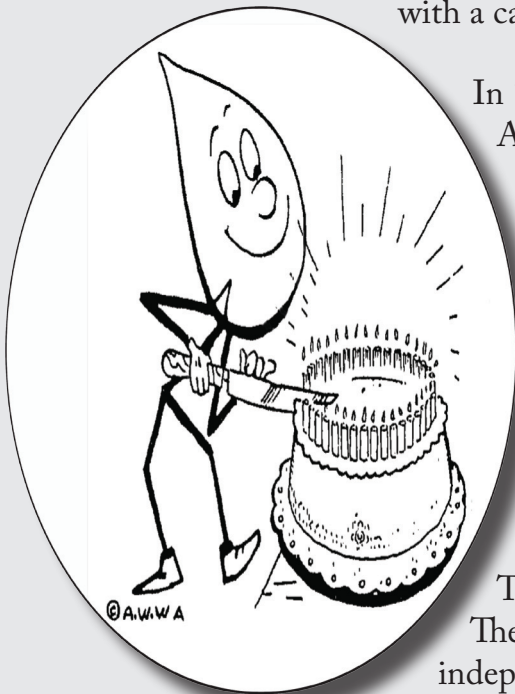
Fax: 855-398-4476

PWS ID Number AL0000133

HAPPY BIRTHDAY ANNISTON!

The City of Anniston celebrates its 130th birthday this year. As Anniston prepares to observe this milestone, Anniston Water Works takes great pride in having been there since the beginning. Not as the Water Works and Sewer Board we know today, but as the water supply system developed by the Anniston Land Company in 1873. There have been many changes over the years and the growth of the Anniston Water Works has coincided with the growth of Anniston.

After Anniston's founding in 1883, the Anniston Water Supply Company was later organized in 1889 to expand the water system. Coldwater Spring and the surrounding property were purchased as a source of water for the city. The flow of the spring at the time was estimated to be between 24 and 36 million gallons per day. Two steam driven pumps were installed each with a capacity of 3 million gallons per day.



In 1913, the Anniston Water Supply Company was sold to the Alabama Water Company. The Alabama Water Company owned and operated several public water systems in Alabama at that time.

In 1935, the City of Anniston purchased the water system. By 1940, the demand was approaching capacity, so additional water mains and pumps were installed. In 1956, the City authorized construction of the Choccolocco Creek Waste Water Treatment Plant.

On July 27, 1962, the Water Department was reorganized as The Water Works and Sewer Board of the City of Anniston. The Anniston Water Works and Sewer Board is a not for profit independent legal entity created by an act of the Alabama State

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

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Legislature. No tax dollars are used to operate or maintain its water and waste water systems with exception of federal and state grants when awarded.

In 1999, the Water Works and Sewer Board assumed ownership of the Fort McClellan water and sewer system upon its closure, an area that Anniston would later annex into the City.

These are just a few events in the life of the water and sewer system over Anniston's 130 years. The water and sewer system is a proud part of Anniston's history and we look forward to the city's next 130 years.



Ed Turner, General Manager

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-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.
- 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 contaminates 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.

List of Non-Detect Substances (Anniston Water Works tested for the following substances in 2012 but none were detected.)

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

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.



**DETECTED SUBSTANCES TABLE FOR PERIOD
JANUARY -- DECEMBER 2012**

Water Source				Coldwater Spring	Hillabee Reservoir		
Primary Inorganic Substances	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Months		Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
Arsenic	ppb	50	--	0.73	Less than 0.5	No	Runoff from orchards; natural deposits; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppb	2000	2000	22.8	10.4	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metals refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppm	100	100	2.3	Less than 1.00	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppb	4	4	0.92	0.83	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sulfate	ppm	500	--	2.05	15.6	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	--	--	97.3	24	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum	ppb	200	--	Less than 3.00	50.8	No	Water additive for removing organics; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	ppm	--	--	21.2	13	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbon Dioxide	ppm	--	--	17.7	Less than 1.00	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	[250]	--	3.55	7.41	No	An inorganic constituent in water affecting taste
Conductance	umhos/cm	--	--	216	113	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppb	1300	1300	16.8	3.61	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness, Total (As CaCO ₃)	ppm	--	--	97.3	42.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	ppb	300	--	Less than 10.0	20.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	ppm	--	--	10.8	2.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	ppm	50	--	Less than 1.00	3.37	No	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	ppm	--	--	7.8	8.4	No	An indicator of acidity or alkalinity levels of water
Sodium	ppb	--	--	1.2	1.86	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	[500]	--	124	86	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	N/A	0	Less than 2.0	89	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's)	ppb	N/A	0	Sampling not required in 2012	67.7	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	5.7	60	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's)	ppb	60	0	Less than 6.00	44.7	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.							
Regulated Volatile Chemicals	Units	MCL	MCLG	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
Non-Regulated Contaminants Table	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Months		Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
Total Organic Carbon	ppb	Not Regulated		0.6	1.7	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	Sampling not required in 2012		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	Highest Level Last 12 Months	Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
Turbidity	NTU	0.3		0.08	0.08	No	Erosion of natural deposits and soil runoff
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	Sampling not required in 2012		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppb	1300	1300	Sampling not required in 2012		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 256-236-3429 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.							

MICROBIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCES TABLE FOR PERIOD JANUARY -- DECEMBER 2012

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 during the month can test positive for total coliform. No sample can test positive for fecal coliform or E. Coli.	Less than 5%	0	1.40%		No	Human and animal fecal waste	



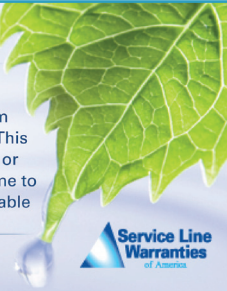
*Congratulations to
James D. Miller
on his retirement from the
Anniston Water Works and Sewer Board.*

*We wish you the best and thank you for
seventeen years of service to the
public water and sewer system.*

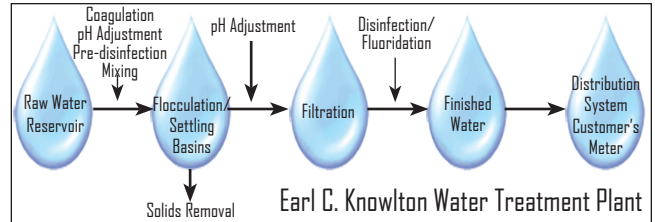
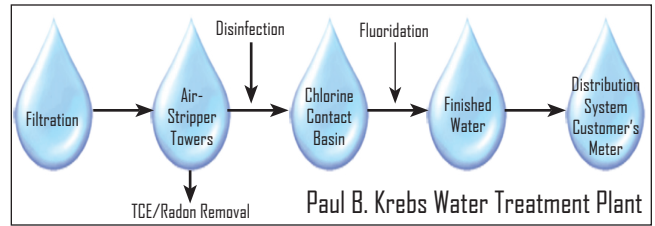
NLC Service Line Warranty Program

The Water Works and Sewer Board of the City of Anniston is notifying residents of a program provided through the National League of Cities (NLC) Service Line Warranty Program administered by Service Line Warranties of America (SLWA). This program offers a warranty to homeowners that covers repairs or replacements on the outside sewer line that runs from the home to the point of utility responsibility. Property owners are accountable for these repairs, not the utility.

For more information on this program or to enroll, please visit SLWA's web site at www.SLWofa.com



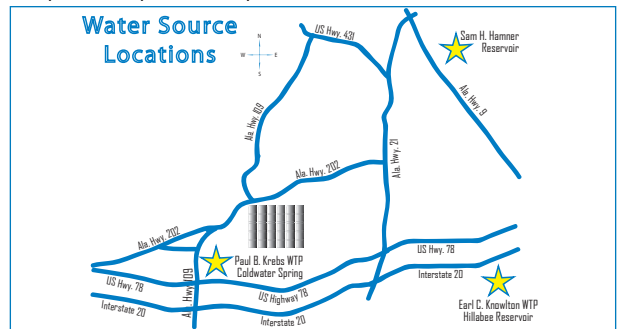
Water Treatment Process



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," 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 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.

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.



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.

Because of optimal corrosion control, Anniston Water Works was granted a three-year waiver by ADEM for lead and copper sampling beginning in 2012.

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 | Jimmy O'Dell, Chairman |
| Betty Merriweather, Director | Jerome Freeman, Vice Chairman |
| Sam Phillips, Director | William Robison, Secretary-Treasurer |
| Ann Welch, 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.