

Water Quality Report

For Period Ending December 2015

Anniston Water Works & Sewer Board

931 Noble Street, Suite 200, Anniston, AL 36201
www.awwsb.org

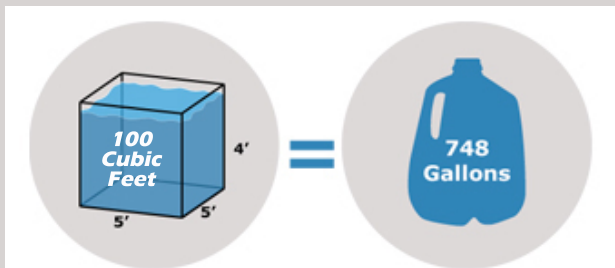
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PWS ID Number AL0000133

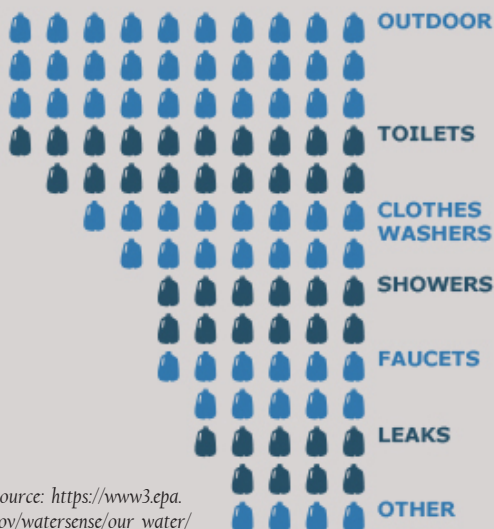
How much is a Cubic Foot of Water?

Different utilities use different units to measure water consumption. The Anniston Water Works and Sewer Board measures water consumption in cubic feet. Most people are familiar with the amount of their bill, but few are familiar with how much water they actually use. Here is a quick explanation about the amount of water an average customer uses.



Americans purchase gasoline, milk and other liquids by the gallon. They can relate to how much a gallon of water is. When most Americans receive a water bill that shows usage in hundreds of cubic feet they are confused. So how much is a Cubic Foot of Water? A Cubic Foot of Water is the amount of water that can be contained in a box one foot cubed (1' x 1' x 1'), which is 7.48052 gallons. How many gallons are in 100 cubic feet of water? Approximately 748 gallons are in 100 cubic feet of water.

How do we use water?



Source: https://www3.epa.gov/watersense/our_water/understanding_your_bill.html

The average home on Anniston's water uses approximately 700 cubic feet of water each month or approximately 5200 gallons. So what makes up the 5200 gallons used each month?

- The average shower uses 17 gallons of water.
- Toilets can use between 1.6 and 5 gallons per flush (Depending on the age of the toilet).
- The average dishwasher uses 6 gallons of water per load.
- A washing machine can use between 15 and 30 gallons of water per load.

Continued on page 2

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

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These are just a few ways water is used daily. Hopefully this helps understand how much and how water is used each day. The Anniston Water Works and Sewer Board website www.awwsb.org has many links that can answer water and sewer questions. If your questions are not answered there our friendly customer service people will always be glad to answer any questions.

Ed Turner, General Manager

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.

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 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.

List of Non-Detect Substances (Anniston Water Works tested for the following substances in 2015 but none were detected.)

3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Carbofuran	Methoxychlor	Bromoform	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Iron
Aldicarb	Chlordane	Oxamyl (Vydate)	Bromomethane	Trans 1,3 Dichloropropene	Trichloroethylene	Silver
Aldicarb Sulfone	Dalapon	PCBs	Chloroethane	O-Dichlorobenzene	Vinyl Chloride	Zinc
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	Pentachlorophenol	Chloromethane	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Xylenes	Arsenic
Aldrin	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalates	Picloram	Dibromomethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Antimony	Bromoform
Butachlor	Dibromochloropropane	Simazine	Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,1-Dichloroethylene	Beryllium	Dibromoacetic Acid
Carbaryl	Dinoseb	Toxaphene	Hexachlorobutadiene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Cadmium	Monobromoacetic Acid
Dicamba	Dioxin[2,3,7,8-TCDD]	1,1 - Dichloropropene	Isopropylbenzene	1,2-Dichloroethane	Chromium	
Dieldrin	Diquat	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	M-Dichlorobenzene	1,2-Dichloropropane	Cyanide	
Methomyl	Endothall	1,1-Dichloroethane	MTBE	Benzene	Lead	
Metolachlor	Endrin	1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene	N - Butylbenzene	Carbon Tetrachloride	Mercury	
Metribuzin	Epichlorohydrin	1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	Naphthalene	Chlorobenzene	Nickel	
Propachlor	Ethylene dibromide	1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	N-Propylbenzene	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Nitrate	
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Glyphosate	1,3 - Dichloropropane	O-Chlorotoluene	Dichloromethane	Nitrite	
2,4-D	Heptachlor	1,3 - Dichloropropene	P-Chlorotoluene	Ethylbenzene	Selenium	
Acrylamide	Heptachlor epoxide	1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	P-Isopropyltoluene	p-Dichlorobenzene	Sulfate	
Alachlor	Hexachlorobenzene	2,2 - Dichloropropane	Sec - Butylbenzene	Styrene	Thallium	
Atrazine	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Bromobenzene	Tert - Butylbenzene	Tetrachloroethylene	Color	
Benzo(a)pyrene(PAHs)	Lindane	Bromochloromethane	Trichlorofluoromethane	Toluene	Foaming Agents	



**DETECTED SUBSTANCES TABLE FOR PERIOD
JANUARY -- DECEMBER 2015**

Water Source				Coldwater Spring	Hillabee Reservoir		
Primary Inorganic Substances	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Months		Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
Barium	ppb	2000	2000	23	4.2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metals refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.745	Less than 0.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sulfate	ppm	500	--	2.17	24	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	--	--	99.4	22.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum	ppb	200	--	10.5	342	Yes	Water additive for removing organics; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	ppm	--	--	20.6	17	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbon Dioxide	ppm	--	--	1.76	Less than 1.00	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	[250]	--	2.99	6.76	No	An inorganic constituent in water affecting taste
Conductance	umhos/cm	--	--	204	133	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppb	1300	1300	18.9	1.35	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness, Total (As CaCO ₃)	ppm	--	--	95.4	48.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	ppm	0.05	--	Less than 0.001	0.00327	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	ppm	--	--	10.7	1.41	No	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	SU	--	--	7.1	8.3	No	An indicator of acidity or alkalinity levels of water
Sodium	ppm	--	--	1.27	1.53	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	[500]	--	109	66	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products (at the Plants)	Units	MCL	MCLG	Annual Average		Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	ppb	N/A	0	Less than 0.5	61.0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's)	ppb	N/A	0	Sampling not required in 2015	42.7	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	5.78		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's)	ppb	60	0	5.9		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, monobromacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid MCL equal to or less than 60 ppb.							
Unregulated Volatile Chemicals	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Months		Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
Bromodichloromethane	ppb			Less than 0.5	3.3	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform	ppb			Less than 0.5	58.0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane	ppb			Less than 0.5	Less than 0.5	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Non-Regulated Contaminants Table	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Months		Violation (Yes/No)	Source of Substance
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	Not Regulated		0.32	1.87	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 2015		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	2 consecutive >0.3		0.09	0.14	No	Erosion of natural deposits and soil runoff
95% 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 2015		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppb	1300	1300	Sampling not required in 2015		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 Wilsons 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 256-241-2000 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 2015

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	1.4%		No	Human and animal fecal waste	





NLC Service Line Warranty Program

The Water Works and Sewer Board of the City of Anniston continues to partner with the National League of Cities (NLC) to provide a Service Line Warranty Program that you can use to protect your water and sewer service lines. The program is administered by Service Line Warranties of America (SLWA) and provides coverage to utility customers for necessary repairs to those lines that the property owner is responsible for.

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

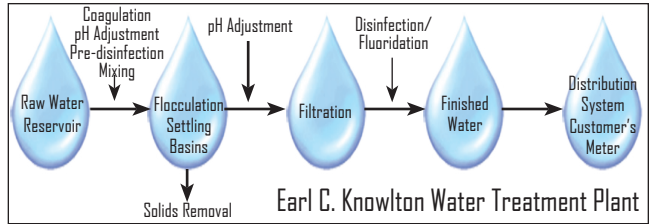
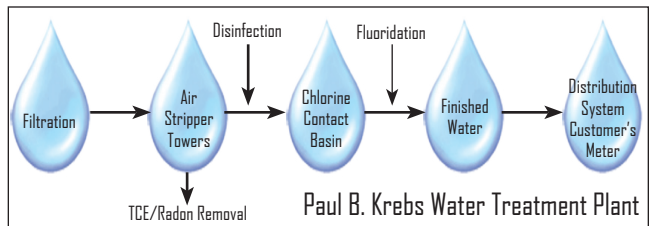
Definitions/Abbreviations Used in this Report		
AL	Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant 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.

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.

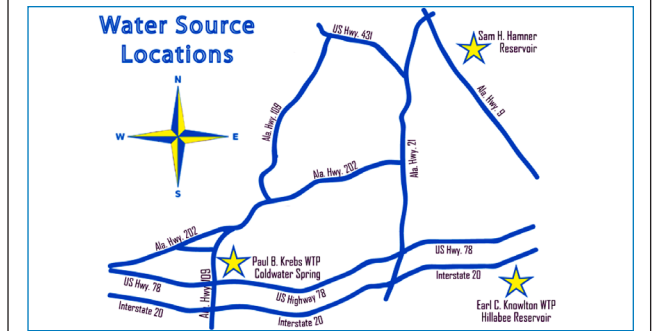
Water Treatment Process



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," 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.

Anniston Water Works has completed a Source Water Assessment for Coldwater Spring and for Hillabee Reservoir. Our assessment has found there is 'Low Susceptibility' to our source waters from elements likely to cause contamination. Our assessment was updated during 2015. 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 removed from Hamner Reservoir for use in the system.



Anniston Water Works Board of Directors and Management Personnel

Ed Turner, General Manager/CEO	Rodney Owens, Assistant General Manager
Del Ferguson, Assistant General Manager Admin	William A. Robison, Chairman
Aaron Acker, Director	Jerome Freeman, Vice Chairman
Betty Merriweather, Director	Ann Welch, Secretary-Treasurer
Sam Phillips, 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.