



# Water Quality Report

For Period Ending December 2023

PWS ID Number AL0000133

**Anniston Water Works and Sewer Board of Directors and Management**

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**TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS**

JAN. 2023 - DEC. 2023

				Coldwater Spring	Hillabee Reservoir		
Primary Inorganic Substance	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Month		Violation	Source of Contamination
Barium	ppb	2000	2000	24	12	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metals refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.66	0.60	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.27	0.13	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as N)	ppm	1	1	<0.05	<0.05	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	ppm	500		<5	<5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Inorganic Substance	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Month		Violation	Source of Contamination
Alkalinity, Total	ppm			102	46.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum	ppb	200		<10.0	64.8	No	Water additive for removing organics; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	ppm			22.4	18.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbon Dioxide	ppm			18.5	17.30	No	
Chloride	ppm	250		<5.0	5.10	No	
Conductance	umhos/cm			107	96.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppb	1300	1300	9.7	<1.0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Hardness, Total (As CaCO3)	ppm			95.7	60.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	ppb	300	--	<40	43.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	ppm			9.6	3.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
MBAS (Foaming Agents)	ppm			<0.05	<0.05	No	
Zinc	ppb	5000		<20	<20	No	
pH	s.u.			7.4	7.4	No	
Sodium	ppm			<2.0	<2.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	500		114	30.0	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	24.8	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	0	<1.0	29.0	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	3.23	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform	ppb	N/A	70	<1.0	28.9	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 2023	Not required in 2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Month		Violation	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	NTU	0.3		0.07	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	<0.5	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ppb	70	70	<0.5	<0.5	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 2023	Not required in 2023	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	<0.5	No	Petroleum Products
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	Not Regulated		<5.0	1.85	No	Natural Sources
Synthetic Organical Chemicals	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Last 12 Month		Violation	Source of Contamination
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) *	PPM	0.0005		0.00002	0.00002	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way

**TABLE OF MICROBIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCES**

JAN. 2023 - DEC. 2023

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	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

**List of Non-Detect Substances (Anniston Water Works tested for the following substances in 2023 but none were detected.)**

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

**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.



## Safe Drinking Water Act

The goal of this water quality report is to provide information regarding the water supplied by the Anniston Water Works and Sewer Board. It is our goal to keep you informed about the drinking water that was delivered to you over the past year. This report will also show that your drinking water continues to meet or exceed standards established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), and the Safe Drinking Water Act.

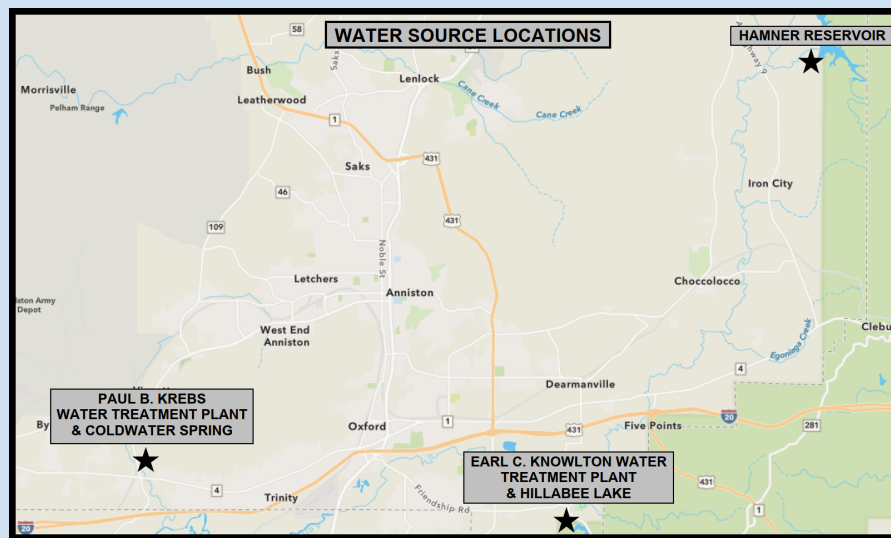
## Water Sources

### **Coldwater Spring Supply**

Coldwater Spring, our primary water source, is located 7 miles west of Anniston on Tom Burkhart Drive. Water from the spring is treated at the Paul B. Krebs Water Treatment Plant. Due to the very high quality of the Coldwater Spring supply filtration is not utilized as a form of treatment. The Coldwater spring supply operates under a filtration waiver from EPA. ADEM and EPA classifies Coldwater Spring as groundwater under the influence of surface water. "Under the influence," refers to run off into the uncovered spring pool which is over one acre in size.

### **Hillabee Creek Supply**

Our secondary source of water is the Hillabee Creek Reservoir located 7 miles southeast of Anniston on Jennifer Lane. The 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.



## Source Water Assessment and Watershed Control Program

AWWSB has developed a Source Water Assessment for Coldwater Spring and for the Hillabee Reservoir. Our assessment has found there is low susceptibility to our source waters from elements likely to cause contamination. The source water assessment was updated in 2021. Additionally, AWWSB has implemented a Watershed Control Program which serves to identify and mitigate potential risks of contamination that would adversely affect the water quality of the spring. Anniston Water Works also owns the Sam H. Hamner Reservoir located 7 miles east of Anniston near the White Plains Community. Currently, no water is removed from Hamner Reservoir for use in the water distribution system.

## Important Information to Know about Water

- Substances that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- 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.
- Inorganic contaminants, 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 contaminants, 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 contaminants, 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 contaminants in water provided by public water systems.
- Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants 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 immunocompromised 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.