Jacksonville Water Works, Gas & Sewer Board
PWSID: AL0000154
(256) 435-7657

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

What's the Quality of My Water?

The Jacksonville Water Works, Gas & Sewer Board is proud to provide you this year's 2014 CCR Water Quality Report. This report is designed to keep you informed about the quality of water delivered to you on a daily basis. We want you to understand the efforts we make to improve treatment processes and protect our water supplies. Our sources of water are wells that draw fresh, pure water from Big Springs and Germania Springs. Additionally, we purchase water from the Anniston Water Works and Sewer Board which is drawn from Coldwater Springs.

In support of this commitment we have completed a Vulnerability Assessment and Emergency Response Plan. This Assessment and Plan will help to increase our preparedness in the event of a terrorist attack or intentional act intended to disrupt our ability to provide you with safe and reliable drinking water.

The Jacksonville Water Works, Gas & Sewer Board monitors for contaminants in your drinking water as required by Federal and State regulations. We are confident in reporting that our water is secure from threat and is safe to drink in accordance with Federal and State requirements. If you have any questions regarding these matters, please contact Mr. Chris Patterson, Water Plant Manager at (256) 435-9551 or if you wish to learn more, attend any of our regular monthly meetings. The Water Works, Gas & Sewer Board meets the third Monday of each month at 330 Church Avenue SE at 5:00 p.m.

The tables found within this report show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014. Federal and State regulations require that 90% of the distribution samples for Lead and Copper be below the MCL. During the last 12 month period 100% of Jacksonville's distribution samples were below the MCL. We are very proud of the results that we have been able to achieve. Please remember that it is reasonable for some contaminants to be present in our drinking water. This may be due to our treatment process or from naturally occurring water flow.

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 posses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 radioactive material, and it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities.

Frequently Asked Questions...

What is the purpose of this report?
The federal government requires all water utilities in the United States to provide an annual water quality report for customers. Much of the language in this report is required by the federal government.

Who is on the Board?
The Board is comprised of three members appointed for staggered terms by the Mayor and Council. The Board elects its own officers. Current members are: Mr. Ronnie Stinson, Chairman; Preston Buchanan, Vice Chairman; and Mike Limerick, Secretary. The mayor serves as superintendent of the Water Works, Gas & Sewer Board and manages the Board's daily operations.

Is our water considered "hard" or "soft"?
Jacksonville has moderately "hard" water.

Does our water contain fluoride?
Yes. Jacksonville does have fluoride. It is added post chlorination in the form of hydrofluorocyclic acid. The amount added results in fluoride equal to 1 ppm. This has been determined to be sufficient by the American Dental Association for healthy teeth.

What if I need my water turned off so I can make repairs?
Your water meter has a cut off valve that requires a key to be turned off. If you need your water turned off, we will be glad to send someone to your home to turn off your meter at no charge. Please do not try to turn your meter off yourself, because these valves break easily. If you break the valve, we will charge $95.00 to repair your meter. If you wish to have a HAND VALVE installed, this will be placed on the customer side of the meter, and it is similar to a valve on an exterior faucet. You must hire a plumber for the installation.

Who do I contact if I have a question or problem with my garbage service?
The Utility Office bills and collects the $12.35 garbage fee for the City of Jacksonville, and transfers the funds collected to the City each month. Since the Utility Office is only the billing and collection agency for the City, **all calls and problems should be referred to City Hall at 435-7611, or AWS at 237-7219.**

What is the Health & Sanitation (H & S) charge on my bill?
The Health & Sanitation charge (H & S) is a $5.62 fee assessed by the City of Jacksonville for maintenance and operation of the City Landfill and for keeping the streets clear of debris. It is not a fee for services rendered. The Water Works, Gas & Sewer Board collects this fee for the City government and transfers these funds each month to the City. Again, please direct all questions regarding this fee to City Hall at 435-7611.

What are the methods for paying my bill?
We accept personal checks and cash. When paying by check, please write your account number on your check. We are sorry, but we cannot accept check/debit cards, credit cards, counter checks, or two-party checks. Bank draft now available.

Where do I call if I see a stray dog or if I need rubbish picked up at the curb?
Please call the Jacksonville Street Department at 435-3560 to report stray dogs and to request curbside pick-up. Jacksonville has a leash law for pets, and violators will be fined. Dog and cat licenses must be purchased by September 30 each year.

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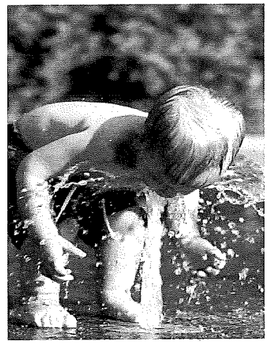
330 Church Ave SE
Jacksonville, AL 36265
PWSID: AL0000154



2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants you to know:
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. 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.
More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 radioactive material, and it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants 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. *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. *Pesticides and herbicides* which may come from a v rces such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. *Organic chemical* including synthe anic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, a om gas static r runoff, and septic systems. *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurri il and gas activities.

Important Information About Lead:

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 service lines and home plumbing. Jacksonville Water Works, Gas & Sewer Board 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, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Notes:
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

* Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

**Based on a study conducted by ADEM with the approval of the EPA, a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Thus, monitoring for these contaminants was not required.

Table of Primary Contaminants

At high levels, primary contaminants are known to pose health risks to humans. This table includes results of all primary contaminant monitoring

CONTAMINANT	MCL	Amount Detected	CONTAMINANT	MCL	Amount Detected
Bacteriological			Endothall	100 ppb	ND
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5%	ND	Endrin	2 ppb	ND
Turbidity	TT	2.8	Epichlorohydrin	TT	ND
Radiological			Glyphosate	700 ppb	ND
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4	ND	Heptachlor	400 ppt	ND
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	ND	Heptachlor epoxide	200 ppt	ND
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	ND	Hexachlorobenzene	1 ppb	ND
Inorganic			Lindane	200 ppt	ND
Antimony (ppb)	6 ppb	ND	Methoxychlor	40 ppb	ND
Arsenic (ppb)	10 ppb	ND	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200 ppb	ND
Barium (ppm)	2 ppm	ND	PCBs	500 ppt	ND
Beryllium (ppb)	4 ppb	ND	Pentachlorophenol	1 ppb	ND
Cadmium	5 ppb	ND	Picloram	500 ppb	ND
Chromium	100 ppb	ND	Simazine	4 ppb	ND
Copper*	AL = 1300 ppb	19	Toxaphene	3 ppb	ND
Cyanide	200 ppb	ND	Benzene	5 ppb	ND
Fluoride	4 ppm	1.16	Carbon Tetrachloride	5 ppb	ND
Lead (ppb)*	AL = 15	2	Chlorobenzene	100 ppb	ND
Mercury	2 ppb	ND	Dibromochloropropane	200 ppt	ND
Nitrate	10 ppm	0.68	0-Dichlorobenzene	600 ppb	ND
Nitrite	1 ppm	ND	p-Dichlorobenzene	75 ppb	ND
Selenium	50 ppb	ND	1,2-Dichloroethane	5 ppb	ND
Thallium	2 ppb	ND	1,1-Dichloroethylene	7 ppb	ND
*** 90th percentile of the most recent sampling event.**			Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70 ppb	ND
Organic Chemicals			trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100 ppb	ND
2,4-D	70 ppb	ND	Dichloromethane	5 ppb	ND
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	50 ppb	ND	1,2-Dichloropropane	5 ppb	ND
Acrylamide	TT	ND	Ethylbenzene	700 ppb	ND
Alachlor	2 ppb	ND	Ethylene dibromide	50 ppt	0.01
Atrazine	3 ppb	ND	Styrene	100 ppb	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene[PAHs]	200 ppt	ND	Tetrachloroethylene	5 ppb	0.7
Carbofuran	40 ppb	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70 ppb	ND
Chlordane	2 ppb	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200 ppb	ND
Dalapon	200 ppb	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5 ppb	ND
Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400 ppb	ND	Trichloroethylene	5 ppb	ND
Di-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalates	6 ppb	ND	TTHM	80 ppb	16.6
Dinoseb	7 ppb	ND	Toluene	1 ppm	ND
Diquat	20 ppb	ND	Vinyl Chloride	2 ppb	ND
Chloramines	4 ppm	ND	Xylenes	10 ppm	ND
Chlorite	1 ppm	ND	TOC	TT	ND
HAA5(ppb)	60 ppb	ND	Chlorine	4 ppm	2

Unregulated Contaminants Table

CONTAMINANT	Low Result, PPM	High Result, PPM	CONTAMINANT, PPM	Low Result, PPM	High Result, PPM
1,1 - Dichloropropene	ND	ND	Chloroform	ND	0.0116
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	ND	Chloromethane	ND	ND
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	ND	Dibromochloromethane	ND	0.0017
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	Dibromomethane	ND	ND
1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene	ND	ND	Dicamba	ND	ND
1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	ND	ND	Dichlorodifluoromethane	ND	ND
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	ND	ND	Dieldrin	ND	ND
1,3 - Dichloropropane	ND	ND	Hexachlorobutadiene	ND	ND
1,3 - Dichloropropene	ND	ND	p-Isoprpylbenzene	ND	ND
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	ND	ND	M-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND
2,2 - Dichloropropane	ND	ND	Methomyl	ND	ND
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	ND	ND	MTBE	ND	ND
Aldicarb	ND	ND	Metolachlor	ND	ND
Aldicarb Sulfone	ND	ND	Metribuzin	ND	ND
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	ND	ND	N - Butylbenzene	ND	ND
Aldrin	ND	ND	Naphthalene	ND	ND
Bromobenzene	ND	ND	N-Propylbenzene	ND	ND
Bromochloromethane	ND	ND	O-Chlorotoluene	ND	ND
Bromodichloromethane	ND	0.0034	P-Chlorotoluene	ND	ND
Bromoform	ND	0.0016	P-Isopropyltoluene	ND	ND
Bromomethane	ND	ND	Propachlor	ND	ND
Butachlor	ND	ND	Sec - Butylbenzene	ND	ND
Carbaryl	ND	ND	Tert - Butylbenzene	ND	ND
Chloroethane	ND	ND	Trichlorfluoromethane	ND	ND

Table of Detected Contaminants

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	Range Detected			Average Amount Detected		Likely Source of Contamination
Bacteriological								
Turbidity	N/A	TT	0.03	-	2.8	1.42	TT	Soil Runoff
Inorganic Chemicals			**min**		**max**			
Fluoride	4	4	0.22	-	1.16	0.69	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper	1300	AL=1300	19			19	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	0	AL=15	2			2	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10	0.27	-	0.68	0.48	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Organic Chemicals			**min**		**max**			
TTHM ++	0	80	ND	-	16.6	8.3	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine		4	0.8	-	2	1.4	ppm	Drinking water additive for bacterial disinfection
Tetrachloroethylene	0	5	ND	-	0.7	0.4	ppb	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Ethylene Dibromide	0	50	ND	-	0.01	0.01	ppt	Discharge from petroleum refineries

Secondary Drinking Water Standards Table

Parameters (mg/L)	MCLG	MCL	Low Result	High Result	Parameters (mg/L)	MCLG	MCL	Low Result	High Result
pH	7	Monitored	6.8	7.9	Aluminum	0	0.2	ND	ND
Color, APHA (units)	N/A	15	ND	ND	Copper	N/A	1	ND	ND
Odor	N/A	3	ND	ND	Iron	0	0.3	ND	ND
Foaming Agents	N/A	0.5	ND	ND	Manganese	0	0.05	ND	ND
TDS	0	500	ND	ND	Silver	0	0.1	ND	ND
Fluoride	N/A	2.0	0.22	1.16	Zinc	0	5	ND	ND
Sulfate	0	250	ND	ND	Total Hardness	0	Monitored	ND	ND

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3

EPA uses the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCM) program to collect data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water, but that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

UCMR3 Table

Parameters (ug/L)	Result
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	ND
1,3-Butadiene	ND
Chloromethane	ND
1,1-Dichlororethane	ND
Bromomethane	ND
Chlorodifluoromethane	ND
Bromochloromethane	ND
Chromium 6	0.2
Chlorate	ND
1,4-Dioxane	ND
Vanadium	0.42
Molybdenum	0.78
Cobalt	ND
Strontium	34
Chromium 3	0.32
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid	0.3
Perfluorooctanoic Acid	ND
Perfluorononanoic Acid	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	ND

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: 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.

Action Level (or AL): The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirement, a water system shall follow.

Treatment Technique (or TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NTU (or Nephelometric Turbidity Units): A measure of clarity.

ND: Not detectable at testing limits.

PPB (or parts per billion): micrograms per liter (ug/l). One part per billion corresponds to a single penny in $10,000,000.

PPM (or parts per million): milligrams per liter (mg/l). One part per million corresponds to a single penny in $10,000.

pCi/L (or picocuries per liter): a measure of radioactivity.

FDA: Food and Drug Administration.

CDC: Centers for Disease Control.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency.

ADEM: Alabama Department of Environmental Management.