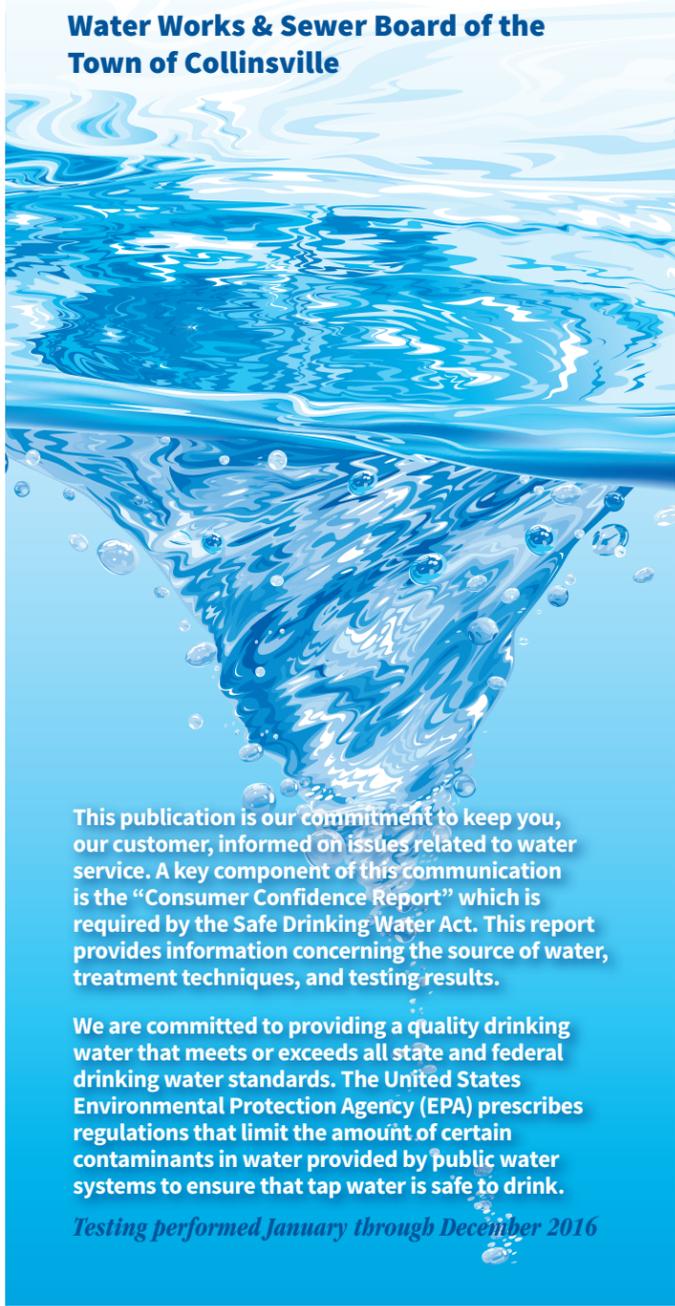


2016 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT



Water Works & Sewer Board of the Town of Collinsville

This publication is our commitment to keep you, our customer, informed on issues related to water service. A key component of this communication is the "Consumer Confidence Report" which is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This report provides information concerning the source of water, treatment techniques, and testing results.

We are committed to providing a quality drinking water that meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems to ensure that tap water is safe to drink.

Testing performed January through December 2016

CONSTITUENT MONITORED	DATE MONITORED
Inorganic Contaminants	2015
Lead/Copper	2013
Microbiological Contaminants	Current
Nitrates	2015
Radioactive Contaminants	2012
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)	2014
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2015
Disinfection By-products	2015
Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 3 Contaminants	2015

Source Water Assessment

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), the Municipal Utilities Board of Albertville has completed a Source Water Assessment plan that will assist in protecting our water sources. This plan provides additional information such as potential sources of contamination. It includes a susceptibility analysis, which classifies potential contaminants as high, moderate, or non-susceptible to contaminating the water source. Public notification has been completed, and the plan has been approved by ADEM.

A copy of the report is available in our office for review during normal business hours, or you may purchase a copy upon request for a nominal reproduction fee. For further information regarding the Source Water Assessment, please call or come by our office.

Security

Everyone can do their part in securing our resources. If you observe suspicious activity please contact us immediately. This could include a breach of security systems (cut locks, doors forced open, fence damages), the presence of unauthorized personnel or changes in water quality. Thank you for your assistance in securing our water system.



More information about contaminants to drinking water and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

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. People at risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

Drinking Water hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. Lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Act. Information on 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 the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize or materials used in plumbing components. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

Based on a study conducted by ADEM with the approval of the EPA a statewide waiver for the monitoring of within state and federal standards. This language does not indicate the presence of cryptosporidium in our drinking water. All test results were well within state and federal standards. This language does not indicate the presence of cryptosporidium in our drinking water. All test results were well within state and federal standards. This language does not indicate the presence of cryptosporidium in our drinking water. All test results were well within state and federal standards.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. MCLs, defined in a list of Definitions in this report, are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

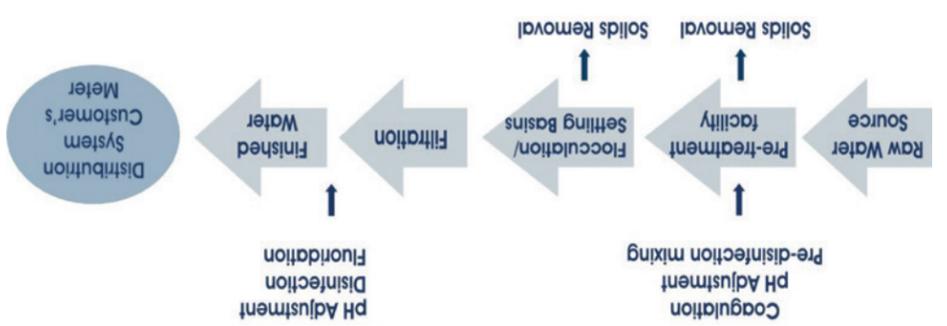
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and it can pick up substances 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 run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water run-off, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

General Information

- Payment can be made by mail, in our office, or after hours in our night depository located on the front porch to the right of the front door. We ask you please write your account number on your check to ensure proper credit to your account.
- Online payment website <http://www.collinsvillewater.com/> We are set up to take debit and credit card payments.
- For information on reading your meter, when we read it each month, or any other question, please contact us and we will be glad to assist you: (256) 524-2188, after hours (256) 524-2135.

Your water supply comes from one source Short Creek. It originates approximately 2 miles southeast of Hwy 227 near Lake Gunter's State Park, and travels to the Tennessee River. Water is pumped from this location to The Albertville Water Treatment Plant for purification and distribution.



WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

WATER RATES	RESIDENTIAL RATES	BUSINESS RATES
0 - 2,000 Gallons - \$18.20 (Minimum Charge)	0 - 2,000 Gallons - \$18.20 (Minimum Charge)	0 - 2,000 Gallons - \$32.12 (Minimum Charge)
2,000 - 5,000 Gallons - \$7.65 PER 1000	5,000 - 10,000 Gallons - \$7.07 PER 1000	5,000 - 10,000 Gallons - \$8.46 PER 1000
5,000 - 10,000 Gallons - \$7.07 PER 1000	10,000 - 15,000 Gallons - \$5.55 PER 1000	10,000 - 15,000 Gallons - \$7.60 PER 1000
10,000 - 15,000 Gallons - \$5.55 PER 1000	15,000 - 25,000 Gallons - \$3.73 PER 1000	15,000 - 25,000 Gallons - \$7.60 PER 1000
15,000 - 25,000 Gallons - \$3.73 PER 1000	25,000 - 50,000 Gallons - \$2.59 PER 1000	25,000 - 50,000 Gallons - \$4.47 PER 1000
25,000 - 50,000 Gallons - \$2.59 PER 1000	50,000 - 150,000 Gallons - \$1.80 PER 1000	50,000 - 150,000 Gallons - \$3.08 PER 1000
50,000 - 150,000 Gallons - \$1.80 PER 1000	150,000 - 300,000 Gallons - \$1.80 PER 1000	150,000 - 300,000 Gallons - \$2.59 PER 1000
150,000 - 300,000 Gallons - \$1.80 PER 1000	300,000 or more Gallons - \$1.80 PER 1000	300,000 or more Gallons - \$2.59 PER 1000

RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS: \$14.50 (flat rate)
 SMALL COMMERCIAL: 0 - 2,000 Gallons - \$18.00
 2,000 or more - \$2.00 PER 1000
 LARGE COMMERCIAL: 55% of Water Bill

• 4% Utility Tax is charged on the water portion of your bill
 • Late Penalty - 10% of water usage charges

BILLING IS BASED ON MONTHLY USAGE:

• Billing is based on monthly usage and is included in your monthly utility bill from Water Works & Sewer Board of the Town of Collinsville, and due on the 10th of each month. This bill shows your monthly usage and cost. Failure to receive a bill is not a release of payment obligation. If bill is not paid within ten days of due date, service may be discontinued without further notice. A \$25 charge for reconnection must be paid before service will continue.

Billing and Paying Your Bill

Employees: Mike McPherson (Manager), Jeffrey Graves (Assistant), Jill Tidmore (Sec/Treasurer), Board of Directors: Munsey Box III (Chairman), Tom Tolbert (Vice-Chairman), James Coker (Thomas Barksdale, Jack G. Weaver Jr.), Office Hours: 8:00 A.M. - 12:00 P.M., 1:00 P.M. - 4:30 P.M., MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY

TABLE OF DETECTED DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants	Violation Y/N	12 MGD WTP Detected	9 MGD WTP Detected	Unit Msmt	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	No	1.5-2.7	1.5-2.7	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity	No	Highest 0.17 100% <0.5	Highest 0.12 100% <0.5	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon	No	1.35-1.81	1.35-1.81	ppm			Soil runoff
Copper	No		0.162* 0 > AL	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching of preservatives
Fluoride	No	0.72	0.69	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	1.59	1.64	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	No	Highest LRAA 48.6 8.64-75.0		ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	No	Highest LRAA 41.6 14.8-64.0		ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Unregulated Contaminants

Chloroform	No	9.15	13.4	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Bromodichloromethane	No	3.85	4.67	ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Chlorodibromomethane	No	0.73	0.82	ppb	60	none	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff

Secondary Contaminants

Chloride	No	12.7	13.5	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Hardness	No	34.6	33.5	ppm	n/a		Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
pH	No	7.49	7.16	S.U.	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Sodium	No	8.00	9.58	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring in the environment
Sulfate	No	10.7	10.6	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Total Dissolved Solids	No	120	112	ppm	n/a	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff

*Figure shown is 90th percentile and # of sites above action level (1.3 ppm) = 0

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3) Contaminants – 2014 and 2015

Contaminants	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Msmt	Likely Source of Contamination
Molybdenum	ND-1.10	ppb	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of runoff from mining or industrial discharge
Strontium	19.0-69.0	ppb	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of discharge
Vanadium	0.30-0.40	ppb	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of runoff from mining or industrial discharge
Chromium, Hexavalent	ND-0.05	ppb	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge
Chlorate	47.0-110	ppb	Naturally occurring in the environment or from water treatment techniques
1,4-Dioxane	ND-0.29	ppb	Industrial discharge; leachate from landfills
Bromochloromethane	ND-0.29	ppb	Industrial discharge; runoff from fire control
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ND-0.02	ppb	Industrial and waste water treatment plant discharge
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ND-0.02	ppb	Industrial discharge

Distribution System Evaluation (DSE) 2016

Contaminants	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Msmt	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	27.1-64.2	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (Total haloacetic acids)	38.9-67.8	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination

This report contains results from the most recent monitoring which was performed in accordance with the regulatory schedule. AS YOU CAN SEE IN THIS REPORT, OUR SYSTEM HAD NO VIOLATIONS. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

Definitions

In this report you may find terms and abbreviations with which you might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Coliform Absent (ca) – Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Disinfection byproducts (DBPs) – Are formed when disinfectants used in water treatment plants react with bromide and/or natural organic matter (i.e., decaying vegetation) present in the source water. Different disinfectants produce different types or amounts of disinfection byproducts. Disinfection byproducts for which regulations have been established include trihalomethanes (TTHM), haloacetic acids (HAA5), bromate, and chlorite.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) – A one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs).

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) – Yearly average of all the DPB results at each specific sampling site in the distribution system. The highest distribution site LRAA is reported in the Table of Detected Contaminants.

Maximum Contaminant Level – (mandatory language) The Maximum Allowed (MCL) is 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 – (mandatory language) The Goal (MCLG) is 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 (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinkin water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) – Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Non-Detects (ND) – Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Not Reported (NR) – Laboratory analysis, usually Secondary Contaminants, not reported by water system. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) – One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) – One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

RAA – Running annual average.

Standard Units (S.U.) – pH of water measures the water's balances of acids and bases and is affected by temperature and carbon dioxide gas. Water with less than 6.5 could be acidic, soft, and corrosive. A pH greater than 8.5 could indicate that the water is hard.

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

Variations & Exemptions (V&E) – State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

The Municipal Utilities Board of Albertville routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report contains results from the most recent monitoring which was performed in accordance with the regulatory schedule.

Below is a Table of **Primary Drinking Water Contaminants** and a list of **Unregulated Contaminants** for which our water system routinely monitors. These contaminants were not detected in your drinking water unless they are listed in the **Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants**.

Standard List of Primary Drinking Water Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt
Bacteriological Contaminants		
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	present or absent
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	present or absent
Turbidity	TT	NTU
Cryptosporidium	TT	Calculated Organisms/liter
Radiological Contaminants		
Beta/photon emitters	4	mrem/yr
Alpha emitters	15	pCi/l
Combined radium	5	pCi/l
Uranium	30	pCi/l
Inorganic Chemicals		
Antimony	6	ppb
Arsenic	10	ppb
Asbestos	7	MFL
Barium	2	ppm
Beryllium	4	ppb
Cadmium	5	ppb
Chromium	100	ppb
Copper	AL=1.3	ppm
Cyanide	200	ppb
Fluoride	4	ppm
Lead	AL=15	ppb
Mercury	2	ppb
Nitrate	10	ppm
Nitrite	1	ppm
Selenium	.05	ppm
Thallium	.002	ppm
Organic Contaminants		
2,4-D	70	ppb
Acrylamide	TT	
Alachlor	2	ppb
Benzene	5	ppb
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200	ppt
Carbofuran	40	ppb
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ppb
Chlordane	2	ppb
Chlorobenzene	100	ppb
Dalapon	200	ppb
Dibromochloropropane	200	ppt
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	ppb
p-Dichlorobenzene	75	ppb
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ppb
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	ppb
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ppb
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ppb
Dichloromethane	5	ppb
1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ppb
Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	ppb
Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6	ppb
Dinoseb	7	ppb
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	Picograms/l
Diquat	20	ppb
Endothall	100	ppb
Endrin	2	ppb
Epichlorohydrin	TT	
Ethylbenzene	700	ppb
Ethylene dibromide	50	ppt
Glyphosate	700	ppb
Heptachlor	400	Nanograms/l
Heptachlor epoxide	200	Nanograms/l
Hexachlorobenzene	1	ppb
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	ppb
Lindane	200	Nanograms/l
Methoxychlor	40	ppb
Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	ppb
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.5	ppb
Pentachlorophenol	1	ppb
Picloram	500	ppb
Simazine	4	ppb
Styrene	100	ppb
Trichloroethylene	5	ppb
Toluene	1	ppm
Toxaphene	3	ppb
2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50	ppb
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	ppm
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ppb
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ppb
Trichloroethylene	5	ppb
Vinyl Chloride	2	ppb
Xylenes	10	ppm

Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS		
1,1-Dichloropropene	Aldicarb	Chloroform
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Aldicarb Sulfone	Chloromethane
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Dibromochloromethane
1,1-Dichloroethane	Aldrin	Dibromomethane
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Bromobenzene	Dicamba
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Bromochloromethane	Dichlorodifluoromethane
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Bromodichloromethane	Dieldrin
1,3-Dichloropropane	Bromoforn	Hexachlorobutadiene
1,3-Dichloropropene	Bromomethane	Isopropylbenzene
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Butachlor	M-Dichlorobenzene
2,2-Dichloropropane	Carbaryl	Methomyl
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Chloroethane	MTBE
		Metolachlor
		Metribuzin
		N-Butylbenzene
		Naphthalene
		N-Propylbenzene
		O-Chlorotoluene
		P-Chlorotoluene
		P-Isopropyltoluene
		Propachlor
		Sec-Butylbenzene
		Tert-Butylbenzene
		Trichlorofluoromethane

Contaminant	MCL	Unit of Msmt
Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts		
Chlorine	4	ppm
Chlorine Dioxide	800	ppb
Chloramines	4	ppm
Bromate	10	ppb
Chlorite	1	ppm
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids]	60	ppb
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	80	ppb