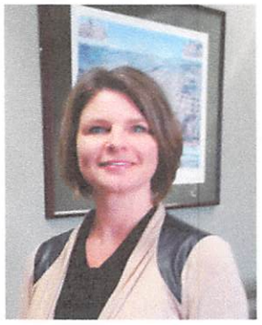

MEET OUR NEW EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

City of Tuscaloosa Mayor Walter Maddox appointed Tera Tubbs as the executive director of Infrastructure and Public Services, as part of Maddox's reorganization designed to simplify and integrate government, maximize resources and cut red tape.

"Tera is a proven leader for the City of Tuscaloosa," Maddox said. "With her energy and expertise, she will help guide us in becoming the most innovative and effectively-managed city in the United States."

As executive director, Tubbs will oversee all public service and infrastructure activities including engineering, transportation, water and sewer, environmental services and facilities maintenance.

Tubbs has served as director of the Department of Transportation since 2007. She is a registered professional engineer and holds both bachelors and master's degrees in civil engineering from the University of Alabama.

JERRY PLOTT WATER PLANT RECEIVES OPTIMIZATION AWARD

In October 2015, The City of Tuscaloosa's Jerry Plott Water Plant was recognized for the third consecutive year by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management for achieving an optimized level of performance that is three times beyond the minimum requirements established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Please join us in thanking the staff of the City of Tuscaloosa Water Treatment Plants for their dedication to ensure that our customers receive the best possible water quality.

Chris Jarrell receives the Optimization Award from Laura Taylor of ADEM

THE SOURCE OF OUR DRINKING WATER IS...

Lake Tuscaloosa is our primary source for drinking water. It is a 5,885-acre impoundment of North River and several other creeks and holds over 40 billion gallons of excellent quality water. Lake Nicol and Harris Lake are our alternate sources of water. Currently, Harris Lake is used for industrial water.

The City of Tuscaloosa has published the required Source Water Assessment data. The data may be viewed in the Business Office at 2230 6th Street.

PROTECT OUR WATER SOURCE

The Lakes Division hosted the eighth annual Lake Cleanup Day on Saturday April 9, 2016. Well over 3 tons of trash were removed by over 124 volunteers. For information on future events and how you can participate, email Dana Willingham at dwillingham@tuscaloosa.com, or call her at 205-349-0279.

OUR WATER TREATMENT PROCESSES

The Ed Love facility is a conventional treatment plant. Raw water is dosed with chlorine dioxide, and enters a flash mixer where aluminum sulfate and lime are added for coagulation. Sodium permanganate is added when necessary for removal of iron and manganese for taste and odor control. The water then travels through four flocculators and four settling basins.

The water is then gravity filtered through multi-media filters. Lime is added for pH adjustment and corrosion control. Sodium hypochlorite is added for disinfection. Fluoride is added for the prevention of tooth decay, and zinc polyphosphate is added for corrosion control. The finished water is pumped into the water distribution system.

While the same basic treatment is used at the Jerry Plott Water Plant as the Ed Love Water Plant, the chemicals and techniques vary. Coagulation starts in a flash mixer with poly aluminum chloride. As the water passes through one of two flocculators, it enters a settling basin. The plant has two basins. Settling is accelerated with a series of settling plates.

The settled water is pumped to seven membrane filter racks. Using pressure, the water is squeezed through the pores of the membranes while impurities are left behind. Sodium hydroxide is added for pH control. Sodium hypochlorite, fluoride, and zinc polyphosphate are also added. The finished water then goes to the water distribution system. The water produced at these two plants is very similar.

The plants are maintained by 32 full-time employees. These employees are responsible for producing water that meets all state and federal drinking water standards. Water is supplied to nearly 200,000 consumers in the service area. The plants are operated 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Water Mains in Service, 4" and larger.....693 Miles
Water Storage Tanks.....13 Tanks
Water Booster Pump Stations.....10 Stations
Water Storage Capacity.....25.4 Million Gallons
Ed Love Treatment Capacity.....45.7 Million Gallons/Day
Jerry Plott Treatment Capacity.....14 Million Gallons/Day
Public Fire Hydrants.....3462 Hydrants

The City of Tuscaloosa's Mayor and Council

Walter Maddox,	**Mayor**	**Phyllis W. Odom,**	**Dist. 1**
Harrison Taylor,	**Dist. 2**	**Cynthia Lee Almond,**	**Dist. 3**
Matthew Calderone,	**Dist. 4**	**Kip Tyner,**	**Dist. 5**
Eddie Pugh,	**Dist. 6**	**Sonya McKinstry,**	**Dist. 7**

The Tuscaloosa City Council meetings are held every Tuesday at 6:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers on the second floor of Tuscaloosa City Hall, 2201 University Boulevard. The agenda for each meeting is published in the Tuscaloosa News and on the City of Tuscaloosa website at www.tuscaloosa.com, or you may contact the City Clerk at (205) 248-5010 for more information.

WATER AND SEWER DEPARTMENT

Post Office Box 2090 Tuscaloosa, AL 35403-2090

Water Billing Office Turn On/Turn Off
Office Hours: Mon. – Fri. 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. 205- 248-5500
Drive Though: Mon. – Fri. 7:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Lakes Division Lakes Division
Office Hours: Mon. – Fri. 7:30 a.m. – 3:30 p.m. 205- 349-0279
Distribution Division Line Breaks/Leaks
Office Hours: Mon. – Fri. 7:30 a.m. – 3:30 p.m. 205- 248-5950
Hilliard N. Fletcher Wastewater Plant
Office Hours: Mon. – Fri. 7:30 a.m. – 3:30 p.m. 205- 248-5900

TUSCALOOSA - KEEPING THE LEAD OUT

The lead in Flint Michigan's drinking water came from corrosion of pipes, fittings, fixtures and faucets in the plumbing system. The City of Tuscaloosa operates an extensive corrosion control treatment program to ensure the water being delivered to you, the customers, is not corrosive to pipes or plumbing. This treatment renders lead less likely to dissolve into your water. The corrosion control system is monitored monthly. Once a year, 57 homes are tested for lead and copper corrosion. The City has passed this EPA regulation every year since it began. Tests for lead in lakes Tuscaloosa, Nicol, and Harris, and both water plants are performed twice a year. Lead has never been detected.

MONITORING NON-COMPLIANCE NOTICE

TUSCALOOSA WATER AND SEWER IS REQUIRED TO MONITOR YOUR DRINKING WATER FOR SPECIFIC CONTAMINANTS ON A REGULAR BASIS. RESULTS OF REGULAR MONITORING ARE AN INDICATOR OF WHETHER OR NOT YOUR DRINKING WATER MEETS HEALTH STANDARDS. DURING OCTOBER 20 AND 21, WE DID NOT COMPLETE ALL REQUIRED MONITORING FOR TURBIDITY AND THEREFORE CANNOT BE SURE OF THE QUALITY OF YOUR DRINKING WATER DURING THAT TIME.

PLEASE SHARE THIS INFORMATION WITH ALL THE OTHER PEOPLE WHO DRINK THIS WATER, ESPECIALLY THOSE WHO MAY NOT HAVE RECEIVED THIS NOTICE DIRECTLY (FOR EXAMPLE, PEOPLE IN APARTMENTS, NURSING HOMES, SCHOOLS, AND BUSINESSES). YOU CAN DO THIS BY POSTING THIS NOTICE IN A PUBLIC PLACE OR DISTRIBUTING COPIES BY HAND OR MAIL.

CITY OF TUSCALOOSA WATER AND SEWER DEPARTMENT

Jimmy W. Junkin, Director

2016 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Ed Love Water Filtration Plant
1125 Jack Warner Parkway North East
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35404-1056
Telephone 205- 248-5630 Fax 205- 349-0213
http://www.tuscaloosa.com
Office Hours: Monday - Friday7:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

Additional Information:
Stephen Daly, Deputy Director

Jerry Plott Water Plant 2101 New Watermelon Road
Tuscaloosa, AL 35406 205-248-5600

THE SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was signed into law on December 16, 1974. The purpose of the law is to insure that the nation's water supply systems that serve the public meet minimum national standards for the protection of public health.

The SDWA directed the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish national drinking water standards. 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791 or by visiting EPA's website www.epa.gov/safewater.

Amended in 1996, the SDWA contains provisions for consumer involvement and right-to-know. The Consumer Confidence Report or Annual Water Quality Report is the centerpiece of public right-to-know in SDWA. This report provides consumers the detected amounts of contaminants, sources of contamination, and plain language definitions.

The amendments recognized that 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. People 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

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.

PLAIN LANGUAGE DEFINITIONS

1. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.
2. Maximum Contaminant Level or 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.
3. 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.

PLAIN LANGUAGE DEFINITIONS continued

4. 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.
5. Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
6. Action Level or AL: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

In the following tables, you may find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definition:

ppm - parts per million and is equal to mg/L or milligrams per liter
ppb - parts per billion and is equal to µg/L or micrograms per liter
ppt - parts per trillion and is equal to ng/L or nanograms per liter
pCi/L - picocuries per liter, a measure of radiation
ntu - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
cfu - Colony Forming Units
MFL - million fibers per liter longer than 10 micrometers
N/A - not applicable
ND - not detected

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.

EPA LEAD AND COPPER STATEMENT

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. The City of Tuscaloosa is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the 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 with 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.

TUSCALOOSA'S LEAD AND COPPER PROGRAM

Since 1991, the City of Tuscaloosa has tested 57 homes annually for the presence of lead and copper. Because of the civic engagement of these citizens, this program continues to be very successful. The City has always maintained compliance with this regulation. We would like to applaud those 57 participants for their support of this endeavor.

WATER QUALITY REPORT

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER PARAMETERS
WATER SOURCE LAKE TUSCALOOSA

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

MICROBIOLOGICAL
All results meet or surpass Federal Drinking Water Regulations

Period Covered: 12 Months Ending December, 2015	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level in Distribution System	Range of detections	Violation (Yes/No)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	Presence of total coliform bacteria in <5% of the 120 required monthly samples		0	Coliform Present in 2.01 % of samples in one month	Not detected - 2.01 %	No	Naturally present in the environment

In 2015, 8 of 2401 samples were positive for Total Coliform or 0.33%. Two samples were Ecoli positive.

Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	TT	N/A	2.0	0.9-2.0	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	NTU	0.3	N/A	0.383	0.002-0.383	Yes 3	Soil Runoff -Turbidity can interfere with disinfection
Chlorine as Cl_2	mg/L	4	4	2.7	0.0 - 2.7	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide as ClO_2	mg/L	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.0 - 0.3	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite as ClO_2^-	mg/L	1	1	0.730	0.234 - 0.730	No	Water additive used to control microbes

RADIOLOGICAL
All results meet or surpass Federal Drinking Water Regulations

Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	0	1.0+/-0.8	0.0+/-0.4 - 1.0+/-0.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits

INORGANIC CHEMICALS
All results meet or surpass Federal Drinking Water Regulations

Fluoride as F^-	mg/L	4	4	0.70	0.59- 0.70	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizers and aluminum factories
Nitrate as NO_3^--N	mg/L	10	10	0.24	0.21 -0.24	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate as SO_4	mg/L	50	50	31.0	18.0 - 31.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS
All results meet or surpass Federal Drinking Water Regulations

Period Covered: 12 Months Ending December, 2015	Units	MCL	MCLG	Average Level in Distribution System	Range of detections	Violation (Yes/No)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Haloacetic Acids	µg/L	60	N/A	42.7	12.1 - 42.7	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

The sum of Dibromoacetic, Dichloroacetic, Monobromoacetic, Monochloroacetic, & Trichloroacetic Acids annual average MCL equal to or less than 60 µg/L.

Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	80	N/A	50.4	13.9 - 50.4	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

The sum of Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane & Bromoform annual average MCL equal to or less than 80 µg/L.

LEAD AND COPPER PRIMARY MONITORING
All results meet or surpass Federal Drinking Water Regulations

Period Covered: 12 Months Ending December, 2015	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level in Distribution System	Range of detections	Violation (Yes/No)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead as Pb	mg/L	AL= 0.015	0	<0.005	<0.005 - <0.005	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper as Cu	mg/L	AL= 1.3	1.3	0.227	<0.050 - 0.227	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

There were no violations, more than 90% of samples were below the action level. No lead and no copper results were above the action level.

ORGANIC CHEMICALS
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS
All results meet or surpass Federal Drinking Water Regulations

Period Covered: 12 Months Ending December, 2015	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level in Distribution System	Range of detections	Violation (Yes/No)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Bromodichloro-methane	µg/L	N/A	N/A	2.48	1.41- 2.48	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform	µg/L	N/A	N/A	4.2	2.64 - 4.16	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloro-methane	µg/L	N/A	N/A	0.74	<0.500 - 0.74	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination

WATER QUALITY REPORT

TABLE OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER PARAMETERS MONITORING PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 2015
WATER SOURCE LAKE TUSCALOOSA

MICROBIOLOGICAL		
Analyte	**MCL**	**Highest Level Detected**
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	2.01%
Turbidity	<0.3 NTU	0.383
INORGANIC CHEMICALS		
Antimony as Sb	6 ppb	ND
Arsenic as As	10 ppb	ND
Asbestos*	7 MLF	N/A
Barium as Ba	2 ppm	ND
Beryllium as Be	4 ppb	ND
Cadmium as Cd	5 ppb	ND
Chromium as Cr	100 ppb	ND
Copper as Cu	AL=1.3ppm	ND
Cyanide as Cn	200 ppb	ND
Fluoride as F^-	4 ppm	0.7
Lead as Pb	AL=15 ppb	ND
Mercury as Hg	2 ppb	ND
Nitrate as $NO3^-$-N	10 ppm	0.24
Nitrite as $NO2^-$-N	1 ppm	ND
Selenium as Se	50 ppb	ND
Thallium as Tl	2 ppb	ND
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS		
Chlorine	4 ppm	2.7
Chloramines	4 ppm	ND
Chlorite	1 ppm	0.730
Chlorine Dioxide	800 ppb	0.3
Bromate	10 ppb	ND
Total Organic Carbon	TT	2
Total Trihalomathanes	80 ppb	50.4
Haloacetic Acids	60 ppb	42.7
ORGANIC CHEMICALS		
2,4-D	70 ppb	ND
2,4,5-TP(Silvex)	50 ppb	ND
Acrylamide	TT	ND
Alachlor	2 ppb	ND
Atrazine	3 ppb	ND
Benzo(A)pyrene	200 ppb	ND
Carbofuran	40 ppb	ND
Chlordane	2 ppb	ND
Dalapon	200 ppb	ND
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400 ppb	ND
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalates	6 ppb	ND
Dinoseb	7 ppb	ND
Diquat	20 ppb	ND
Dioxin[2,3,7,8-TCDD]*	30 ppq	ND
Endothall	100 ppb	ND

RADIOLOGICAL		
Analyte	**MCL**	**Highest Level Detected**
Beta / Photon Emitters	4 mrem / yr	N/A
Alpha Emitters	15 pCi/L	1.0+/-0.8
Combined Radium	5 pCi/L	N/A
Uranium	30 ppb	N/A
ORGANIC CHEMICALS		
Endrin	2 ppb	ND
Epichlorohydrin	TT	ND
Glyphosate	700 ppb	ND
Heptachlor	400 ppb	ND
Heptachlor epoxide	200 ppt	ND
Hexachlorobenzene	1 ppb	ND
Hexachlorocyclopentadie	50 ppb	ND
Lindane	200 ppt	ND
Methoxychlor	40 ppb	ND
Oxamyl (Vydate)	200 ppb	ND
PCB's	500 ppt	ND
Pentachlorophenol	1 ppb	ND
Picloram	500 ppb	ND
Simazine	4 ppb	ND
Toxaphene	3 ppb	ND
Benzene	5 ppb	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	5 ppb	ND
Chlorobenzene	100 ppb	ND
Dibromochloropropane	0.2 ppb	ND
o-Dichlorobenzene	600 ppb	ND
p-Dichlorobenzene	75 ppb	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane	5 ppb	ND
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7 ppb	ND
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70 ppb	ND
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100 ppb	ND
Dichloromethane	5 ppb	ND
1,2-Dichloropropane	5 ppb	ND
Ethylbenzene	700 ppb	ND
Ethylene dibromide	50 ppt	ND
Styrene	100 ppb	ND
Tetrachloroethylene	5 ppb	ND
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70 ppb	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200 ppb	ND
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5 ppb	ND
Trichloroethylene	5 ppb	ND
Toluene	1 ppm	ND
Vinyl Chloride	2 ppb	ND
Xylenes	10 ppm	ND