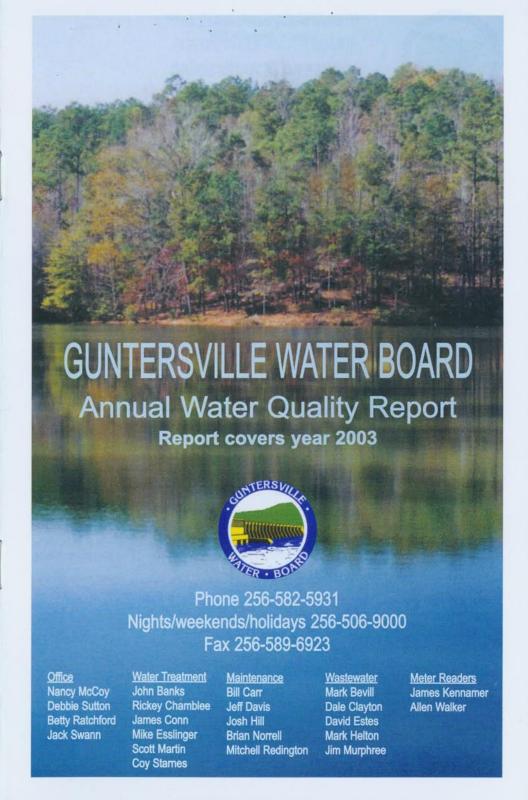
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Guntersville Water Board 329 Gunter Avenue Guntersville, AL 35976

GUNTERSVILLE WATER BOARD PWSID AL0000943

329 Gunter Avenue Guntersville, AL 35976 Office phone 256-582-5931 After hours phone 256-506-9000 Fax 256-582-6923

Guntersville Water Board is pleased to present to you our Annual Water Quality Report for drinking water monitoring completed from January through December 2003. We are pleased to tell you that our compliance with all state and federal drinking water laws remains exemplary. As always, we are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.



Sunset Water Treatment Plant on beautiful Lake Guntersville
Treatment operations at the plant include chlorination, flocculation, fluoridation, filtration, and corrosion control.

Guntersville relies on surface water from the Tennessee River Browns Creek embayment on Lake Guntersville at Sunset Treatment Plant and one groundwater well for our drinking water supply. We also purchase water from MUB-Albertville (surface water from Short Creek) to supply our customers on Sand Mountain. Guntersville Water Board supplies drinking water to the customers of Asbury Water Authority in the Asbury-Martling community.

Number of Customers: Approximately 4100

• Storage Capacity: 7 tanks (3,255,000 gallons)

Distribution System: 120 miles of water mains

Board of Directors: Jerry A. Nabors

Frank J. Richter, Jr. L. Dwain Elder

The Guntersville Water Board of Directors meets on the first Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the City Municipal Building. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. For more information regarding this report, or for any questions relating to you drinking water, please call Mr. Jack Swann, General Manager, at 256-582-5931.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (cont'd)

GUNTERSVILLE WATER BOARD

Earth Day Celebration



Guntersville Water Board participated in Earth Day at Civitan Park April 22, 2004. We presented a program of how our drinking water has advanced from pioneer days to present day usage. Over 500 elementary school children come by our exhibit and "pumped" water from a well.

Brian Norrell and Allen Walker explained the different ways of bringing water from a stream, lake, well or pipe inside the home for today's use.

Source Water Assessment

In compliance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Guntersville Water Board 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.

Please help us make this effort worthwhile by protecting our source water. Carefully follow instructions on pesticides and herbicides you use for your lawn and garden, and properly dispose of household chemicals, paints and waste oil.

Guntersville Water Board works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.



GUNTERSVILLE WATER BOARD

Drinking Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U. S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U. S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

MCL's, defined in a table on page three, 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.

Special Health Information

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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).

GUNTERSVILLE WATER BOARD

DEFINITIONS

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

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

Not Required (NR) - laboratory analysis not required due to waiver granted by the Environmental Protection Agency for the State of Alabama.

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 billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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.

Parts per quadrillion (ppg) 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.

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

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

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

Monitoring Schedule

Guntersville Water Board routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. We are pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your home or business complied with or exceeded all state and federal drinking water regulations. The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently; therefore, in these cases the most recent sample data are included. This report contains results from the most recent monitoring which was performed in accordance with the regulatory schedule.

Constituent Monitored	Date Monitored
Inorganic Contaminants	2003
Lead/Copper	2001
Microbiological Contaminants	2003
Nitrates	2003
Radioactive Contaminants	2003
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)	2002
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2003
Disinfection By-products	2003
UCMR	2003

GUNTERSVILLE WATER BOARD

Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected Water Plant	Level Detected Well	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	Not Required	0.14* 100%**	N/A	N/A	П	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	NO	2.8***	N/A			Soil runoff
Copper (ppm)	NO	0.034**** 0 Above Action Level	0.034**** 0 Above Action Level	1.3	AL=1. 3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	NO	0.74 Range ND - 1.33	ND	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	NO	ND	1,44 Range ND – 1,44	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	NO	ND	0.75 0.57 - 0.75	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NO	35.3 Range 18.8-62.2	35.3 Range 18.8-62.2	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Total haloacetic acids] (ppb)	NO	38.6	38.6 Range 19.6-74.6	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Chloroform (ppb)	NO	28.1 ND - 28.1	2.07 ND - 2.07	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NO	4.91 ND - 4.91	ND	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff
Secondary Contaminants		DISCHARGE				
Chloride (ppm)	NO	11.8	ND	N/A	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runof
Sulfate (ppm)	NO	20.8	ND	N/A	250	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runof
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	NO	164	ND	N/A	500	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runof

^{*} Highest single measurement.

**Percentage of samples <0.5NTU.

**** 90th percentile = 0.183 ppm and # of sites above action level (1.3ppm) = 0

Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Minimum Reporting Level
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	NO	ND	ppb	2
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	NO	ND	ppb	2
Acetochlor	NO	ND	ppb	0.8
DCPA di-acid degradate	NO	ND	ppb	2
DCPA mono-acid degradate	NO	ND	ppb	1
4,4'-DDE	NO	ND	ppb	1
EPTC (s-ethyl-dipropylthio-carbamate)	NO	ND	ppb	1
Molinate	NO	ND	ppb	0.9
MTBE (methyl tertiary-butyl ether)	NO	ND	ppb	5
Nitrobenzene	NO	ND	ppb	10
Perchlorate	NO	ND	ppb	4
Terbacil	NO	ND	ppb	2

TVA Herbicide Testing Results				
Contaminant	Year Sampled	Results		
2-4 D	2003	ND		
Copper	2003	0.046		
Diquat	2003	ND		

The active ingredients for herbicides currently being sprayed on Guntersville Lake for control of aquatic weeds were tested for and, with the exception of copper, not found at detectable levels.

^{*} Highest monthly measurement, range 1.7 - 2.8