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Sterrett-Vandiver Water
System, Inc.
P.O. Box 220
Sterrett, Alabama 35147

A MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, 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.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for your understanding. We at The Sterrett-Vandiver Water System, Inc. work

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

Sincerely,
Your Board of Directors

Consumer Confidence Report Prepared By The Alabama Rural Water Association

General Information

As you can see by the tables, our system had no monitoring violations of allowable limits of contaminants in drinking water. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system. 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 inorganic material, and it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities.

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. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-7911).

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 Sterrett-Vandiver Water System, Inc. 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 10 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/leadwater/>.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report January—December 2016

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mary Roensch, President
Nolen Chinkales, Vice-President
Barry Brasher
Anne Shealy
Marion Watson

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) drinking water health standards. Your Local Water officials vigilantly safeguard the water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standards. Our water sources are The Shelby County Water Services and the New London Water Authority. The water from the Shelby County Water Services is produced from the Coosa River and The New London Water Authority has ground water wells. The water we supply to our customers requires no specialized treatment. However, Chlorine is added to the water as disinfectant and the required residual is maintained to protect your drinking water from any possible outside contaminants.

Disinfection Byproducts - contaminants formed when chlorine is used as a disinfectant.

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 \$100,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (mcg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$1,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/L) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years or a single penny in \$1,000,000,000.

Preconcentration Factor (PCF) or Preconcentration Factor (PCF) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$1,000,000,000,000.

Radon (pCi/L) - radon concentration per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Turbidity (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - 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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is some concern that

various disinfectants may be harmful to humans. When the MRDL is set, it is to protect the public against the potential health effects of disinfectants.

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The Sterrett-Vandiver Water System, Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. 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 (800-426-7911).

Any Questions?

Please attend our regularly scheduled meetings!

Every 3rd Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the Sterrett-Vandiver Water Office located at 35 Old Mill Road

Hope to See You There!

