

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2013 Kushla Water District

The Kushla Water District is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant Goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make continually to improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

The Kushla Water District updated its Source Water Protection Plan to include all of our wells. It provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. There have not been any significant changes in the source water assessment areas. I am pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report concerning the water utility, Please contact Roy King, Kushla Water District, 251-675-2297. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the last Monday of each month, 4:00 P.M Kushla Water District office.

Directors

William Silver, Chairman	Christopher Williams
Charlotte Lambert, Vice-Chairman	Mattie Smith
Earl Hudson, Treasurer	Nathaniel Cotton
Tommy Vice	Michael Robitzsch

The Kushla Water District routinely monitors for contaminants in our drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show results of our monitoring from January 1st to December 31st 2013. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presences of Contaminants do 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 (1-800-426-4791).

PLAIN LANGUAGE 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 billions 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 (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000

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

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

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, 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.

Table of Primary Contaminants

At high levels some primary contaminants are known to pose a health risk to humans. This table provides a quick glance of any primary contaminant detections.

CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT		CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED
		DETECTED	DETECTED			
Bacteriological				Endothall	100	ND
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	0		Endrin	2	ND
Turbidity	TT	0.13		Epichlorohydrin	TT	ND
Radiological				Glyphosate	700	ND
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4	ND		Heptachlor	400	ND
Alpha emitters (pci/1)	15	2.9+1.4		Heptachlor expoxide	200	ND
Combined radium (pci/1)				Hexachlorobenzene	1	ND
Radium 228(pci) I	5	5+.7				
Inorganic				Hexachloropentadiene	1	ND
Antimony (ppb)	6	ND		Lindane	200	ND
Arsenic (ppb)	50	ND		Methoxychlor	40	ND
Asbestos (MFL)	7	ND		Oxamyl (Vydate)	200	ND
Barium (ppm)	2	ND		PCBs	500	ND
Beryllium (ppb)	4	ND		Pentachlorophenol	1	ND
Cadmium (ppb)	5	ND		Picloram	500	ND
Chromium (ppb)	100	ND		Simazine	4	ND
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	ND		Toxaphene	3	ND
Cyanide (ppb)	200	ND		Benzene	5	ND
Fluoride (ppm)	4	ND		Carbon Tetrachloride	5	ND
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	ND		Chlorobenzene	100	ND
Mercury (ppb)	2	ND		Dibromochloropropane	200	ND
Nitrate (ppm)	1	0.22		O-Dichlorobenzene	600	ND
Nitrite (ppm)	10	ND		P-Dichlorobenzene	75	ND
Selenium ND	50	ND		1,2-Dichloroethane	5	ND
Thallium ND	2	ND		1,2-Dichloroethylene	7	ND
Organic Chemicals				Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	ND
2,4-D	70	ND		Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	ND
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	50	ND		Dichloromethane	5	ND
Acrylamide	TT	ND		1,2-Dichloropropane	5	ND
Alachlor ND	2	ND		Ethylbenzene	700	ND
Atrazine ND	3	ND		Ethylene dibromide	50	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene(PHAs)	200	ND		Styrene	100	ND
Carbofuran ND	40	ND		Tetrachloroethylene	5	ND
Chlordane ND	2	ND		1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70	ND
Dalapon	200	ND		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	ND
Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	ND		1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	ND
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthlates	6	ND		Trichloroethylene	5	ND
Dinoseb ND	7	ND		TTHM	80	58.5
Diquat	20	ND		Toluene	1	ND
Dioxin(2,3,7,8-TCDD)	30	ND		Vinyl Chloride	2	ND
HAA5's	60	16.6		Xylenes	10	ND

In addition to the primary drinking water contaminants, the utility monitors regularly for the following unregulated and secondary contaminants as regulated by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management. The ADEM has proposed regulations under consideration at the time of this publication to require any detects of these contaminants to be reported in all subsequent water quality reports. The requirement of this additional monitoring and reporting will further insure the safety of your drinking water and will keep you, as a utility customer, more informed.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	N	0.13	ntu	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Alpha emitters	N	2.9+1.4	pci/1	0	15	Erosion of natural Deposits
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	58.5	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5:s	N	16.6	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS TABLE

Contaminant	MCL	Amount Detected	Contaminant	MCL	Amount Detected
Aluminum	0.02	ND	Manganese	0.05	0.028
Chloride	250	9.8	Odor	3	ND
Color	15	ND	Sulfate	ND	3.83
Copper	1	ND	Dissolved Solids	500	136
Iron	0.3	ND	Zinc	0.0045	ND
			Silver	0.1	ND

DETECTED SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS TABLE

Contaminant	MCL	Amount Detected	Contaminant	MCL	Amount Detected
Chloride	250	9.8	Odor	3	ND
Color	15	ND	Total Dissolved Solids	500	136

SPECIAL TABLE & DETECTS

Contaminant	Amount of Detects	Contaminant	Amount of Detects
Calcium	1.02	Hardness	2.56
Magnesium	ND	Carbon Dioxide	ND
Sodium	49.6	PH	7.9
Alkalinity	372		

TABLE OF DETECTED SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Average	Range	Contaminant	Average	Range
DicloroBromomethane	ND	0	Chlorodibromethene	ND	0.00-0.00

Unregulated Contaminants Table					
Contaminant	Average	Range	Contaminant	Average	Range
1,1-Dichloropropene	ND	0.0-0.0	Chloroform	19.2ppb	17.1-21.3
1,1,1,2,-Tetrachloroethane	ND	0.0-0.0	Chloromethane	ND	0.0-0.0
1,1,2,2,-Tetrachloroethane	ND	0.0-0.0	Dibromochloroethane	11.4ppb	4.9-18.0
1,1-Dichlorethane	ND	0.0-0.0	Chlorodibromoethane	ND	0.0-0.0
1,2,3 Trichlorobenzene	ND	0.0-0.0	Dicamba	ND	0.0-0.0
1,2,3 Trichloropropane	ND	0.0-0.0	Dichlorodiflouromethane	ND	0.0-0.0
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ND	0.0-0.0	Dieldren	ND	0.0-0.0
1/3-Dichloropropene	ND	0.0-0.0	Hexachlorobutadiene	ND	0.0-0.0
13,5-Trimethylbenzene	ND	0.0-0.0	Isoprpylbenzene	ND	0.0-0.0
2,2-Dichloropropane	ND	0.0-0.0	M-Dichlorobenzene	ND	0.0-0.0
3-Hydrozycarbofuran	ND	0.0-0.0	Methomyl	ND	0.0-0.0
Adicarb	ND	0.0-0.0	MTBE	ND	0.0-0.0
Adicarb Sulfoned	ND	0.0-0.0	Metolachlor	ND	0.0-0.0
Adicarb Sulfoxide	ND	0.0-0.0	Metribuzin	ND	0.0-0.0
Aldin	ND	0.0-0.0	N-Butylbenzene	ND	0.0-0.0
Bromobenzene	ND	0.0-0.0	Napthalene	ND	0.0-0.0
Bromochloromethane	ND	0.0-0.0	N-Propyibenzene	ND	0.0-0.0
Bromodichloromethane	14.2ppb	8.3-20.0	O-Chlorotoluene	ND	0.0-0.0
Bromoform	3.42ppb	0-3.42	P-Chlorotoulene	ND	0.0-0.0
Bromoethane	ND	0.0-0.0	Plsopropytoluene	ND	0.0-0.0
Butachlor	ND	0.0-0.0	Propachlor	ND	0.0-0.0
Carbaryl	ND	0.0-0.0	Sec-Butylbezene	ND	0.0-0.0
Chloroethane	ND	0.0-0.0	Tert-butylbenzene	ND	0.0-0.0
1/3 Dichloropropane	ND	0.0-0.0	Trichlorofloromethane	ND	0.0-0.0
Notice					
There have been changes made to the Lead and Copper Rule. The District collects 20 required samples from different sites. The new rule requires us to notify the customer at the tested site of the results.					
If any of the test exceed the action level we are required to notify all of the Water District customers. There will also be notification to Public Facilities					
Internet Contact					
Visit our website at kushlawater .com					
email us at kushla13@bellsouth.net					

GENERAL INFORMATION

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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 individuals with other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. Those at risk should seek advice about drinking water from 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).

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonable 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 Protections Agency's Safe Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Based on a study conducted by the 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.

The Kushla Water District has ground water. Our well draws water from the Miocene Aquifer and adds chlorine to the to the water to kill bacteria.

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 continually need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers such as extending our water lines to new customers, replacing old or damaged water lines, cleaning and painting our storage tanks, replacing old or defective water meters, and upgrading our pumping stations. These improvements sometimes require interruptions in service. Thank you for understanding.

As a convenience to you we suggest that you mail your remittance and bill to the office or use the after hours depository box, located at the left of the drive up window. The office hours have been changed to 9:00 A.M.-12:00 Noon and 1:00 - 4:00 P.M. Monday thru Friday.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead, a metal found in natural deposits is commonly used in household plumbing materials and water service lines. The greatest exposure to lead is swallowing or breathing in of lead paint chips and dust.

But lead in drinking water can also cause a variety of adverse health effects. In babies and children, exposure to lead in drinking water above the action level can result in delays in physical and mental development, with slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. In adults, it can cause increases in blood pressure. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Lead is rarely found in source water, but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder. However, new homes are also at risk: even legally "lead free" plumbing may contain up to 8 per cent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome plated faucets and fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into the water, especially hot water.

Source Environmental Protection Agency

Consumer Information may be found at 1-800-424-LEAD