Huguley Water, Sewer and Fire Protection Authority's drinking water meets or surpasses all federal and state drinking-water standards. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Our water system safeguards its water supply and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Water Source

Huguley Water, Sewer and Fire Protection Authority purchases its water from the Chattahoochee Valley Water Supply District which draws its water from the Chattahoochee River in Lanett, Alabama. The treatment plant is a surface water treatment plant which uses oxidation, chemical coagulation, chlorination, fluoridation, pH adjustment and filtration to produce potable water for this area. The treatment plant located at 102 S.E. 12th Street, Lanett, Alabama.

Source Water Assessment and It's Availability

Source water assessment and its availability. A Source Water Assessment was completed in 2009 by Goodwyn, Mills and Cawood, Inc in conjunction with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management and the District. The assessment found 60 potential sources of contamination. These sites were studied and rated by the three entities listed above - 6 of the sites are determined to have Moderate risk and 54 were determined to have a low risk of contamination to the District's water source. A complete copy of the District's Source Water Assessment can be reviewed at the District's office in Valley, Alabama or for a nominal copying fee; a copy can be obtained at the same location.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 runoff, 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, urban storm water runoff, 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 septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about our drinking water. The Board of Directors meets every month on the third Thursday of the month at 5:00 PM EST at the Huguley Water, Sewer and Fire Protection Authority office at 3233 Veteran’s Memorial Parkway Lanett, Alabama. The current Board of Directors consists of the following persons: Richard Sims, Joey Ambrose, Homer Heard, Donnie Gillenwaters and Carla Sanders. For further information concerning this water quality report or any Authority business, fell free to call the General Manager of the Authority , Scott Windsor, at (334) 576-8113.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Huguley Water, Sewer and Fire Protection authority 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 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 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.

Waivers:

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 is not required.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	Range Low - High	Amount Detected		Likely Source of Contamination
Bacteriological	**Sampling Period- 01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013**					
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	< 5%	**0 - 0**	0	Present or Absent	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	0	TT	100% < 0.30	0.10	NTU	Soil runoff
Radiological						
Alpha emitters (Sampling Period – 01/16/2004)	0	15	**0 - -0.74**	-0.74	PCI/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (Sampling Period – 04/11/2003)	0	5	**0 - 0.12**	0.12	PCI/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals	**Sampling Period – 4/17/13**					
Copper (Sampling Period-8/13/13)	1300	AL=1300 ppb	No. of Sites above action level=0	108	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (Sampling Period-01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	4	4	0.59 - 1.13	1.13	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (Sampling Period-8/13/13)	0	AL=15 ppb	No. of Sites above action level =0	1.9	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10	ND - 0.597	0.597	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Cyanide	200	200	ND - 2.52	2.52	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products	**Sampling Period- 01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013**					
TTHM	0	80	30.2 - 68.3	45.0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	0	60	24.6 - 64.0	38.8	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as CL2) (Sampling Period- 01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013	4	4	1.1 - 1.6	1.4	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Organic Carbon (% of Removal)	NA	TT	21% - 43%	36.0%	Removal	Naturally present in the environment

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLE (ppb) 1/1/13 to 12/31/13				
CONTAMINANT	AVERAGE	RANGE		
Chloroform	26	16	-	47
Bromodichloromethane	13	8	-	17
Dibromochloromethane	5	3	-	9

Water-Quality Table Footnotes:

Although we ran many tests, only the listed regulated substances were found. They are all below the MCL required.

Turbidity and coliform bacteria tests are done as an indicator of microbiological contamination. During 2012 all turbidity tests were below 0.3 NTU and all coliform bacteria tests were negative.

Monitoring Non-Compliance Notice

Huguley Water Authority is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis Results of regular monitoring ar an indicator of water quality and if your water meets all required monitoring/health standards. During the second quarter, April-June 2013, the monitoring was not completed throughout the entire process in the required time specified for Haloacetic Acids, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of water as it relates to this contaminant during that period.

Huguley collected all the Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids samples in the week required and all the samples were delivered in good condition to the laboratory in Auburn, Alabama for analysis by the lab on the same day of April 9th. On May 9th, Huguley received

notification from the laboratory that they had some quality assurance / quality control issues at the laboratory and the analytical results of the Haloacetic Acids samples were not reportable. We were advised to re-sample and this was done on May 13th. The results of the May 13th Haloacetic Acids samples were well within MCL levels. ADEM regulations for Haloacetic acids state that when a system incurs a monitoring violation for one quarter, it will result in a monitoring violation for all quarters that those results would have been used in their compliance calculations. Therefore a monitoring non-compliance applies to four consecutive quarters.

Important Definitions

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

In addition to testing that is required to be performed, Chattahoochee Valley Water Supply District voluntarily tests for hundreds of additional substances and microscopic organisms to make certain our water is safe and of high quality. If you are interested in a more detailed report or for more information, call Huguley Water, Sewer and Fire Protection Authority at (334) 576-8113 or write us at P.O. Box 426, Lanett, AL 36863.