

**Kevil Water Department
2025 Water Quality Report**

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Meetings: Kevil City Hall / 1st Monday of each month 10:00 AM

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Our source of water is ground water. Kevil Water Department withdraws water from two wells drilled into the McNairy aquifer for processing at our treatment plant to meet drinking water standards. The city has completed a Wellhead Protection Plan and is working to implement management strategies in an effort to protect source. A source water assessment is a component of the Wellhead Plan that characterizes the susceptibility of contamination from various land uses within the delineated protection area. The susceptibility analysis uses a weighted rating system which evaluates the toxicity, distance, and likelihood of release of contaminants which could adversely affect water quality. The sensitivity of the aquifer to pollution is rated moderate. Potential contaminants include fuel storage, agricultural application, and runoff and potential spills along HWY 60. Under certain circumstances contaminants could be released that would pose challenges to water treatment, or even get into your drinking water. These activities, and how they are conducted, are of interest to the entire community because they potentially affect your health and the cost of treating your water. A copy of the plan is available at City Hall.

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 may be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's 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 may pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, (sewage plants, septic systems, livestock operations, or wildlife). Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, (naturally occurring or from stormwater runoff, wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming). Pesticides and herbicides, (stormwater runoff, agriculture or residential uses). Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, (by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, or from gas stations, stormwater runoff, or septic systems). Radioactive contaminants, (naturally occurring or from oil and gas production or 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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water to provide the same protection for public health.

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

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. Your local water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact your local water system.

Some or all of these definitions may be found in this report:

Maximum Contaminant Level (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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

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.

Below Detection Levels (BDL) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Not Applicable (N/A) - does not apply.

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, ($\mu\text{g/L}$). One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) - 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) - 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 (pCi/L) - a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can provide a medium for microbial growth.

Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Variances & 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 that a water system shall follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Spanish (Español) Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Regulated Contaminant Test Results									Kevill Water Department		
Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection		Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination			
Radioactive Contaminants											
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	1.07	1.07	to 1.07	Jul-23	No	Erosion of natural deposits			
Inorganic Contaminants											
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.038	0.038	to 0.038	Feb-23	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits			
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.93	0.93	to 0.93	Feb-23	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth			
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	2.91	2.91	to 2.91	Oct-25	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits			
Selenium [1045] (ppb)	50	50	2.2	2.2	to 2.2	Feb-23	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries or mines; erosion of natural deposits			
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors											
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.88 (highest average)	0.8	to 1.01	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes.			
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids] (Annual Sample)	60	N/A	8 (high site)	0	to 8 (range of individual sites)	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection			
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes] (Annual Sample)	80	N/A	35 (high site)	1	to 35 (range of individual sites)	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.			
Household Plumbing Contaminants											
Copper (ppm) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.324 (90 th percentile)	0.0655	to 0.625	Sep-23	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems			
Lead (ppb) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0	3.92 (90 th percentile)	0	to 4.05	Sep-23	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems			