

# City of Midway

## Water Quality Report for year 2012

KY1200283

P.O Box 4275  
Midway, KY 40347

Meetings: City Hall  
Meeting Dates and Time: First and Third Monday of each month 5:30p

Manager:	<b>Tom Bozarth</b>
Phone:	<b>859-846-4413</b>
CCR Contact:	<b>Mark Roberts</b>
Phone:	<b>859-846-4113</b>

**Water - Essential for Life**

This report is designed to inform the public about the quality of water and services provided on a daily basis. Our commitment is to provide our customers with a safe, clean, and reliable supply of drinking water. We want to assure that we will continue to monitor, improve, and protect the water system and deliver a high quality product. Water is the most indispensable product in every home and we ask everyone to be conservative and help us in our efforts to protect the water source and the water system.

We purchase our water wholesale from Kentucky American Water Company (KAWC). KAWC treats surface water as it's source. The area around the lake is mostly residential but also contains some agricultural, recreational, and light industry activities. The final source water assessment for our system has been completed. Copies of the County Source water Plan are available from our office. The plan indicates that the water is susceptible to some contaminants caused by agricultural activities in the area. KAWC Kentucky River source is most vulnerable to contamination from agricultural run off which can typically include pesticides, nutrients, and silt from croplands and potential pathogens from pasture lands. An analysis of the susceptibility of KAWC's water supply to contamination indicates that this susceptibility is generally moderate.

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).*

**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, (µg/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.

**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 that a water system shall follow.

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

**Information About 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. Your local public water system 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>.

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

The data presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with administrative regulations in 401 KAR Chapter 8. As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data in this table, though representative, may be more than one year old. Unless otherwise noted, the report level is the highest level detected.

	Allowable Levels	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	Violation	Likely Source		
Turbidity (NTU) TT * Representative samples of filtered water	No more than 1 NTU* Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples	0.17	100	No	Soil runoff		
<b>Regulated Contaminant Test Results</b>							
Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria # or % positive samples	1	0	1	N/A		No	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Beta photon emitters (pCi/L)	50	0	2.70	0.8 to 2.7	N/A	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	1.50	0.6 to 1.5	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (µg/L)	30	0	1.30	1.2 to 1.3	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.213 (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	0.042 to 0.275	Aug-11	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	1.20	0.9 to 1.2	2012	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	0.380	0.38 to 0.38	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors</b>							
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio)	TT*	N/A	1.95 (lowest average)	0.78 to 1.95 (monthly ratios)	2012	No	Naturally present in environment.
*Monthly ratio is the % TOC removal achieved to the % TOC removal required. Annual average of the monthly ratios must be 1.00 or greater for compliance.							
Chloramines (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.41 (highest average)	0.5 to 2.2	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (all sites) [haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	51 (system average)	1 to 72 (range of system sites)	2012	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (all sites) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	48 (system average)	22 to 74 (range of system sites)	2012	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR 2)</b>							
			average	range (ppb)	date		
N-nitroso-dimethylamine (NDMA)			4.20	ND to 5.58	2009		

EPA has not established drinking water standards for unregulated contaminants. There are no MCL's and therefore no violations if found.

We failed to submit an adequate number of DBP samples for the compliance period of 7/1/2012-9/30/2012. We are required to collect 2 routine samples per quarter. Stage 2 DBP's submitted on incorrect form. We performed the tests and turned them into the certified lab, and they failed to submit the correct form to the Division of Water. We will communicate more with the lab in the future.

We failed to submit an adequate number of DBP samples for the compliance period of 4/1/2012-6/30/2012. We are required to collect 2 routine samples per quarter. No samples were received by the Division of Water. We performed the tests and turned them into the certified lab, and they failed to submit the tests to the Division of Water. We will communicate more with the lab in the future.

We failed to submit an adequate number of DBP samples for the compliance period of 10/1/2012-12/31/12. We are required to collect 2 routine samples per quarter. Site plan has not been submitted to KYDOW no sites for KY1200283 Stage 2 DBPs. Since then we have submitted the site plan. We will submit the next plan in a timely manner in the future.

WE failed to perform public notification in accordance with 401 KAR 8:070 on last years CCR. We have since performed the public notice that was linked to Violation 2012-9794408. We will perform public notice's in the future on a timely manner.

We failed to submit an adequate number of Chlorine samples for the compliance period of 11/1/2012-11/30/12. We failed to report daily chlorine residuals throughout the distribution (MOR pg.7 for November 2012 on the following day: 12. We missed one day of the month of sampling chlorine in the distribution system. We have since educated our operators on proper sampling. Chlorine-Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to thier eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.