



Water - Essential for Life

# Parksville Water District Water Quality Report for 2013

KY0110345

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Meeting Dates and Time: 3rd Thursday of each month 10:00 a.m.		CCR Contact: <b>Jerry Feather</b>
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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.

Parksville Water District purchases water from the City of Danville Water Works. Danville treats surface water from Lake Herrington which is located a few miles northeast of Danville and was constructed in the late 1920's. The lake spans several counties and receives surface water runoff (originally rainwater) from a large area of central Kentucky. The largest tributary of the lake is the Dix River. The Bluegrass Area Development District and the Division of Water conducted an assessment of Lake Herrington in 2003 to determine the lake's susceptibility to contamination. They are available for inspection at the Bluegrass Area Development District, 699 Perimeter Drive, Lexington, KY 40517. An analysis of the susceptibility of Lake Herrington to contamination indicates the risk is generally moderate. However, there are some areas of high concern. The Kentucky Division of Water identified Lake Herrington as impaired. The causes of impairment are listed as follows: Metals, Nutrients, and Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen. Forested areas and agricultural areas located in the watershed for Danville's intake introduce the potential for logging and the application of agricultural chemicals-activities that contribute to non-point-source pollution. Other areas of concern include power line rights-of-way with potential herbicide use, recreational grasses (i.e. golf courses) associated with the potential for chemical usage, major roads, and railways, large capacity septic systems, and numerous residential septic systems located throughout the watershed.

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 discharge, oil and gas production, mining or farming). Pesticides and herbicides, (stormwater runoff, agriculture and 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 insure 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 of these definitions may be found in this report:**

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's 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 contamination.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** – the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**Below Detection Level (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, (ug/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, or a single 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 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

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 concentration of those contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data in the 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	0.12	100	No	Soil runoff

**Regulated Contaminant Test Results**

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Beta photon emitters (pCi/L)	50	0	1.2	1.2 to 1.2	Feb-08	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters [4000] (pCi/L)	15	0	0.08	0.08 to 0.08	Feb-08	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.3	0.3 to 0.3	Feb-08	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (µg/L)	30	0	0.23	0.23 to 0.23	Feb-08	No	Erosion of natural deposits

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	0.102	0.102 to 0.102	Mar-13	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.01	0.01 to 0.01	Feb-13	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.181 (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	0.014 to 0.548	Jul-11	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	1.03	1.03 to 1.03	Feb-13	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0	5 (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	2 to 8	Jul-11	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	1.900	1.9 to 1.9	Feb-13	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

**Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors**

Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio)	TT*	N/A	1.86 (lowest average)	1.2 to 2.89 (monthly ratios)	N/A	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.							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.53 (highest average)	0.90 to 2.06	N/A	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (all sites) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	50 (system average)	21 to 78 (range of system sites)	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA (ppb) (individual sites) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	N/A (Highest location average)	35 to 58 (range of individual sites)	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) [total trihalomethanes] (all sites)	80	N/A	36 (system average)	7 to 79 (range of system sites)	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (individual sites) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	N/A (Highest location average)	61 to 68 (range of individual sites)	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

HAA (ppb) (all sites) [Haloacetic acids] Stage 2	60	N/A	N/A (system average)	80 to 89 (range of system sites)	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA (ppb) [Haloacetic acids] (individual sites) Stage 2	60	N/A	N/A (Highest location average)	80 to 89 (range of individual sites)	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) [total trihalomethanes] (all sites) Stage 2	80	N/A	N/A (system average)	61 to 73 (range of system sites)	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) [total trihalomethanes] (individual sites) Stage 2	80	N/A	N/A (Highest location average)	61 to 73 (range of individual sites)	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated Contaminants	Average	Range (ppb)	Date
Vanadium	0.14	0 to 0.32	Jun-13
Molybdenum	0.62	0 to 2.2	Dec-13
Strontium	78.5	68 to 86	Sep-13
Chromium-6	0.008	0.04 to 0.12	Sep-13
Chlorate	153.5	79.5 to 264	Dec-13
Total Chromium	0.04	BDL to 0.21	Dec-13

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

#### Information About Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause health problems, specifically 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>.

#### Testing

Parksville Water District tests for coliform bacteria, chlorine, lead, copper, asbestos, trihalomethanes, and haloacetic acids. All other test results were provided by the City of Danville.

On August 16, 2013, Parksville Water District was granted a stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule Exemption. The exemption covers the period from October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2015.

This report will not be mailed to customers. Additional copies are available by calling the District office at 859-332-2255.

#### PARKSVILLE WATER DISTRICT RATES

First 1,000 gallons	\$ 27.91 (Minimum Bill)
Next 4,000 gallons	\$ 4.46 per 1,000 gallons
Next 5,000 gallons	\$ 4.74 per 1,000 gallons
All Over 10,000 gallons	\$ 6.00 per 1,000 gallons

#### SPECIAL NON-RECURRING CHARGES

Tap On Fee	\$550.00
Service Run Fee	\$40.00
Service Run Fee (After Hours)	\$60.00
Collection of Delinquent Accounts	\$20.00
Reconnection Fee	\$50.00
Reconnection Fee (After Hours)	\$70.00
Returned Check Fee	\$25.00
New Service Deposit	\$70.00
Meter Test Request Fee	\$50.00