



Water - Essential for Life

LEWISPORT WATER WORKS

Water Quality Report for year 2014

KY0460248

PO BOX 22
LEWISPORT, KY 42351
Meetings: LEWISPORT CITY HALL
Meeting Dates and Time: 3RD THURSDAY OF MONTH 7PM

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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. The City of Lewisport Water Works supply comes from a groundwater source and draws water from three wells within the Ohio River Alluvium Aquifer. The City of Lewisport has a wellhead protection plan, the plan prevents pollution of groundwater by managing a designated land area around a well or spring. The program includes the delineation of a protection area identifying potential sources of contamination that may impact the groundwater management strategies for the protection area, and contingency planning. Following is a summary of the system's susceptibility to contamination, which is a part of the Source Water Plan. The completed Susceptibility Analysis is available at the Green River Area Development District located at 3860 U. S. Highway 60 West Owensboro, KY 42301-0200, (270) 906-4433, and the Kentucky Division of Water (502) 564-3410. There are a total of six medium potential sources of contamination which are: Railroad Line, Agricultural Use, Septic Tanks, Local Roads and a Cemetery.

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:

Information About Lead:

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.

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.

Regulated Contaminant Test Results

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony [1074] (ppb)	6	6	4	4 to 4	Nov-14	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	1.26	1.26 to 1.26	Jan-14	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	2.2	1.33 to 2.2	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.75 (highest average)	0.47 to 0.90	N/A	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) Stage 2 [Haloacetic acids] (One Sample)	60	N/A	1 (locational average)	1 to 1 (range of individual sites)	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) Stage 2 [total trihalomethanes] (One Sample)	80	N/A	11 (locational average)	11 to 11 (range of individual sites)	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

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

Our water system violated one or more drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During compliance period of 07/01/14/ through 09/30/14 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for TTHM & HAA5 (Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

contaminant	required sampling frequency	number of samples taken	samples should have been taken	when samples were or will be taken
TTHM	2 per year	one	two	N/A
HAA5	2 per year	one	two	N/A

What happened? Who is at risk? What is being done?

We were required to take TTHM & HAA5 samples at two sites in the third quarter of 2014. We only took TTHM & HAA5 samples at one sample site. The Kentucky Division of Water issued our system a Notice of Violation for this omission. There were no health effects due to this oversight. However, the water quality for this site and period of time is unknown. Remedial actions included performing public notification and the required certification.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.