



# Sacramento Waterworks Water Quality Report for year 2014

KY0750907

PO Box 245  
Sacramento, KY 42372

Manager: **Ronald Covington**  
Phone: **270-736-5274**

CCR Contact: **Ronald Covington**  
Phone: **270-736-5274**

Water - Essential for Life

Meetings: City Hall  
Meeting Dates and Time: 3rd Monday of each Month 6:00 PM

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.

Sacramento buys water from Muhlenberg Co Water District #3, who in turn buys from Central City Water & Sewer (CCWS). CCWS treats surface water withdrawn from Green River. Central City has completed a Source Water Assessment Plan to identify potential sources of contamination. For the most part the susceptibility to contamination is generally moderate but there are some activities that are rated high. Roads, railroads, bridges, and culverts near the intakes pose a higher risk due to potential for accidental spills. Mining and oil and gas wells also pose a threat. Agriculture and urban runoff may cause sediment, oil and grease, road salt, fertilizers, pesticides, nutrients, toxics, and other contaminants to enter the water source. The complete Source Water Assessment Plan is available for review at the CCWS offices during normal business hours.

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>.

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.

|                                                                                                                                    | <b>Allowable Levels</b>                                            | <b>Highest Single Measurement</b> | <b>Lowest Monthly %</b>             | <b>Violation</b>                      | <b>Likely Source</b>  |                  |                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Turbidity (NTU) TT<br>* Representative samples of filtered water                                                                   | No more than 1 NTU*<br>Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples | 0.094                             | 100                                 | No                                    | Soil runoff           |                  |                                                                                     |
| <b>Regulated Contaminant Test Results</b> (Copper, Chlorine, HAA, TTHM by Sacramento Waterworks. All others by Central City.)      |                                                                    |                                   |                                     |                                       |                       |                  |                                                                                     |
| <b>Contaminant [code] (units)</b>                                                                                                  | <b>MCL</b>                                                         | <b>MCLG</b>                       | <b>Report Level</b>                 | <b>Range of Detection</b>             | <b>Date of Sample</b> | <b>Violation</b> | <b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>                                               |
| Barium [1010] (ppm)                                                                                                                | 2                                                                  | 2                                 | 0.028                               | 0.028 to 0.028                        | 2014                  | No               | Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                      |
| Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0                                                                                 | AL = 1.3                                                           | 1.3                               | 0.020 (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile) | 0 to 0.382                            | Jul-14                | No               | Corrosion of household plumbing systems                                             |
| Fluoride [1025] (ppm)                                                                                                              | 4                                                                  | 4                                 | 1.1                                 | 1.1 to 1.1                            | 2014                  | No               | Water additive which promotes strong teeth                                          |
| Nitrate [1040] (ppm)                                                                                                               | 10                                                                 | 10                                | 1.7                                 | 1.7 to 1.7                            | 2014                  | No               | Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits  |
| Selenium [1045] (ppb)                                                                                                              | 50                                                                 | 50                                | 3.4                                 | 3.4 to 3.4                            | 2014                  | No               | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries or mines; erosion of natural deposits |
| <b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides</b>                                                          |                                                                    |                                   |                                     |                                       |                       |                  |                                                                                     |
| Atrazine [2050] (ppb)                                                                                                              | 3                                                                  | 3                                 | 0.2                                 | 0 to 0.4                              | 2014                  | No               | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops                                             |
| <b>Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors</b>                                                                        |                                                                    |                                   |                                     |                                       |                       |                  |                                                                                     |
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio)                                                              | TT*                                                                | N/A                               | 1.57 (lowest average)               | 1.21 to 2.56 (monthly ratios)         | 2014                  | No               | Naturally present in environment.                                                   |
| *Monthly ratio is the % TOC removal achieved to the % TOC removal required. Annual average must be 1.00 or greater for compliance. |                                                                    |                                   |                                     |                                       |                       |                  |                                                                                     |
| Chlorine (ppm)                                                                                                                     | MRDL = 4                                                           | MRDLG = 4                         | 1.34 (highest average)              | 0.89 to 1.83                          | 2014                  | No               | Water additive used to control microbes.                                            |
| HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]                                                                                             | 60                                                                 | N/A                               | 49 (high site average)              | 17 to 49 (range of individual sites)  | 2014                  | No               | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection                                            |
| TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]                                                                                       | 80                                                                 | N/A                               | 100 (high site average)             | 18 to 100 (range of individual sites) | 2014                  | <b>Yes</b>       | 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.

| Fluoride (added for dental health) | Average | Range of Detection |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|
|                                    | 0.99    | 0.69 to 1.27       |

We received a Notice of Violation (NOV) from KY Division of water in 2014. We exceeded the MCL for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) in the 3rd quarter of 2014 or during the compliance period of 07/01/14 through 09/30/14. The MCL is 80 ppb and we had a result of 100 ppb. Since this we have changed operations of distribution system including flushing and tank turnover. Remedial actions included performing public notification and the required certification.

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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 periods of 12/01/2013 -12/31/2013 and 04/01-2014 -04/30/2014 the Division of Water failed to receive our Monthly Operating Report (MOR).

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

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

The samples for 12/1/2013-12/31/2013 & 04/01/2014 - 04/30/2014 chlorine monitoring were taken at the correct time. However the report was not received by the DOW. The report is now being sent to the DOW by certified mail to insure receipt and is now in compliance. No one was at risk. For more info contact Ronald Covington at Sacramento Waterworks, PO Box 245, Sacramento, KY 42372 or (270)736-5274. 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.)