

Bath County Water District Water Quality Report 2015

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Meeting Location and Time: District Office - 21 Church St. Salt Lick; 4th Monday at 7:00 PM

Source Information:

Bath County Water District provides purchased water from three suppliers, all of which treat surface water. The suppliers and their sources include: Morehead Utility Plant Board (Licking River); Mt. Sterling Water (Slate Creek and Greenbrier Reservoir); Cave Run Water Commission (Cave Run Lake). Each of these suppliers has conducted an analysis of susceptibility to contamination and the overall susceptibility is generally moderate. Areas of high concern include transportation corridors, underground storage tanks, agricultural land use, residential land use, auto repair facilities, and waste generators. More specific and complete listings of potential sources of contamination are available. The respective Source Water Assessment Plans are available for review at each of the water producers. Contact information for our suppliers can be obtained by calling our office at 606-683-6363. For information regarding the areas of the District's system served by the different sources of water, please contact the District's office.

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).

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>.

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.

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.

	Allowable Levels	Source	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	Violation	Likely Source of Turbidity
Turbidity (NTU) TT * Representative samples of filtered water	No more than 1 NTU Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% monthly samples	M= MS= CR=	0.291 0.669 0.12	100 99 100	No	Soil runoff

Regulated Contaminant Test Results- Morehead (M) Mt. Sterling (MS) Cave Run (CR) Bath County (BC)

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Source	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria # or % positive samples	1	0	BC=	1	N/A	2015	No	Naturally present in the environment
Arsenic [1005] (ppb)	10	N/A	MS=	0.7	0.7 to 0.7	2015	No	Natural erosion; runoff from orchards or glass and electronics production wastes
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	M= MS=	0.022 0.017	0.022 to 0.022 0.017 to 0.017	2015	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	BC=	0.28 (90 th percentile)	0 to 0.38	2013	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	M= MS= CR=	0.5 0.6 0.98	0.5 to 0.5 0.6 to 0.6 0.63 to 1.15	2015	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0	BC=	4 (90 th percentile)	0 to 10	2013	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nickel (ppm) (US EPA remanded MCL in February 1995.)	N/A	N/A	MS=	2.2	2.2 to 2.2	2015	No	N/A
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	M= MS= CR=	0.2 0.7 0.24	0 to 0.2 0.7 to 0.7 0.24 to 0.24	2015	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (report level=lowest avg. range of monthly ratios)	TT*	N/A	M= MS= CR=	1.15 1 1.01	1.00 to 1.48 1 to 1 1 to 1.66	2015	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	BC=	1.34 (highest average)	0.21 to 2.19	2015	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	BC=	52 (average)	13 to 74 (range of individual sites)	2015	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	BC=	55 (average)	21 to 89.5 (range of individual sites)	2015	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

During 2015 Bath County sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants (UCMR3). Since Bath County purchases water from three utilities, Morehead , Mt. Sterling, and Cave Run via Frenchburg, we took samples from the three areas of our system served by those utilities. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results please contact the office during normal business hours.

Morehead Service Area (UCMR3)	average	range (ppb)		date
strontium	67.625	50	to 79	2015
chromium-6	0.034	0	to 0.11	2015
chlorate	58.26	0	to 273	2015
total chromium	0.056	0	to 0.24	2015

Mt. Sterling Service Area (UCMR3)	average	range (ppb)		date
vanadium	0.174	0	to 0.44	2015
molybdenum	0.588	0	to 1.8	2015
strontium	60.75	39	to 80	2015
chromium-6	0.031	0	to 0.071	2015
chlorate	439	271	to 568	2015
total chromium	0.088	0	to 0.24	2015

Frenchburg Service Area (UCMR3)	average	range (ppb)		date
strontium	72.25	50	to 100	2015
chromium-6	0.175	0.061	to 0.4	2015
total chromium	0.348	0.26	to 0.51	2015

Morehead and Mt. Sterling also conducted UCMR3 sampling in their own systems, that data can be viewed at those locations.

Copies of the 2015 Water Quality Report are available at the following locations:

Bath County Water District, 21 Church St. Salt Lick, KY 40371

Bath County Memorial Library, 24 West Main St, Owingsville, KY 40360

Gateway Area Development District, 100 Lake Park Dr, Morehead, KY 40351