

<b>Eubank Water System</b>		<b>KY-1000124</b>
<b>Water Quality Report for year 2015</b>		
P.O. Box 159 Eubank, KY 42567		Manager: <b>Bobby Daws</b>
Meeting location: City Hall		Phone: <b>(606) 379-2211</b>
Meeting Dates and Time: First Monday of the month 7:00 PM		CCR Contact: <b>Bobby Daws</b>
		Phone: <b>(606) 379-2211</b>

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.

Eubank Water System (KY1000124 "B" in table) purchases our water from Somerset Water Service (KY1000403 "A" in table). Their water supply is Lake Cumberland which is a surface water source. A source water assessment plan was completed by Lake Cumberland Area Development District. You may contact us for more information about the plan. An analysis of the susceptibility of the raw water source in Lake Cumberland Reservoir to contamination indicates that this susceptibility is low. Within the critical protection area there are five potential sources of contamination that are ranked high, seven-ranked medium and none ranked as low level. Areas of concern include forest and woodlands, row crops, and urban and recreational grassland cover. Other potential contaminants within the greater watershed area include bridges and culverts. KPDES permitted discharges, major roadways, one railroad, underground storage tanks and waste generators or transporters. This is due of the source water withdrawal location's proximity to residential, commercial and industrial areas of Somerset and Pulaski County. The over all potential contamination impact on the water quality is low.

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 storm water runoff, wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming). Pesticides and herbicides, (storm water 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, storm water 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)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb)** - 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 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 a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**Action Level (AL)** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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.

## **IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

### **Haloacetic Acid 5 (HAA5) MCL Violation at Eubank Water System**

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Testing results from 01/01/2015 – 09/30/2015 show that our system exceeds the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for HAA5. The standard for HAA5 is 0.060 mg/L. It is determined by averaging all the samples collected at each sampling location for the past 12 months. The level of HAA5 averaged at one of our system's locations for 01/01/2015 – 03/31/2015 was 0.061 mg/L, 04/01/2015 – 06/30/2015 was 0.061 mg/L and 07/01/2015 – 09/30/2015 was 0.068 mg/L.

#### **What should I do?**

There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours. If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water.

#### **What does this mean?**

This is not an emergency. If it had been an emergency, you would have been notified within 24 hours.

HAA5 are five haloacetic acid compounds which form when disinfectants react with natural organic matter in the water.

*People who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.\**

#### **What is being done?**

We are doing additional flushing so we'll have fresher water and better water tank turn over. We anticipate resolving the problem within the next compliance period ending 12/31/2015.

For more information, please contact Bobby Daws at (606) 379-2211 or P.O. Box 159 Eubank, KY 42567.

*\*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.\**

This notice is being sent to you by Eubank Water System. State Water System ID# KY1000124.

## **IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Eubank Water System**

Our water system violated a drinking water requirement on 5/11/2015. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

*\*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 01/01/15 – 3/31/15 we did not complete all monitoring for Stage 2 HAA and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.\**

*We failed to submit Operational Evaluation Levels (OEL's) report for compliance period 01/01/2015 – 03/31/2015 on Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). The stage 2 OEL is used to "predict" TTHM and HAA5 results for the next compliance period. It provides a water system with a process for evaluating their entire system to identify ways to reduce future TTHM and HAA5 levels and avoid non-compliance.*

### **What should I do?**

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

### **What is being done?**

We got the OEL form filled out and submitted to the Division of Water. For more information, please contact Bobby Daws at (606) 379-2211 or P.O. Box 159 Eubank, KY 42567.

*\*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.\**

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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 a year old.

	Allowable Levels	Source	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	A=	0.025	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	A=	1	N/A	2015	No	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	A=	1.2	1.2 to 1.2	Feb-12	No	Erosions of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	A=	0.02	0.02 to 0.02	Mar-15	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL= 1.3	1.3	B=	0.22 (90th percentile)	0 to 0.44	Aug-14	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	A=	0.9	0.9 to 0.9	Mar-15	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 0	AL= 15	0	B=	0 (90th percentile)	0 to 1	Aug-14	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	A=	0.4	0.3 to 0.4	Jun-15	No	Fertilizer runoff; 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	A=	1.1 (lowest average)	0.88 to 1.48 (Monthly ratios)	2015	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	B=	1.65 (highest average)	0.75 to 2.20	2015	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	A=	41 (high site average)	13 to 61 (range of individual sites)	2015	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
THM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	A=	60 (high site average)	9.8 to 102.9 (range of individual sites)	2015	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
THM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	B=	50 (high site average)	23 to 86 (range of individual sites)	2015	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	B=	68 (high site average)	37 to 91 (range of individual sites)	2015	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

	Average	Range of Detection
Fluoride (added for dental health)	1.0	0.5 to 1.2
Sodium (EPA guidance = 20 mg/L)	8.5	8 to 9