

Big Sandy Water District Water Quality Report 2016



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.

Water System ID: KY0100944

Manager: Jimmy Blanton

606-928-2075

CCR Contact: Jimmy Blanton

606-928-2075

Mailing address:

18200 State Route 3

Catlettsburg, KY 41129

Meeting location and time:

Water Office - 18200 State Route 3

Third Wednesday each month at 9:00 AM

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 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.

Big Sandy Water District provides purchased water from several suppliers, all of which treat surface water. The

suppliers and their sources include: Rattlesnake Ridge Water District withdraws from Grayson Lake; Kenova Water Works withdraws from Big Sandy River; Louisa Water Department withdraws from Big Sandy River; Ashland Water Works (directly and by way of Cannonsburg Water District) withdraws from the Ohio River. Each of these suppliers has conducted an analysis of susceptibility to contamination and the overall susceptibility is considered moderate to moderately high. Areas of high concern include transportation corridors, underground and above ground storage tanks, agricultural land use, industrial sites, and waste generators. 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 606-928-2075.

For specific service areas contact the Big Sandy Water District. General service areas for each supplier:

- Rattlesnake Ridge Water District - serves Spankem Branch area
- Kenova Water Works - serves South of I-64 to Kentucky Power Plant
- Louisa Water Department - serves South Highway 32 to Blaine Hill
- Cannonsburg Water District (water from Ashland) - serves Route 60 area
- Ashland Water Works - serves the Catlettsburg area

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>.



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.

A=Ashland B=Big Sandy K=Kenova L=Louisa R=Rattlesnake Ridge	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	A= K= L= R=	0.22 0.56 0.14 0.05	100 99 100 100	No No No No	Soil runoff

Regulated Contaminant Test Results

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Source	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	A= K= L= R=	0.034 0.0871 0.026 0.003	0.034 to 0.034 0.0871 to 0.0871 0.026 to 0.026 0.003 to 0.003	Mar-16 2016 Apr-16 Apr-16	No No No No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium [1020] (ppb)	100	100	L=	1	1 to 1	Apr-16	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	B=	0.064 (90 th percentile)	0.003 to 0.112	Aug-16	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	A= K= L= R=	0.5 0.7 0.72 0.85	0.5 to 0.5 0.7 to 0.7 0.72 to 0.72 0.85 to 0.85	Mar-16 2016 Apr-16 Apr-16	No No No No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0	B=	1.9 (90 th percentile)	0.2 to 6.1	Aug-16	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	A= K= L= R=	0.7 0.04 0.33 0.27	0.7 to 0.7 0.04 to 0.04 0.33 to 0.33 0.27 to 0.27	Feb-16 2016 Jul-16 Apr-16	No No No 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	A= K= L= R=	1.12 1.61 1.55 1.1	0.85 to 1.7 N/A 1.22 to 2.17 1 to 1.38	2016 2016 2016 2016	No No No 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	B=	0.76 (highest average)	0.21 to 1.84	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	B=	40 (average)	0 to 64 (range of individual sites)	2016	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	B=	96 (average)	18 to 117 (range of individual sites)	2016	YES	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Other Contaminants

Cryptosporidium [oocysts/L]	0	TT	A= L= R=	0 0 0	12 3 3	2016 2016 2016	No No No	Human and animal fecal waste
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Violations 2016-9615821, 2016-9615822, 2016-9615824, 2017-9615826 (TTHM):

During all four quarters of 2016 we exceeded the MCL for trihalomethanes (TTHM). We are working to minimize the formation of TTHM while ensuring we maintain an adequate level of disinfectant. We have increased flushing of water lines and also monitoring water storage tank levels and water flow patterns. Public notifications of these violations were distributed. 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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation 2017-9615825 (PN Linked to Violation):

We failed to submit a bill card showing the primary delivery method for public notice of Violation 2016-9615820 to the Division of Water when certifying the notice. Failure to provide proof of delivery of a public notice resulted in a violation. We have since submitted the documentation necessary to certify that violation's public notice.

Violation 2016-9615823 (Failure to Submit OEL Report for TTHM):

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 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 4/1/2016-6/30/2016, we did not complete all monitoring by failing to report or correctly report testing for Haloacetic Acids and Trihalomethanes (OEL). Therefore, we could not verify the quality of your drinking water to the primacy agency during that time.

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. For the Stage 2 DBPR requirements we monitor for trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetic acids (HAA). The standard for THM is 0.080 mg/L and the standard for HAA is 0.060 mg/L.

A calculation of analytical results is part of an Operational Evaluation Level Report (OEL) to determine the potential of exceeding these standards. The operational evaluation requirements are intended as an indicator of operational performance and to allow systems to identify proactive steps to remain in compliance. Failure to submit an evaluation report to the State in the required time frame is a violation and requires a public notification.

We failed to submit an OEL for the period 4/1/2016-6/30/2016. There is nothing you need to do. The OEL has been submitted.

For more information, please contact Jimmy Blanton at 606-928-2075 or 18200 State Rt 3, Catlettsburg, KY 41129.

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.