

SCOTTSVILLE WATER DEPARTMENT
201 WEST MAIN STREET
SCOTTSVILLE, KY 42164

2019 QUALITY WATER REPORT

PWSID # KY0020386

Billing Information: (270) 237-4402

The employees at the Scottsville Water Department consistently strive to provide water of high quality. This brochure is a summary of the quality of water provided to our customers during the year of 2019. It is a record reflecting the hard work by our employees to bring you quality drinking water. Included in this report are details of where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. The employees at the Scottsville Water Department are committed to providing you with information about your water, because customers who are well informed are our best allies in supporting improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards. We know that 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in your drinking water. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

“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 can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Special Info Available: 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/Centers for Disease Control (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).

Source of Your Drinking Water

Scottsville’s source water comes from the Barren River Reservoir. It is a surface water source. 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, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that may be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. All can also result from urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

The Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 require every water system to prepare a source water assessment that addresses the system’s susceptibility to potential sources of contamination. An analysis of the susceptibility indicates that this susceptibility is generally moderated. There are, however, areas of concern. In the immediate area of the intake, there is one KPDES permitted discharger, one oil or gas well and a bridge. Contaminants released from a spill at the bridge could potentially reach our raw water intake. Within the greater area around the intake, there are several permitted operations and activities and other potential contaminant sources that cumulatively increase the potential for the release of contaminants. These potential contaminant sources include underground storage tanks and other oil and gas well. The final source water assessment is in the current county water supply plan that is available at the Barren River Development Office.

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. Unless otherwise noted, the report level is the highest level detected.

Treated Water Quality Summary

Detected Substance (Sample Date)	Highest Detected Level (Range of Detect)	Violation Yes/No	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL ¹)	Ideal Goals EPA's MCLG ²	Sources of Contaminants
-------------------------------------	---	---------------------	--	--	-------------------------

Regulated at the Treatment Plant

Atrazine (08/19)	0.17 ppb (NA)		3 ppb	0 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (02/19)	0.019 ppm (NA)	NO	4 ppm	4 ppm	Natural geology/sediment
Fluoride (05/19)	0.97 ppm (0.69 – 0.97)	NO	4 ppm	4 ppm	Natural geology/sediment
Nitrate (02/19)	1.3 ppm (NA)	NO	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use

Regulated in the Distribution System

Total Trihalomethanes	35 ppb avg. (12 – 66)	NO	80 ppb avg	0 ppb	Disinfection interaction
Total Haloacetic Acids	23 ppb avg (13 – 39)	NO	60 ppb avg	0 ppb	Disinfection interaction
Chlorine	1.032 ppm avg. (0.32 – 1.64)	NO	MRDL ³ 4.0 mg/l	MRDLG ⁴ 4.0 mg/l	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorite (06/19)	0.59 ppm avg. (0.51 – 0.81)	NO	MRDL ³ 1.00 mg/l	MRDLG ⁴ 1.00 mg/l	Water additive used to control microbes.

Regulated at the Customers' Tap

Copper (08/19) 0 sites above Action Limit	0.51 ppm 0.158 ppm - 90th percentile	NO	Action Level ⁵ 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Consumer plumbing and service connection
Lead (08/19) 0 sites above Action Limit	ND ppb ND ppb - 90 th percentile	NO	Action Level ⁵ 15 ppb	15 ppb	

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. Scottsville Water Department 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>.

Particulate Test Results

Turbidity (07/29/19)	0.169 NTU (< 0.3 100%)*	NO	Treatment Technique ⁶	None	Natural river sediment
Total Organic Carbon (This is measured in ppm, but reported as a ratio).	<u>Lowest annual average</u> 1.55 ratio avg. (1.29–2.05)	NO	Treatment Technique ⁶	None	Natural river sediment

* 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. The allowable levels for turbidity are more than 1 NTU, and not (less than) 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples. Our result of 0.238 NTU (<0.3 100%) indicates our highest recorded value was 0.238 NTU and 100% of our monthly samples were less than 0.3 NTU.

The treatment for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is based on the lowest running average for the monthly ratios of the % TOC removal required. Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is measured in ppm, but reported as a ratio. A minimum ratio of 1.0 is required to meet this treatment technique.

LISTED ABOVE are the contaminants detected in Scottsville's drinking water during 2019 or as otherwise noted.

Samples for total coliform are monitored on a monthly basis. There were no positive results in 2019.

NOT LISTED are the non-detected values of the other contaminants monitored for in 2019.

The results of all monitoring performed are available at the water office.

*DEFINITIONS:

EPA—Environmental Protection Agency
NA—indicates that only one test was performed during the required testing period. A range does not apply.
ND—Not detected. Result was below instrument detection limit.
NTU— *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit* - a measure of the clarity of water.
pCi/l—a measurement of radioactivity
ppm—part per million (equivalent to one minute in 2 years).
ppb—part per billion (equivalent to one minute in 2000 years)
µg/l—same as part per billion.

¹ **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**
 “The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.”

² **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)**
 “The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.”

³ **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.”

⁴ **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.”

⁵ **Action Level**
 The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

⁶ **Treatment Technique**
 A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for Scottsville Water. Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants during 2019. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. 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 this data is available. We are pleased to announce that none of the unregulated contaminants were found in our water.

This report is not being mailed to individual customers unless requested. A copy of this report can be obtained by calling the water office at (270) 622-4440 during regular business hours. If you have any questions about the quality of our drinking water or of this report please contact Donnie Reels at the Scottsville Water Department.

Board Meetings are scheduled on the second Monday of each month at 7:00 P.M. in the City-County Building at 201 West Main Street. Customer views are welcome. We ask all our customers to protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community and our children's future.