# *City of Kuttawa*
## *2024 Water Quality Report*

**Water System ID:** KY0720227
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Kuttawa, KY 42055
**Meeting Address:** Kuttawa City Hall
**Meeting Time:** 2nd Monday, Monthly at 6:00 PM

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). To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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).

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 water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact your local water system. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

We are required to annually provide information about the health risks from lead in drinking water to schools and child care facilities. All elementary schools, secondary schools, and child care facilities are eligible to be sampled for lead by our water system. Contact our office for scheduling or to learn results of previous sampling.

**Service Line Inventory Information:**

To address lead in drinking water, EPA requires that all community water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials. We have completed a service line inventory (SLI) and it is available for review at our office.

**Lead Sample Results Availability Information:**

We are required to periodically sample water from customer taps to determine lead and copper levels. EPA sets the lead action level at 0.015 mg/L (15 ppb). For a water system to be in compliance, at least 90% of tap water samples must have lead levels below this limit. This report contains the 90th percentile and range of our most recent sampling. The individual results for each location sampled can be reviewed at our office.

**Source Information:**

Kuttawa Water Department treats surface water from Lake Barkley. A source water assessment plan has been developed for our water system by the Pennyrile Area Development District. An analysis of the overall susceptibility to contamination of Kuttawa's water supply indicates that potential impacts range from low to high. Sources of high to medium potential impact include bridges and culverts within the critical zone, because of the potential for chemical spills in the case of an accident. Another concern is the potential for chemical spills and petroleum discharges from heavy barge traffic. Sources of low to medium potential impact include the potential for runoff contamination due to the use of pesticides and herbicides for agricultural activity and the wastewater discharges within the watershed. This is a summary of the susceptibility analysis. The complete water source assessment plan is located at the Kuttawa Water Plant, located at 635 W. Dogwood Drive, Kuttawa, KY 42055. The Kuttawa Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws.

We are only required to test for some contaminants periodically, so the results listed in this report may not be from the previous year. Only detected contaminants are included in this report. For a list of all contaminants we test for please contact us. Copies of this report are available upon request by contacting our office.

**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.

Variances & 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.**

| Regulated Contaminant Test Results | | | City of Kuttawa | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminant [code] (units) | MCL | MCLG | Report Level | Range of Detection | Date of Sample | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Barium [1010] (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.022 | 0.022 to 0.022 | Apr-24 | No | Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride [1025] (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.98 | 0.98 to 0.98 | Apr-24 | No | Water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Nitrate [1040] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.268 | 0.268 to 0.268 | Feb-24 | No | Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| **Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors** | | | | | | | |
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio) | TT* | N/A | 1.63 (lowest average) | 1.19 to 2.00 (monthly ratios) | 2024 | 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 | 0.98 (highest average) | 0.35 to 1.4 | 2024 | No | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids] | 60 | N/A | 59 (high site average) | 49 to 65 (range of individual sites) | 2024 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes] | 80 | N/A | 79 (high site average) | 59 to 106 (range of individual sites) | 2024 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| **Household Plumbing Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Copper (ppm) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 0 | AL = 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.211 ($90^{th}$ percentile) | 0.011 to 0.288 | Sep-24 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Lead (ppb) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 0 | AL = 15 | 0 | 4 ($90^{th}$ percentile) | 0 to 11 | Sep-24 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| **Other Constituents** | | | | | | | |

| Turbidity (NTU) TT * Representative samples | Allowable Levels | Highest Single Measurement | Lowest Monthly % | Violation | Likely Source of Turbidity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water and not a contaminant. | No more than 1 NTU* Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples | 0.206 | 100 | No | Soil runoff |

| | Average | Range of Detection |
|---|---|---|
| **Sodium (EPA guidance level = 20 mg/L)** | 5.8 | 5.78 to 5.78 |

Secondary contaminants do not have a direct impact on the health of consumers. They are being included to provide additional information about the quality of the water.

| Secondary Contaminant | Maximum Allowable Level | Report Level | Range of Detection | Date of Sample |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aluminum | 0.05 to 0.2 mg/l | 0.05 | 0.05 to 0.05 | Feb-24 |
| Chloride | 250 mg/l | 16.9 | 16.9 to 16.9 | Feb-24 |
| Corrosivity | Noncorrosive | -0.74 | -0.74 to -0.74 | Feb-24 |
| Fluoride | 2.0 mg/l | 0.75 | 0.75 to 0.75 | Feb-24 |
| pH | 6.5 to 8.5 | 7.31 | 7.31 to 7.31 | Feb-24 |
| Sulfate | 250 mg/l | 16.8 | 16.8 to 16.8 | Feb-24 |
| Total Dissolved Solids | 500 mg/l | 177 | 177 to 177 | Feb-24 |

# IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

## The City of Kuttawa Failed to Meet the Requirements of the Initial Service Line Inventory

Our water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. As our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation.

We were required to develop and make publicly available an initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024. The inventory must identify the service line materials as lead, galvanized requiring replacement (GRR)[1], lead-status unknown/unknown, or non-lead. Establishing an inventory of service line materials and identifying the location of lead and GRR service lines is a key step in getting them replaced and protecting public health.

The Initial service line inventory that was due by 10/16/2024 was not submitted until 10/24/2024, thus, resulting in a violation.

*Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.*

### SOURCES OF LEAD

Lead is a naturally occurring metal that can cause negative health effects. People are exposed to lead by eating lead paint chips, ingesting contaminated food or water, and/or by breathing in lead dust. The most common sources of lead in drinking water are lead pipes, faucets, and plumbing fixtures. Household plumbing fixtures, welding solder, and pipe fittings made prior to 1988 may also contain lead.

### STEPS TO REDUCE EXPOSURE TO LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

1. **Let the water run** before using it for drinking or cooking. If you have a lead service line, let the water run for 3-5 minutes. If you do not have a lead service line, let the water run for 30-60 seconds. The more time water has been sitting in your pipes, the more lead it may contain.
2. **Use cold water** for drinking, making food, and making baby formula. Hot water releases more lead from pipes than cold water. Boiling water does not reduce lead levels and may actually increase them.
3. **Treat your water** or find an alternative source if a test shows your water has high levels of lead after you let the water run.
4. CDC recommends **testing blood for lead exposure**. There are often no apparent symptoms when a child is exposed to lead. Because of this, a blood test is the best way to determine if a child has been exposed to lead.


### WHAT IS BEING DONE?

The system returned to compliance prior to this violation being issued. To return to compliance, the system submitted an inventory on 10/24/2024.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at *http://www.epa.gov/lead* or contact your health care provider.

For more information, please contact our office.

*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 the Kuttawa Water Department. Public Water System ID#: KY0720227.

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[1] A galvanized requiring replacement service line is a galvanized service line that is or was potentially downstream of a lead service line.