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2nd Monday of each month At 6:00 Pm

We purchase our water from Grayson County Water District. The Grayson Co. Water District treats water from Rough River Lake which is a surface water source. Areas of high concern consist of Row Crops. These high areas of concern themselves do not represent a danger to the environment. It is the potential for run-off of herbicides, pesticides, and other chemicals accidentally spilling into the water source from these sites that gives them the Susceptibility Ranking of High. The overall Susceptibility Ranking for this water source is Moderate. This complete report is available at the Grayson County Water Treatment Plant, 517 Waterside Dr, Falls of Rough, KY 40119. Results of a Source Water Assessment show that activities and land uses upstream of the Grayson Co. Water Districts water source can pose potential risks to your drinking water. Contaminants could be released that could get into your drinking water.

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).

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.

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.

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. Copies of this report are available upon request by contacting our office during business hours.

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. **A= Grayson County Water District, B= City of Caneyville**

	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=	0.028	100	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
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Radioactive Contaminants

Alpha emitters [4000] (pCi/L)	15	0	A=	1.3	1.3 to 1.3	July-17	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	A=	1.011	1.011 to 1.011	July-17	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	A=	0.025	0.025 to 0.025	June 18	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	B=	0.143 (90 th percentile)	0 to 0.67	June-18	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	A=	0.6	0.6 to 0.6	June-18	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	A=	0.1	0.1 to 0.1	June-18	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors

Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (report level=lowest avg. range of monthly ratios)	TT*	N/A	A=	2.15	1.66 to 3.40	2018	No	Naturally present in environment.
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*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=	1.00 (highest average)	0.24 to 1.69	2018	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	B=	42 (average)	10.4 to 72.7 (range of individual sites)	2018	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	B=	74 (average)	10 to 52 (range of individual sites)	2018	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR 4)		average	range (ppb)	date
Manganese	A=	0.195	0 to 0.778	Feb-19
HAA5	A=	26.45	6.256 to 68.68	Feb-19
HAA6Br	A=	2.905	1.906 to 5.07	Feb-19
HAA9	A=	29.39	8.62 to 73.75	Feb-19

Your drinking water has been sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that EPA has not established drinking water standards. There are no MCLs and therefore no violations if found. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA determine where the contaminants occur and whether they 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 our office during normal business hours.

This report will not be sent to individual customers. It will be available at City Hall.

Notice of Violation 2018 - 9603709

What happened? Who is at risk? What is being done?

Description of Non Compliance: 401 KAR 8:150, Sec 3 and 8:160, Sec 6 CHLORINE The public water system submitted fewer than 90 % of the required number of analytical results for turbidity or failed to report the results by the 10th of the month following the compliance period 02/01/2019 - 02/28/2019. **Comments:** SDRD: **Failed to submit the distribution chlorine summary page in the February 2018 Monthly Operational Report (MOR).** Remedial Measures: Submit the MOR, if available, to the Division of Water within 30 days of receipt of this Notice of Violation. Our system did send in the missing page of the MOR. We now send the MOR certified mail. In addition, we have two people proof the MOR before it is sent. There were no health effects due to this administrative oversight.

Notices of Violation 2017- 9950938 / 2037 SIMAZINE, 2017- 9950939 / 2037 SIMAZINE , 2017- 9950940 / 2037 ATRAZINE

Our water system violated one or more drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

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 01/01/2016 - 12/31/2016 , 01/01/2015 - 12/31/2015, and 01/01/2015 - 12/31/2015 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for SIMAZINE, SIMAZINE & ATRAZINE and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for [this contaminant/these contaminants] and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

contaminant	required sampling frequency	number of samples taken	samples should have been	when samples were or will be taken
SIMAZINE	annually	0	1	N/A
SIMAZINE	annually	0	1	N/A
ATRAZINE	annually	0	1	N/A

What happened? Who is at risk? What is being done?

Description of Non Compliance: 401 KAR 8:250, 8:550, and 8:700 SIMAZINE The public water system failed to submit analytical results for the specified contaminant for the compliance periods of 01/01/2016 - 12/31/2016 & 01/01/2015 - 12/31/2015. 401 KAR 8:250, 8:550, and 8:700 ATRAZINE The public water system failed to submit analytical results for the specified contaminant for the compliance period of 01/01/2015 - 12/31/2015. **Remedial Measures:** Perform Public Notification and the required Certification. There were no health effects due to this administrative oversight.

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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