

Dixon Water Department

Water Quality Report 2018

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Water is purchased from Webster County Water District for Dixon. Webster County Water District treats surface water from the Green River. An analysis of the susceptibility of the water supply to contamination indicates that this susceptibility is generally moderate. However, there are a few areas of high concern. Potential contaminant sources of concern include two bridges, a KPDES Storm Water permit, one port, one above ground storage tank, two underground injection sites, one underground storage tank facility, a landfill, six oil and gas wells, and statewide coverage of row crops. Each of these are rated as high in the susceptibility analysis because of the contaminant type, their proximity, and the high chance of release. The complete Source Water Assessment Plan is available for review at the Webster County Water District office.

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>.

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.

To request a paper copy call (270) 639-5088.

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.

	Allowable Levels	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% of monthly samples	0.11	100	No	Soil runoff

Regulated Contaminant Test Results Webster County Water District

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.026	0.026 to 0.026	May-18	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.90	0.9 to 0.9	May-18	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	0.99	0.99 to 0.99	May-18	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio)	TT*	N/A	1.54 (lowest average)	1.12 to 2.93 (monthly ratios)	2018	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.

Source Water Contaminants (untreated water)

Cryptosporidium [oocysts/L]	0	TT (99% removal)	2 (positive samples)	12 (no. of samples)	2018	See note below	Human and animal fecal waste
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Cryptosporidium. We are required to monitor the source of your drinking water for Cryptosporidium in order to determine whether treatment at the water treatment plant is sufficient to adequately remove Cryptosporidium from your drinking water.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water. Cryptosporidium was detected in 2 sample of 12 collected from the raw water source for our water system. It was not detected in the finished water. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Fluoride (added for dental health)	Average	Range of Detection
	1.0	0.81 to 1.17
Sodium (EPA guidance level = 20 mg/L)	9.3	9.32 to 9.32

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	0.28	0.28 to 0.28	May-18
Chloride	250 mg/l	21.1	21.1 to 21.1	May-18
Copper	1.0 mg/l	0.0014	0.0014 to 0.0014	May-18
Corrosivity	Noncorrosive	-0.11	-0.11 to -0.11	May-18
Fluoride	2.0 mg/l	0.8	0.8 to 0.8	May-18
pH	6.5 to 8.5	7.73	7.73 to 7.73	May-18
Sulfate	250 mg/l	71.3	71.3 to 71.3	May-18
Total Dissolved Solids	500 mg/l	275	275 to 275	May-18

Regulated Contaminant Test Results Dixon Water Department							
Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.0886 (90 th percentile)	0.0016 to 0.961	Jun-17	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0	0 (90 th percentile)	0 to 2	Jun-17	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.11 (highest average)	0.51 to 1.74	2018	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	69 (high site average)	34 to 69 (range of individual sites)	2018	YES	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	77 (high site average)	47 to 87 (range of individual sites)	2018	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Violations: 2018-9477425; 2018-9477426; 2019-9477429

Testing results showed that our system exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for Haloacetic acids (HAA). The standard for HAA is 0.060 mg/L. It is determined by averaging all samples at each sampling location for the last 12 months. Haloacetic acids averaged at our system's locations for:

1/1/2018 through 3/31/2018 was 0.069 mg/L

4/1/2018 through 6/30/2018 was 0.061 mg/L

7/1/2018 through 9/30/2018 was 0.062 mg/L

We are making changes in our distribution system flushing program and monitoring flow patterns. We returned to compliance during the fourth quarter of 2018. Public notices were issued for each quarter we were out of compliance.

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

Violations: 2018-9477427; 2018-9477428

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 7/1/2018 – 7/31/2018, we did not complete all monitoring by failing to report or correctly report testing for chlorine. Therefore, we could not verify the quality of your drinking water to the primacy agency during that time.

Each month we are required to complete a Monthly Operation Report (MOR) and submit it to the Kentucky Division of Water by the tenth of the following month. This report includes daily testing result.

We failed to submit our MOR for July 2018 by the required deadline. Since the MOR included the distribution system chlorine test results we also received a violation for failure to submit chlorine results for July 2018.

We have submitted the MOR for the period 7/1/2018 – 7/31/2018 and have initiated procedures to prevent similar situations. There is nothing you need to do.

For more information, please contact Jamie Harkins at 270-639-5088 or P.O. Box 197, Dixon, KY 42409 .

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.