

Evarts Municipal Water Plant

2018 Water Quality Report

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Meetings: Evarts City Hall / Third Tuesday each month at 6:00 PM

Our source of water is a combination of groundwater and surface water. The Evarts Water Treatment Plant withdraws water from a mine, which we call our Mine Opening located on Evarts Hill. We also have two locations that we have wells we pump water from to supplement the mine supply as needed. The first location of wells is at the Evarts Water Plant parking lot and is called the Fields of Three Wells. The second location of wells is located in the Dartmont area and is called the Fields of Two Wells. A source water assessment plan has been developed, as has a wellhead protection plan. As part of these plans a susceptibility analysis has been performed to determine the impact of various land use on our sources of water. The major threats identified in the analysis are: logging, mining, transportation corridors and wastewater collection. The overall susceptibility of the Evarts water supply is considered moderate. Under certain circumstances activities within the watershed could release contaminants and thereby pose potential risks to your drinking water. These activities, and how they are conducted, are of interest to the entire community because they potentially affect your 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 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, ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$). 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.

| | 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 | 0.29 | 100 | No | Soil runoff |

Regulated Contaminant Test Results

| 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 | 0.34 | 0.34 to 0.34 | Aug-18 | No | Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0 | AL = 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.115 (90 th percentile) | 0.009 to 0.235 | Aug-18 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Fluoride [1025] (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.70 | 0.7 to 0.7 | Aug-18 | No | Water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 0 | AL = 15 | 0 | 4 (90 th percentile) | 0 to 5 | Aug-18 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Nitrate [1040] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.1 | 0.1 to 0.1 | Aug-18 | No | Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium [1045] (ppb) | 50 | 50 | 1.1 | 1.1 to 1.1 | Aug-18 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries or mines; 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 (lowest average) | 1.00 to 1.00 (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. | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | MRDL = 4 | MRDLG = 4 | 2.26 (highest average) | 1.1 to 3.4 | 2018 | No | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids] | 60 | N/A | 14 (high site average) | 4 to 16 (range of individual sites) | 2018 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes] | 80 | N/A | 16 (high site average) | 2 to 16 (range of individual sites) | 2018 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

Violations: Monitoring & Reporting (2018-9901616, 2018-9901617, 2018-9901618 & 2019-9901619)

We received four violations for failing to submit our Monthly Operating Report (MOR) to the Kentucky Division of Water on time. These reports contain operational and water quality data which is used to determine our compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. During the compliance periods of March 2018, April 2018, June 2018 and August 2018 we failed to submit these MORs to the Division of Water by the tenth day of the month following the reporting period. Each of the MORs were postmarked and mailed on the tenth and therefore arrived after the compliance date. Since making changes to our administrative procedures have returned to compliance. There are no public health effects associated with these violations.

This report will not be mailed unless requested. Copies are available at our office. Please contact our office if you would like to receive a copy by mail.