2019 Water Quality Report | **Albany Water Works** | **KY0270003**

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1st Tuesday of the Month @ 5:00 pm

Albany Water Works treats water from Lake Cumberland. The Lake Cumberland Reservoir withdrawal is outside the Albany City Limits in Clinton County. Lake Cumberland is classified as surface water. Water quality and clarity in the 76 falls area is generally good. An analysis of the susceptibility of the Lake Cumberland Reservoir withdrawal water source to contamination indicates that this susceptibly is low. Contamination from agricultural operations, recreational activities, golf course, land cover, bridges, and oil wells are the main source of potential contamination for this water system. The complete source water assessment may be obtained at the Lake Cumberland Area Development District, 2384 Lakeway Dr. Post Office Box 1570 Russell Springs,Ky, Phone (270) 866-4200 or through Albany Water Works.l

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.

	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	0.17	100	No	Soil runoff

Regulated Contaminant Test Results **Albany Water Works**

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	0.02	0.02 to 0.02	Feb-19	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.0473 (90^{th} percentile)	0.0103 to 0.0928	Aug-19	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 1	AL = 15	0	2 (90^{th} percentile)	2 to 19	Aug-19	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	0.607	0.2 to 0.607	Feb-19	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 (lowest average)	1.00 to 1.00 (monthly ratios)	2019	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	1.48 (highest average)	1 to 2	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	60 (high site average)	22 to 62 (range of individual sites)	2019	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	68 (high site average)	37 to 103 (range of individual sites)	2019	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Violation #	Contaminant	Compliance Period	Explanation
2019-9950748	CCR Adequacy/Availability/Content	2019	Our 2018 CCR Certification page displayed the incorrect URL to view our CCR online. The correct URL is http://www.krwa.org/2018ccr/albany.pdf.
2019-9950749	PN Rule Linked to Violation	2019	We failed to submit a Public Notice for violation 2018-99504739 to the DOW within the permitted time frame. The notice has since been submitted and the utility has been returned to compliance.
2019-9950747	PN Rule Linked to Violation	2019	We failed to submit a Public Notice for violation 2018-99504740 to the DOW within the 30-day permitted time frame. The notice has since been submitted and the utility has been returned to compliance.
2019-9950744	Total Haloacetic Acids	10/01/2018 - 12/31/2018	Our system exceeded the Maximum Contminant Level (MCL) for the Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) at one of our sites. The result was .062 mg/L while the MCL is .060 mg/L. We have increased flushing and are working on different techniques to alleviate the issue.
2019-9950742	Total Haloacetic Acids	07/01/2018 - 09/30/2018	Our system exceeded the Maximum Contminant Level (MCL) for the Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) at one of our sites. The result was .065 mg/L while the MCL is .060 mg/L. We have increased flushing and are working on different techniques to alleviate the issue.
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			

Notice by Albany Municipal Water Works – System ID#: KY0270003

Violation #: 2019-9950746

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 05/01/2019 through 05/31/2019, 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 include report/collect all the required chlorine residual samples at the plant tap distribution entry point on day 07 of the May MOR report.

This was an oversight on our behalf and we are working to ensure these types of mistakes do not occur in the future.

For more information, please contact Jeff Connor at (606) 387-5854.

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.