

Beattyville Water Works

Water Quality Report 2019

Water System ID: KY0650024
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Meeting location and time:
28 Railroad Street, Suite A
Second Mondays at 6:00 PM

Beattyville treats surface water from the North Fork of the Kentucky River. An analysis of the susceptibility of the water supply to contamination indicates that susceptibility is generally moderate. Areas of concern include highways, bridges, railroads, municipal sewer lines, and hazardous waste users. Customers in the Farm Ridge, Cressmont, and Spencer Ridge areas are supplied by Jackson County Water Association. Jackson County treats surface water from Beulah (Tyner) Lake that has a high susceptibility. Considerable concern for both water sources include soil and stream bank erosion, and fertilizer and pesticide runoff. The complete Source Water Assessment Plans can be reviewed at the respective water system offices during normal business hours.

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, ($\mu\text{g/L}$). 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 (606) 464-5007.

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	0.225	100	No	Soil runoff

Regulated Contaminant Test Results Beattyville Water Works

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony [1074] (ppb)	6	6	5	5 to 5	Oct-19	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic [1005] (ppb)	10	N/A	0.9	0.9 to 0.9	Oct-19	No	Natural erosion; runoff from orchards or glass and electronics production wastes
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.043	0.043 to 0.043	Oct-19	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.0996 (90 th percentile)	0.0025 to 0.184	Jun-17	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	1.10	1.1 to 1.1	Oct-19	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
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
Nickel (ppb) (US EPA remanded MCL in February 1995)	N/A	N/A	3.7	3.7 to 3.7	Oct-19	No	N/A
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	0.178	0.178 to 0.178	Jun-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	1.24 (lowest average)	1.00 to 1.96 (monthly ratios)	2019	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	0.97 (highest average)	0.3 to 2.2	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	30 (high site average)	13 to 56 (range of individual sites)	2019	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	50 (high site average)	12 to 89 (range of individual sites)	2019	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Violation 2019-9443856

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 results. We failed to submit our February 2019 report by March 10, 2019. It was submitted immediately and we have returned to compliance. We are working to make sure we submit our documentation on time to the state each month.

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	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	0.09	100	No	Soil runoff

Regulated Contaminant Test Results Jackson County Water Association

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.577	0.577 to 0.577	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.011	0.011 to 0.011	2019	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.7 to 0.7	2019	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	0.253	0 to 0.253	2019	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	1.46 (lowest average)	1 to 2.26 (monthly ratios)	2019	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.

Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR 4)	average	range (ppb)	date
Manganese	2.507	1.17 to 3.48	2019
HAA5	31.167	24 to 38.7	2019
HAA6Br	2.721	1.31 to 3.51	2019
HAA9	33.888	25.81 to 42.21	2019
1-butanol	0.763	0 to 2.29	2019
Total Organic Carbon (Raw Water)	2200	2100 to 2300	2019

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.

