***2019 Water Quality Report*** ***Jenkins Water System*** **KY670213**

Manager: James Hopkins Contact: James Hopkins Phone: (606) 832-4218

Address: P.O. Box 689 Jenkins, KY 41537

Meetings: Jenkins City Hall 1st Monday of each month at 7:00 PM

Your Source of water is surface water from Jenkins Lake. In order to maintain our water resource, a water assessment has been completed. This assessment is part of the Letcher County Water Supply Plan. An analysis of the susceptibility of the Jenkins water supply to contamination is generally moderate; however, there are a few areas of concern. Non-Point sources such as erosion due to mining, logging, sewer lines and roads (road salting) are the most prominent sources of contamination. Also, the new HWY 23 by-pass has left bare rock and soil which is subjet to erosion. Activities and land uses upstream of Jenkins source of water can pose potential risks to your drinking water. Under certain instances, contaminants could be released that would pose challenges to water treatment, or even get into your drinkig water. These activities and how they are conducted, are of interest to the entire community because they potentially affect your health and the cost of treating water. The completed plan is available for inspection at Jenkins City Hall.

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.

**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.**

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.**

## Regulated Contaminant Test Results — Jenkins Water System

| Contaminant [code] (units) | MCL | MCLG | Report Level | Range of Detection | Date of Sample | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Microbiological Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Beta photon emitters (pCi/L) | 50 | 0 | 1.21 | 1.21 to 1.21 | May-17 | No | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Alpha emitters [4000] (pCi/L) | 15 | 0 | 1.41 | 1.41 to 1.41 | May-17 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined radium (pCi/L) | 5 | 0 | 1.436 | 1.436 to 1.436 | May-17 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (µg/L) | 30 | 0 | 0.193 | 0.193 to 0.193 | May-17 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride [1025] (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.65 | 0.65 to 0.65 | May-19 | No | Water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Selenium [1045] (ppb) | 50 | 50 | 0.5 | 0.5 to 0.5 | May-19 | 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 | 1.15 (lowest average) | 1.00 to 1.84 (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 | 1.30 (highest average) | 1.08 to 1.56 | 2019 | No | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids] | 60 | N/A | 40 (high site average) | 22 to 33 (range of individual sites) | 2019 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes] | 80 | N/A | 35 (high site average) | 12.9 to 59.2 (range of individual sites) | 2019 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Household Plumbing Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0 | AL = 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.005 ($90^{th}$ percentile) | 0 to 0.094 | Nov-19 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 0 | AL = 15 | 0 | 2 ($90^{th}$ percentile) | 0 to 2.5 | Nov-19 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |

## Other Constituents

| Turbidity (NTU) TT * Representative samples | Allowable Levels | Highest Single Measurement | Lowest Monthly % | Violation | Likely Source of Turbidity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water and not a contaminant. | No more than 1 NTU* Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples | 0.08 | 100 | No | Soil runoff |

| | Average | Range of Detection |
|---|---|---|
| **Sodium (EPA guidance level = 20 mg/L)** | 14.1 | 14.12 to 14.12 |

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 | 0.234 | 0.234 to 0.234 | Mar-19 |
| Chloride | 250 mg/l | 27.2 | 27.2 to 27.2 | Mar-19 |
| Corrosivity | Noncorrosive | -1.25 | -1.25 to -1.25 | Mar-19 |
| Fluoride | 2.0 mg/l | 0.89 | 0.89 to 0.89 | Mar-19 |
| Iron | 0.3 mg/l | 0.029 | 0.029 to 0.029 | Mar-19 |
| pH | 6.5 to 8.5 | 7.18 | 7.18 to 7.18 | Mar-19 |
| Silver | 0.1 mg/l | 0.005 | 0.005 to 0.005 | Mar-19 |
| Sulfate | 250 mg/l | 61 | 61 to 61 | Mar-19 |
| Total Dissolved Solids | 500 mg/l | 228 | 228 to 228 | Mar-19 |

**Notice by Jenkins Water System – System ID#: 0670213**
**Violation #: 2020-9006679**

Our water system, Jenkins Water System, recently failed to comply with a required testing procedure. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the 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 01/01/2017 through 12/31/2019, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for Lead and Copper, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.*
We have our Lead and Copper samples collected by a certified lab for testing. During 2019, we changed contract labs. This caused some confusion among the different labs and resulted in the assumption that Lead and Copper samples had already been taken when they were not. Samples were collected in November of 2019, but Lead and Copper samples must be collected between June 1-September 30. Sample results received for Lead and Copper do not indicate any compliance issues within the Jenkins Water System. We will take our routine compliance samples in the specified months in 2020.

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

For more information, please contact James Bo Hopkins at (606) 832-4218 or jamesbohopkins@gmail.com.
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*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.*

Spanish (Español) Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

**This report will not be mailed unless requested. Copies are available at our office. If you would like a copy mailed to you please contact our office.**