

Big Sandy Water District Water Quality Report 2020



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.

Water System ID: KY0100944
Maintenance Supervisor: James Blanton
606-928-2075
CCR Contact: James Blanton
606-928-2075

Mailing address:
18211 State Route 3
Catlettsburg, KY 41129

Meeting location and time:
Water Office - 18211 State Route 3
Third Thursday each month at 9:00 AM

This report is designed to inform the public about the quality of water and services provided on a daily basis. Our commitment is to provide a safe, clean, and reliable supply of drinking water. We want to assure that we will continue to monitor, improve, and protect the water system and deliver a high quality product.

Big Sandy Water District provides purchased water from several suppliers, all of which treat surface water. The suppliers and their sources include: Rattlesnake Ridge

Water District withdraws from Grayson Lake; Kenova Water Works withdraws from Big Sandy River; Louisa Water Department withdraws from Big Sandy River; Ashland Water Works (directly and by way of Cannonsburg Water District) withdraws from the Ohio River. Each of these suppliers has conducted an analysis of susceptibility to contamination and the overall susceptibility is considered moderate to moderately high. Areas of high concern include transportation corridors, underground and above ground storage tanks, agricultural land use, industrial sites, and waste generators. The respective Source Water Assessment Plans are available for review at each of the water producers. Contact information for our suppliers can be obtained by calling our office at 606-928-2075.

For specific service areas contact the Big Sandy Water District. General service areas for each supplier:

- Rattlesnake Ridge Water District - serves Spankem Branch area
- Kenova Water Works - serves South of I-64 to Kentucky Power Plant
- Louisa Water Department - serves South Highway 32 to Blaine Hill
- Cannonsburg Water District (water from Ashland) - serves Route 60 area
- Ashland Water Works - serves the Catlettsburg area

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>.



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.

A=Ashland B=Big Sandy K=Kenova L=Louisa R=Rattlesnake Ridge

	Allowable Levels	Source	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	Violation	Likely Source of Turbidity
Turbidity (NTU) TT	No more than 1 NTU*	A=	0.297	100	No	Soil runoff
* Representative samples of filtered water	Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% monthly samples	R=	0.09	100	No	
		L=	0.09	100	No	

Regulated Contaminant Test Results

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Source	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters [4000] (pCi/L)	15	0	K=	0.716	0.716 to 0.716	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	K=	0.713	0.713 to 0.713	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony [1074] (ppb)	6	6	K=	0.097	0.097 to 0.097	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	A=	0.031	0.031 to 0.031	2020	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
			K=	0.0643	0.0643 to 0.0643	2020	No	
			R=	0.016	0.016 to 0.016	2020	No	
Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	B=	0.087 (90 th percentile)	0.001 to 0.424	2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	A=	0.42	0.42 to 0.42	2020	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
			K=	0.31	0.31 to 0.31	2020	No	
			L=	0.95	0.95 to 0.95	2020	No	
			R=	0.83	0.83 to 0.83	2020	No	
Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0	B=	2 (90 th percentile)	0 to 3	2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nickel (ppb) (US EPA remanded MCL in February 1995.)	N/A	N/A	R=	1	1 to 1	2020	No	N/A
			K=	4	4 to 4	2020	No	
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	A=	0.576	0.576 to 0.576	2020	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
			K=	0.06	0.06 to 0.06	2020	No	
			L=	0.39	0.39 to 0.39	2020	No	
			R=	0.15	0.15 to 0.15	2020	No	
Selenium [1045] (ppb)	50	50	L=	0.6	0.6 to 0.6	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries or mines; erosion of natural deposits
			K=	1.9	1.9 to 1.9	2020	No	
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (report level=lowest avg. range of monthly ratios)	TT*	N/A	A=	1.27	1 to 1.71	2020	No	Naturally present in environment.
			K=	2.9	1.1 to 2.9	2019	No	
			L=	1.37	0.79 to 1.83	2020	No	
			R=	0.99	0.94 to 1.6	2020	YES	
*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	B=	1.10 (highest average)	0.39 to 2.16	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	B=	57 (average)	6.7 to 89 (range of individual sites)	2020	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	B=	70 (average)	16 to 107 (range of individual sites)	2020	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR 4)		average	range (ppb)	date
Manganese	B=	4.374	0.6 to 21	May-20
HAA5	B=	32.063	9 to 89	May-20
HAA6Br	B=	13.269	3.1 to 31	May-20
HAA9	B=	43.813	21 to 96	May-20
1-butanol	B=	0.925	0 to 3.7	Feb-20
2-methoxyethanol	B=	0.158	0 to 0.63	Nov-19
o-toluidine	B=	0.004	0 to 0.015	Nov-19

Your drinking water has been sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those for which 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.

Violations

Big Sandy Violations 2020-4615846 and 2020-4615847:

The EPA requires that public water systems receive sanitary surveys to make sure that the system can provide adequate, safe drinking water. Sanitary surveys are carried out to evaluate the capability of a drinking water system to consistently and reliably deliver an adequate quality and quantity of safe drinking water to the consumer, and the system's compliance with federal drinking water regulations. Two sanitary surveys were conducted on our water system and significant deficiency(s) were determined. We failed to respond to the sanitary survey significant deficiencies within the required time period.

Our first response was due on 12/15/2016 and was not received by the state until 1/12/2017. The second survey response was due on 12/28/2019 and was not received by the state until 1/15/2020. There is nothing you need to do. Responses were submitted and the deficiencies were corrected.

For more information, please contact James Blanton at 606-928-2075 or 18211 State Route 3, Catlettsburg, KY 41129.

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.

Rattlesnake Ridge TOC Violation:

Testing results for Rattlesnake Ridge showed that their system did not meet the required removal ratio for disinfection byproduct (DBP) precursors between their source water and filtered water. The Running Annual Average (RAA) of the DBP precursors removal ratio for the 12 month periods ending 3/31/2020 was 0.99.

These results are below 1.00. This is a treatment technique violation. Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes, or THMs, and haloacetic acids, or HAAs. Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer. Rattlesnake Ridge returned to compliance during the second quarter of 2020.



This report will not be mailed. If you would like a copy mailed to you, please contact our office.