

Sandy Hook Water District Water Quality Report 2020

Water System ID: KY0320383 Manager: Bridgett Howard 606-738-6282	CCR Contact: Kevin Winkleman 606-738-6282 shwater@mrtc.com	Mailing Address: P.O. Box 726 Sandy Hook, KY 41171	Meeting location and time: 474 Howards Creek Road 2nd Thursday, monthly at 1 PM
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The Sandy Hook Water District withdraws, treats, and distributes groundwater from wells drilled into the Lee Sandstone. We have completed a Wellhead Protection Plan which was approved by the Kentucky Division of Water in 2000. Part of this plan includes a source water assessment. This assessment includes a susceptibility analysis to determine the risk of contamination to our water supply from various land uses. The susceptibility is based on several factors such as well depth and type of aquifer, the proximity of the contaminant sources to the well or well field, and the nature of the potential contaminant source. Overall, the susceptibility rating for our source is moderate due to the potential sources from agricultural land use and septic systems. Under certain circumstances contaminants could be released that would pose challenges for water treatment, or even get into your drinking water. The Wellhead Protection Plan can be reviewed at our office.

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, (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.

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 Sandy Hook Water District

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

Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	2.63	2.63 to 2.63	May-20	No	Erosion of natural deposits
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Inorganic Contaminants

Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.207	0.207 to 0.207	Apr-20	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
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Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.56	0.56 to 0.56	Apr-20	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
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Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors

Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.26 (highest average)	0.89 to 1.8	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
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HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids] (Annual Sample)	60	N/A	10 (high site)	8 to 10 (range of individual sites)	2020	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
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TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes] (Annual Sample)	80	N/A	24 (high site)	14 to 24 (range of individual sites)	2020	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
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Household Plumbing Contaminants

Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.826 (90 th percentile)	0.035 to 1.115	Aug-20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
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Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0	2 (90 th percentile)	0 to 4	Aug-20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
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Fluoride (added for dental health)	Average		Range of Detection	
	0.8		0.62 to 0.97	
Sodium (EPA guidance level = 20 mg/L)	13.5		13.5 to 13.5	

Secondary Contaminant	Maximum Allowable Level	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample
Chloride	250 mg/l	5.56	5.56 to 5.56	Mar-20
Copper	1.0 mg/l	0.029	0.029 to 0.029	Mar-20
Corrosivity	Noncorrosive	-0.98	-0.98 to -0.98	Mar-20
Fluoride	2.0 mg/l	0.54	0.54 to 0.54	Mar-20
Iron	0.3 mg/l	0.03	0.03 to 0.03	Mar-20
pH	6.5 to 8.5	7.04	7.04 to 7.04	Mar-20
Sulfate	250 mg/l	23.37	23.37 to 23.37	Mar-20
Total Dissolved Solids	500 mg/l	214	214 to 214	Mar-20
Zinc	5 mg/l	0.01	0.01 to 0.01	Mar-20

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.

This report will not be mailed unless requested. Please call our office if you have any questions.