

Butler Water Works

Water Quality Report 2023

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| Water System ID: KY0960051 Mayor: Mason Taylor Phone: 859-472-5015 | CCR Contact: Susan Butts 859-472-5015 | Mailing Address: P.O. Box 229 Butler, KY 41006 | Meeting location and time: Butler City Hall 1st Monday monthly at 7:00 PM |
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Water for our community is purchased from Pendleton County Water District which purchases water from Northern Kentucky Water District. Their source is surface water from the Ohio River. An analysis of the susceptibility of the Northern Kentucky Water District's public water supply at the Ohio River intake indicates that the susceptibility to contamination is generally high. Because of the highly urbanized nature of the land use, the extensive development of transportation infrastructure, the potential for spills, high degree of impervious cover and polluted runoff, there are several potential areas of concern. Areas of row crops and urban and recreational grasses introduce the potential for herbicide, pesticide, and fertilizer use – possible non-point source contaminants. Bridges, railroads, ports, waste handlers or generators, and Tier II hazardous chemical users in the area introduce the potential for spills or leaks of hazardous materials. Landfills and permitted discharges are relatively high in number for a supply area. Other areas of concern include several segments of streams already assessed as having impairments. The complete Source Water Assessment Plan is available for review at the Northern Kentucky Area Development District 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.

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.

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.

Testing Results for Northern Kentucky Water District

| Regulated Contaminant Test Results - Northern Kentucky Water District - Ft. Thomas Treatment Plant | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|--|
| 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 | 0.03 | 0.03 to 0.03 | 2023 | No | Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride [1025] (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.82 | 0.82 to 0.82 | 2023 | No | Water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Nitrate [1040] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.53 | 0.53 to 0.53 | 2023 | 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 | 2.68 (lowest average) | 2.29 to 3.12 (monthly ratios) | 2023 | 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.

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 | 0.09 | 100 | No | Soil runoff |

| Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR 5) | average | range (ppb) | date |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-------------|------|
| perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) | 0.001 | 0 to 0.0031 | 2023 |

Your drinking water from Northern Kentucky Water District 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.

Testing Results for Butler Water Works

| Regulated Contaminant Test Results Butler Water Works | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|--------------|--|---|-------------------|-----------|---|
| Contaminant [code] (units) | MCL | MCLG | Report Level | Range of Detection | Date of Sample | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Chlorine (ppm) | MRDL = 4 | MRDLG = 4 | 0.78 (highest average) | 0.36 to 1.57 | 2023 | No | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids] | 60 | N/A | 12 (high site average) | 6 to 19 (range of individual sites) | 2023 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes] | 80 | N/A | 39 (high site average) | 20 to 51.1 (range of individual sites) | 2023 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| Household Plumbing Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Copper [1022] (ppm) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 0 | AL = 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.055 (90 th percentile) | 0 to 0.084 | Jun-21 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |

Violation 2023-9950630

We received a violation for failure to distribute our 2022 Consumer Confidence Report to our customers by July 1, 2023. We advertised the incorrect web address to direct our customers to the report and did not get the address corrected until after the distribution deadline had passed. We have corrected that error and have returned to compliance.

Violation 2023-9950629

We received a violation for failure to maintain a minimum chlorine residual of 0.2mg/L free chlorine in our distribution system on July 25 and July 29, 2023. We took measures to ensure proper chlorination and have since returned to compliance.

Violation 2024-930

Our 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 7/1/2023-9/30/2023, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

Operator oversight led to the samples not being collected during the specific week in the third quarter in which we are required to sample.

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.

We resumed routine sampling during the proper week during the fourth quarter of 2023 and have since returned to compliance.

For more information, please contact Susan Butts at 859-472-5015 or P.O. Box 229 Butler, KY 41006.

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.

Violation 2023-9950628

Our 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 6/1/2023-6/31/2023, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for total coliforms, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

We are required to test for total coliform bacteria twice monthly in our distribution system. We submitted one of the samples, but our contract laboratory failed to pick up the second sample. We did not catch the error in time to collect another sample and submit it for the month of June 2023.

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.

We resumed routine sampling during July 2023 and have since returned to compliance.

For more information, please contact Susan Butts at 859-472-5015 or P.O. Box 229 Butler, KY 41006.

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.

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