

2013 Report on Drinking Water Quality for Maysville Utility Commission - Maysville, Kentucky PWSID#0810275

THIS REPORT CONTAINS INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Why Am I Receiving This Report?

This report discusses the quality of the water delivered to your tap by the Maysville Utility Commission. We strive to produce the best quality of water possible. This means we want you to always have water that:

- Has a clean taste
- Is clear and crisp in appearance
- Never has an unpleasant smell
- Is safe and healthful to drink

Where Does Your Water Come From

We get our water from the Ohio River, a surface water source that drains a large area in several states of the east central U.S. The land in the drainage basin is a mix of undeveloped, agricultural, industrial, urban, and commercial properties. An assessment of the susceptibility to contamination has been completed. A summary of this assessment shows that activities and land uses upstream of the Maysville Utility Commission's source of water can pose potential risks to your drinking water. Under certain circumstances, contaminants could be released that would pose challenges to water treatment, or even get into your drinking 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 your water. Activities immediately upstream of your water supply intake are of special concern because they provide little response time to the water system operators. An analysis of the susceptibility of the Maysville Utility Commission's raw water supply to contamination indicates that the susceptibility potential is generally high. There are several areas of high concern near the raw water withdrawal site. These sites of high concern include: Ports along the Ohio River where accidental spills of chemicals and petroleum products can occur, bridges located near the intake site pose a potential threat to the intake should an accidental release of a harmful substance be introduced into the water source; also railroads, row crops where agricultural chemicals can runoff into the water, abandoned oil or gas wells, active superfund sites, underground storage tanks, KPDES permitted discharges, areas with hazardous chemical usage and waste generators or transporters. Other sites of medium concern include an historical landfill site and an abandoned oil or gas well. The full text of the source water assessment can be viewed at the Buffalo Trace Area Development District office in Maysville.

What Does the Water Treatment Plant Do to Your Water

After pumping the water from the Ohio River, we treat it with processes that remove any objectionable tastes or odors and then disinfect the water with chlorine before pumping it to our customers. These processes primarily achieve filtration and disinfection of the water. This helps to remove any harmful chemicals, bacteria and other microorganisms that might be in the water.

If You Have Questions or Want to Get Involved

Questions about this report or operation of the water plant can be directed to Mr. Greg T. England, Chief Operator, at 564-2513. The Maysville Utility Commission is the governing body for the Water Works and meets in the commission chambers at 216 Bridge Street, Maysville, on the second Wednesday of each month at 10:00 AM.

Understanding This Report

In order to help you understand this report, we want you to understand a few terms and abbreviations that are contained in it.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): It is 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 Contaminant Level (MCL): This is 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): Is the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): Is the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Action Level (AL) An action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

NTU means Nephelometric Turbidity Units and is a measure of turbidity (cloudiness).

ppm means parts per million or milligrams per liter and is a measure of the concentration of a contaminant.

ppb means parts per billion or micrograms per liter and is a measure of the concentration of a contaminant.

Treatment Technique (TT) is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

ppm means parts per million or milligrams per liter and is a measure of the concentration of a contaminant.

ppb means parts per billion or micrograms per liter and is a measure of the concentration of a contaminant.

pCi/L means picocuries per liter and is a measure of radioactivity

N/A means not applicable for this item

Only contaminants that were actually detected by laboratory testing appear in the table below. Unless otherwise noted "level found" is the highest level of a contaminant detected. Most of the results in this table are from monitoring during the 2013 calendar year. However, some contaminants are not required to be monitored on an annual basis and so the results may be from prior years.

Special Information on 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. Maysville Utility Commission 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>.

Special Information on the Intestinal Parasite *Cryptosporidium*

The Maysville Utility Commission tested for *Cryptosporidium*, a tiny intestinal parasite, in the source (untreated) water 24 from mid-2006 through mid-2008. During the entire period, the parasite was never detected. Despite detecting none in the untreated water, Maysville still optimizes its treatment processes to help ensure removal.

Water Quality Data

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Date(s) of Sample(s)	Typical Source of Contaminants
Regulated Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's)							
Trihalomethanes – THMs (ppb)	N/A	80	57.2 (highest annual running average)	13-98 (based on individual samples)	NO	Quarterly in 2013	By-product of drinking water chlorination (disinfection).
Haloacetic Acids – HAA5 (ppb)	N/A	60	25.7 (highest annual running average)	8-38 (based on individual samples)	NO	Quarterly in 2013	By-product of drinking water chlorination (disinfection)
Volatile Disinfectant Compounds							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL G=4	MRDL =4	1.19 (highest running annual average)	0.3 – 2.01	NO	Several times per month in 2013	Water additive used to control microbes
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	400	0.22	0-0.22	NO	2011	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Inorganics							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.035	N/A	NO	2/2013	Discharge of drilling wastes; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.144 (90 th percentile value)	0.01-0.269 (no sites > AL)	NO	9/2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.7-0.7	NO	Twice in 2013	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	2 (90 th percentile value)	0 – 5 (no sites > AL)	NO	9/2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.9	N/A	NO	2/2013	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	0	5	0.3	N/A	NO	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Excluding Radium and Uranium (pCi/L)	0	15	0.2	N/A	NO	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological and Related Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria (# or % positive samples)	0	1	1	N/A	YES	Monthly in 2013	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (measured as ppm but reported as a ratio)	TT see footnote 1 below		1.53 (annual average of ratios)	1.35-1.58	NO	Monthly in 2013	Naturally present in the environment
Particulate Contaminants							
Turbidity (NTU) See footnote 2 below	95% of all monthly samples must be less than 0.3 NTU (TT) and no samples greater than 1 NTU		Highest single measurement was 0.37. Lowest monthly percentage was 93.5% in 12/2013.		YES	Continuously in 2013	Soil and stormwater runoff.

Footnotes for Table

1 – Treatment technique (TT) is based on the lowest running annual average of the ratios of the % Total Organic Carbon (TOC) achieved to the TOC removal required. A minimum ratio of 1.00 is required to meet the TT.

2 – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Violations

The Maysville Utility Commission received two (2) violations in 2013. During the period of 12/01/2013 to 12/31/2013 we reported turbidity readings in violation of the MCL for turbidity by exceeding 0.3 NTU in more than 5% of the samples during that month. You have been advised of the details of this violation in a separate mailing. The violations were caused by a malfunction of a coagulant feedline relief valve. An underfeed in coagulant resulted in the higher than normal turbidity readings. Immediately after discovering the malfunctioning valve, it was replaced and the turbidity readings returned to compliance. Turbidity results for the remainder of 2013 were in compliance. We will work in the future to ensure that problems like this do not happen again.

The Commission also received a violation in 2013 for last year's Consumer Confidence Report. This violation was for failure to include detections of E. coli and total coliform in the report. While this was a reporting violation, it did not affect the quality of our water. We intend to make certain that all required pollutant concentrations are reported in this and all other future CCRs.

Why Are There Contaminants in My Water?

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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be in source water before treatment include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. Only wildlife are present in the Fern Lake watershed.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production or mining.

In order to ensure that your water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protections for public health.

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 can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Do I Need to Take Any Special Precautions?

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 at (800)-426-4791.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
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