***(Water System Name)***

***Water Quality Report (Year)***

Water System ID:       Manager:       CCR Contact:       Phone:

Mailing Address:

Meeting Location and Time:

**Source Information:**

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.

**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.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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. | | | | | | |
| **Turbidity** | **Allowable Levels** | **Highest Single Result** | **Lowest Monthly Percent** | **Date of**  **Sample** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of**  **Contamination** |
| (NTU) TT  \* Representative samples of filtered water | No more than 1 NTU\* Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples |  |  |  |  | Naturally present in the environment |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Lead and Copper**  **[code] (units)** | **Action Level**  **(AL)** | **MCLG** | **90th Percentile** | **Sites Exceeding**  **Action Level** | **Date of**  **Sample** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of**  **Contamination** |
| Copper  [1022] (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 |  |  |  |  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Lead  [1030] (ppb) | 15 | 0 |  |  |  |  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Regulated Contaminant**  **[code] (units)** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Report**  **Level** | **Range of Detection** | **Date of**  **Sample** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of**  **Contamination** |
| E.coli Bacteria  % positive samples | 0% | 0 |  | N/A |  |  | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Beta photon emitters  (pCi/L) | 50 | 0 |  |  |  |  | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Alpha emitters  [4000] (pCi/L) | 15 | 0 |  |  |  |  | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined radium  (pCi/L) | 5 | 0 |  |  |  |  | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium  (µg/L) | 30 | 0 |  |  |  |  | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Antimony  [1074] (ppb) | 6 | 6 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder |
| Arsenic  [1005] (ppb) | 10 | N/A |  |  |  |  | Natural erosion; runoff from orchards or glass and electronics production wastes |
| Asbestos  (MFL) | 7 | 7 |  |  |  |  | Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium  [1010] (ppm) | 2 | 2 |  |  |  |  | Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Beryllium  [1075] (ppb) | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  | Coal-burning factories; metal refineries; electrical, defense, and aerospace industries |
| Cadmium  [1015] (ppb) | 5 | 5 |  |  |  |  | Natural deposits; corrosion of galvanized pipes; metal refineries; batteries and paints |
| Chromium  [1020] (ppb) | 100 | 100 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide  [1024] (ppb) | 200 | 200 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from steel/metal factories; plastic and fertilizer factories |
| Fluoride  [1025] (ppm) | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits |
| Mercury  [1035] (ppb) | 2 | 2 |  |  |  |  | Erosion of natural deposits; refineries and factories; landfills; runoff from cropland |
| Nickel (ppm)  (US EPA remanded MCL in February 1995.) | N/A | N/A |  |  |  |  | N/A |
| Nitrate  [1040] (ppm) | 10 | 10 |  |  |  |  | Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite  [1041] (ppm) | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  | Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium  [1045] (ppb) | 50 | 50 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries or mines; erosion of natural deposits |
| Thallium  [1085] (ppb) | 2 | 0.5 |  |  |  |  | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from glass, electronics, and drug factories |
| 2,4-D  [2105] (ppb) | 70 | 70 |  |  |  |  | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)  [2110] (ppb) | 50 | 50 |  |  |  |  | Residue of banned herbicide |
| Acrylamide | TT | 0 |  |  |  |  | Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment |
| Alachlor  [2051] (ppb) | 2 | 0 |  |  |  |  | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| Atrazine  [2050] (ppb) | 3 | 3 |  |  |  |  | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| Benzo(a)pyrene(PAH)  [2306] (ppt) | 200 | 0 |  |  |  |  | Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines |
| Carbofuran  [2046] (ppb) | 40 | 40 |  |  |  |  | Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa |
| Chlordane  [2959] (ppb) | 2 | 0 |  |  |  |  | Residue of banned termiticide |
| Dalapon  [2031] (ppb) | 200 | 200 |  |  |  |  | Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate  [2035] (ppb) | 400 | 400 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from chemical factories |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate  [2039] (ppb) | 6 | 0 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories |
| Dibromochloropropane  [2931] (ppt) | 200 | 0 |  |  |  |  | Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, and orchards |
| Dinoseb  [2041] (ppb) | 7 | 7 |  |  |  |  | Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables |
| Diquat  [2032] (ppb) | 20 | 20 |  |  |  |  | Runoff from herbicide use |
| Dioxin  [2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq) | 30 | 0 |  |  |  |  | Waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories |
| Endothall  [2033] (ppb) | 100 | 100 |  |  |  |  | Runoff from herbicide use |
| Endrin  [2005] (ppb) | 2 | 2 |  |  |  |  | Residue of banned insecticide |
| Epichlorohydrin | TT | 0 |  |  |  |  | Industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals |
| Ethylene dibromide  [2946] (ppt) | 50 | 0 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| Glyphosate  [2034] (ppb) | 700 | 700 |  |  |  |  | Runoff from herbicide use |
| Heptachlor  [2065] (ppt) | 400 | 0 |  |  |  |  | Residue of banned termiticide |
| Heptachlor epoxide  [2067] (ppt) | 200 | 0 |  |  |  |  | Breakdown of heptachlor |
| Hexachlorobenzene  [2274] (ppb) | 1 | 0 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories |
| Hexachlorocyclo-  pentadiene [2042] (ppb) | 50 | 50 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from chemical factories |
| Lindane  [2010] (ppt) | 200 | 200 |  |  |  |  | Runoff from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens |
| Methoxychlor  [2015] (ppb) | 40 | 40 |  |  |  |  | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock |
| Oxamyl (Valdate)  [2036] (ppb) | 200 | 200 |  |  |  |  | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes |
| PCB's  (Polychlorinated  biphenyls) [2383] (ppt) | 500 | 0 |  |  |  |  | Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals |
| Pentachlorophenol  [2326] (ppb) | 1 | 0 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from wood preserving factories |
| Picloram  [2040] (ppb) | 500 | 500 |  |  |  |  | Herbicide runoff |
| Simazine  [2037] (ppb) | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  | Herbicide runoff |
| Toxaphene  [2020] (ppb) | 3 | 0 |  |  |  |  | Runoff from insecticide used on cotton and cattle |
| Benzene  [2990] (ppb) | 5 | 0 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from factories; gas storage tanks and landfills |
| Carbon tetrachloride  [2982] (ppb) | 5 | 0 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from chemical plants and other industries |
| Chlorobenzene  [2989] (ppb) | 100 | 100 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories |
| o-Dichlorobenzene  [2968] (ppb) | 600 | 600 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| p-Dichlorobenzene  [2969] (ppb) | 75 | 75 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane  [2980] (ppb) | 5 | 0 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene  [2977] (ppb) | 7 | 7 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene  [2380] (ppb) | 70 | 70 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene  [2979] (ppb) | 100 | 100 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Dichloromethane  [2964] (ppb) | 5 | 0 |  |  |  |  | Pharmaceutical and chemical factories discharge |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane  [2983] (ppb) | 5 | 0 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Ethylbenzene  [2992] (ppb) | 700 | 700 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| Styrene  [2996] (ppb) | 100 | 100 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; landfills |
| Tetrachloroethylene  [2987] (ppb) | 5 | 0 |  |  |  |  | Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene  [2378] (ppb) | 70 | 70 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from textile-finishing factories |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane  [2981] (ppb) | 200 | 200 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from metal degreasing sites; factories |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane  [2985] (ppb) | 5 | 3 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Trichloroethylene  [2984] (ppb) | 5 | 0 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from metal degreasing sites; factories |
| Toluene  [2991] (ppm) | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from petroleum factories |
| Vinyl Chloride  [2976] (ppb) | 2 | 0 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from plastics factories; PVC piping |
| Xylenes  [2955] (ppm) | 10 | 10 |  |  |  |  | Discharge from petroleum factories; chemical factories |
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm)  (measured as ppm, but  reported as a ratio) | TT\* | N/A | (lowest  average) | (monthly ratios) |  |  | 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. | | | | | | | |
| Bromate  (ppb) | 10 | 0 |  |  |  |  | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| Chloramines  (ppm) | MRDL  = 4 | MRDLG  = 4 | (highest  average) |  |  |  | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Chlorine  (ppm) | MRDL  = 4 | MRDLG  = 4 | (highest  average) |  |  |  | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Chlorite  (ppm) | 1 | 0.8 | (average) |  |  |  | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine dioxide (ppb) | MRDL  = 800 | MRDLG  = 800 |  |  |  |  | Water additive used to control microbes |
| HAA (ppb) (Stage 2)  [Haloacetic acids] | 60 | N/A | (high site average) | (range of individual sites) |  |  | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA (ppb) (Stage 2)  [Haloacetic acids]  (Annual Sample) | 60 | N/A | (high site) | (range of individual sites) |  |  | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2)  [total trihalomethanes] | 80 | N/A | (high site average) | (range of individual sites) |  |  | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2)  [total trihalomethanes]  (Annual Sample) | 80 | N/A | (high site) | (range of individual sites) |  |  | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cryptosporidium  [oocysts/L] | 0 | TT  (99% removal) | (positive samples) | (number of samples) |  |  | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Radon | N/A | N/A | (positive samples) | (number of samples) |  |  | Naturally present in the environment |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR 4)** | **average** | **range (ppb)** | **date** |
| total microcystin |  |  |  |
| microcystin-LA |  |  |  |
| microcystin-LF |  |  |  |
| microcystin-LR |  |  |  |
| microcystin-LY |  |  |  |
| microcystin-RR |  |  |  |
| microcystin-YR |  |  |  |
| Nodularin |  |  |  |
| anatoxin-a |  |  |  |
| cylindrospermopsin |  |  |  |
| Germanium |  |  |  |
| Manganese |  |  |  |
| alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane |  |  |  |
| Chlorpyrifos |  |  |  |
| Dimethipin |  |  |  |
| Ethoprop |  |  |  |
| Oxyfluorfen |  |  |  |
| Profenofos |  |  |  |
| tebuconazole |  |  |  |
| total permethrin (cis- & trans-) |  |  |  |
| Tribufos |  |  |  |
| HAA5 |  |  |  |
| HAA6Br |  |  |  |
| HAA9 |  |  |  |
| 1-butanol |  |  |  |
| 2-methoxyethanol |  |  |  |
| 2-propen-1-ol |  |  |  |
| butylated hydroxyanisole |  |  |  |
| o-toluidine |  |  |  |
| Quinoline |  |  |  |
| Your drinking water has been sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that 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. | | | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **average** | **range of detection** |
| Fluoride (added for dental health) |  |  |
| Sodium (EPA guidance level = 20 mg/L) |  |  |