2013 Report on Water Quality for the Eminence Water Works PWS#KY0520122

THIS REPORT CONTAINS INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Why This Report?
This report discusses the quality of the water delivered to your tap by the Eminence Water Works. 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 and is safe and healthful to drink.

Where Does Your Water Come From?
We get our water from the Henry County Water District #2. They obtain their water from six wells along the Ohio River in Trimble County near the end of Morton Ridge Road. Although the wells are along the Ohio River, the water has been shown to be groundwater originating from areas inland from the river. An analysis of the susceptibility of this water source to contamination has been completed and it has been determined that the susceptibility is medium. There are a total of 5 potential sources of contamination within the protection area of these wells with the following susceptibility rankings: 2 are high, 3 are medium and none are low. Two of these sources of contamination, above ground storage tanks and agricultural activities are ranked as high susceptibility. Three sources of contamination, septic tanks and a county road are ranked as medium susceptibility. The complete susceptibility analysis report can be viewed at the KIPDA Area Development District office in Louisville or the Kentucky Division of Water office in Frankfort.

What Does the Water Treatment Plant Do to Your Water?
After pumping the water from the wells, it is treated with processes that remove any objectionable tastes or odors and then disinfected with chlorine before it is pumped 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. William Smith at 845-4159. The Eminence city council is the governing body for the Water Works and meets at the Eminence City Hall at 6:15 pm on the second Monday of every month.

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 (or ug/L) 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

Most of the results in the 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. Eminence Water Works 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.

Water Quality Data

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Date(s) of Sample(s)	Typical Source of Contaminants
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's)							
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	40 (system average)	32-46 (range of individual sites)	NO	2013	By-product of drinking water chlorination (disinfection).
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	60	10 (system average)	7-14 (range of individual sites)	NO	2013	By-product of drinking water chlorination (disinfection).
Inorganics							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.041	N/A	NO	Jan 2011	Drilling wastes; Metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.128 (90^{th} percentile value)	0 to 0.539	NO	July 2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.89	0.89-0.89	NO	Jan 2011	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	0 (90^{th} percen-tile value)	0 to 3	NO	July 2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.37	N/A	NO	Jan 2013	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Microbiological and Related Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria (# or % positive samples)	0	1	1 positive in Feb. 2013	N/A	NO	Several times each month in 2013	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	0.04	N/A	NO	4/2009	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	2.5	2.5 to 2.5	NO	4/2009	Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	100	0.6	0-0.6	NO	2011	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Volatile Disinfectant Compounds							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	0.85 (highest average)	0.67- 1.08	NO	Several times each month in 2013	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Particulate Contaminants							
Turbidity (NTU) See footnote 1 below.	95% of all monthly samples must be <0.3 NTU (TT). No one sample may ever exceed 1 NTU		Highest individual measurement was 0.25. All samples taken in 2012 were <0.3.		NO	Continu-ously in 2012	Soil and urban stormwater runoff.

1 – 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.

Violations
Eminence received no violation for the year 2013.

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, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that 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, that 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 that 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 that 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. Immune 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 aqua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo intienda bien.

Please note that this report will not be mailed to you unless requested. If you or anyone you know would like a copy mailed to you contact us at the water office at 502-845-4268 or write to us at PO Box 163, Eminence, Kentucky 40019.