

## City of Whitesburg 2016 Water Quality Report

Manager: Chris Caudill

CCR Contact: Dwight Fleming

PWSID: KY0670466

Address: 240 River Park Drive Whitesburg, KY 41858

Phone: 606-633-3710

Meetings: Whitesburg City Hall second Tuesday each month at 6:30 pm

The City of Whitesburg provides water treatment and distribution service through the city. Our water source is surface water from the North Fork of the Kentucky River. A source water assessment indicates that the susceptibility of the Whitesburg water supply to contamination is generally moderate. However, there are a few areas of concern. Several major highways and railroads run throughout the entire protection area. Fifteen highway bridges are within close enough proximity to the intake to pose an immediate threat in the event of the release of hazardous materials. Other areas of concern are the close proximity of several underground storage tanks and business activities that have the potential for release of hazardous chemicals. There appears to be some instances of straight pipe sewage discharges near the intake, but the majority of these discharges are not an immediate threat. Mining activity and oil and gas wells are prevalent throughout the protection area; however, none are within one-half mile of the intake. Activities and land use within the watershed can pose potential risks to 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. The complete source assessment can be reviewed at City Hall.

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).

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.

### Treatment Plant Water Quality Results

	Allowable Levels	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	Violation	Likely Source of Turbidity
Turbidity (NTU) TT * Representative samples of filtered water	No more than 1 NTU* Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples	0.18	100	No	Soil runoff

### Regulated Contaminant Test Results

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.053	0.053 to 0.053	Apr-16	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.7 to 0.7	Apr-16	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	0.4	0.4 to 0.4	Mar-16	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium [1045] (ppb)	50	50	1.2	1.2 to 1.2	Apr-16	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries or mines; erosion of natural deposits

### Disinfection Byproducts Precursor

Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio)	TT*	N/A	1.05 (lowest average)	1 to 2.22 (monthly ratios)	2016	No	Naturally present in environment.
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\*Monthly ratio is the % TOC removal achieved to the % TOC removal required. Annual average must be 1.00 or greater for compliance.

### Other Contaminants

Cryptosporidium [oocysts/L]	0	TT (99% removal)	0 (positive samples)	3 (no. of samples)	2016	No	Human and animal fecal waste
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### Distribution System Water Quality Results

<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.0132 (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	0 to 0.017	Jun-16	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
<b>Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts</b>							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.31 (highest average)	0.74 to 1.81	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	27 (high site average)	7 to 30 (range of individual sites)	2016	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	41 (high site average)	13 to 67 (range of individual sites)	2016	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

**Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's) are set at very stringent levels. 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.**

### PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

Our water system violated one or more drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

*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 3/1/16 - 3/31/16 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for Total Coliform and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.*

#### What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for this contaminant and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Total Coliform	Four per month	3	3/1/16 - 3/31/16	N/A

#### What is being done?

We have modified our sample collection procedures to prevent this from occurring in the future. We will be returned to compliance upon certifying the publication of this notice with the KY Division of Water.

**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.**

# Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification

Remove Watermark Now

PWS Name: City of Whitesburg PWSID#: KY0670466 Population Served: 4,041

I, the undersigned, certify that our system's Consumer Confidence Report for calendar year 2016 was prepared and distributed according to the requirements for our system in 40 CFR 141.153, 141.154, and 141.155 and appropriate notices of availability have been given. Also, I certify that the report contains information that is correct and consistent with the monitoring data previously submitted to the Division of Water.

1. CCR main/primary distribution method:  Mailed  Hand Delivered  Electronic Delivery\*  Newspaper\*\*

\*Electronic Delivery list URL: www.dcfleming.com/2016-ccr.pdf

\*Electronic Delivery CCR Final Packet sent to DOW shall include hard copies of: Copy of CCR from Website, Bill insert/bill with notification of e-delivery, email notification to e-pay/auto-pay e-delivery including subject line, the # of emails sent and the # bounce back emails with a statement that indicates hardcopies were mailed to the bounced back customers along with a copy of the notification Good Faith Effort Distribution method for e-delivery must be a non-electronic method.

\*\*Name of newspaper & date printed with the newspaper clipping of CCR showing the date the report was printed is required. To use newspaper as the primary distribution method, your system must:

- a) Have a POPULATION less than 10,000;    b) Publish the report in a local newspaper by July 1;    c) Notify your customers by July 1st that the report will not be mailed unless requested, and it is available upon request.

Copy of newspaper page attached.

Indicate how you notified customers that CCR will not be mailed unless requested. (example: Message on water bill, statement in newspaper, etc.) (Required if published in newspaper): N/A

If your system serves a population of less than 500, you only need to notify your customers by July 1 that the report is available upon request. Indicate how customers were notified & how the report was made available upon request: N/A

2. CCR secondary/"Good faith" efforts (GFEs) to reach the non-bill-paying customers (indicate methods used)

- a)  Posting the CCR on the Internet URL: \_\_\_\_\_  
(N/A with E-delivery as main distribution method)
- b)  Delivering multiple copies to non-bill-paying consumers at apartments, rest homes, hospitals, schools, factories, & etc. (list locations).
- c)  Delivering to community organizations (attach list).
- d)  Posting the CCR or an announcement of its availability in public places (attach list of locations).
- e)  Publishing CCR or an announcement of its availability in local newspaper (attach copy).
- f)  Advertising availability of the CCR in news media. (attach copy of announcement) (N/A with E-delivery as main distribution method)
- g)  Mailing CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used).
- h)  Other (attach description of additional methods used or explanation or use back of sheet).

Date CCR distributed to customers: \_\_\_\_\_ Date CCR sent to Division of Water: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: Chris Caudill Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: Project Manager Phone: 606-633-3710 email: whitesburgwaterplant@yahoo.com

Address: 240 River Park Drive

City, State, Zip: Whitesburg, KY 41858

Mail CCR & certification to: **EEC - Division of Water**  
**Drinking Water Compliance and Technical Assistance Section**  
**Attn: CCR**  
**300 Sower Boulevard**  
**Frankfort, KY 40601**

# Water Quality – Consumer Confidence Report “Good Faith Effort”

**System:** City of Whitesburg

**PWSID:** KY0670466

State and Federal regulations require that a community water system provide an annual report to its customers containing information on the quality of the water delivered by the system. The report must also include the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in the drinking water.

The water system must also make a good-faith effort to reach consumers who do not get water bills. A good-faith effort is to be tailored to the consumer who is served by the system but is not a bill-paying customer, such as a renter or worker.

Date	Name of Facility
<u>                    </u>	<u>Hospital</u>
<u>                    </u>	<u>Nursing Home</u>
<u>                    </u>	<u>Letcher County Central H.S.</u>
<u>                    </u>	<u>West Whitesburg Elem.</u>
<u>                    </u>	<u>Whitesburg Middle School</u>
<u>                    </u>	<u>Cowan Elementary School</u>
<u>                    </u>	<u>Southeast Comm. College</u>
<u>                    </u>	<u>Super 8 Motel</u>
<u>                    </u>	<u>MCHC (health clinic)</u>
<u>                    </u>	<u>ARH (health clinic)</u>
<u>                    </u>	<u>Letcher County Courthouse</u>
<u>                    </u>	<u>City Hall</u>
<u>                    </u>	<u>Riverside Apartments</u>
<u>                    </u>	<u>Whitesburg Housing Authority</u>

I, the undersigned, confirm that a copy of the Consumer Confidence Report was prepared and distributed to the above listed facilities. Information contained in the report furnished to the facilities is identical to information provided to the billed consumers.

Printed Name: Chris Caudill

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**PUBLIC NOTIFICATION (PN) CERTIFICATION**

PWS: City of Whitesburg PWSID: KY0670466 Population: 4,041

For Violation(s) 2016-9937424  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) occurred: 3/1/16 - 3/31/16  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

I, the undersigned, certify that public notice has been provided to our consumers in accordance with the delivery, content, and format requirements and deadlines of the Public Notification (PN) requirements in 40 CFR 141.201 to 141.210.

- 1. Consultation with DOW if required, on: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. How notice was distributed (Include copy of each type of notice for each notification)
  - Primary Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Method: eCCR (www.dcfleming.com/2016-ccr.pdf)
  - Secondary Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Method: Public Posting

- 3. Copy sent to Consecutive Systems (include date, PWSID, and PWS name)
 

	<u>KY0670462</u>	<u>Letcher County Water &amp; Sewer District</u>

(Use additional sheets if necessary)

- 4. Content: All ten required elements are in the notice.
- 5. Other (attach description or explanation of additional methods used or use back of sheet).

Name: Chris Caudill Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title: Project Manager Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone: 606-633-3710 email: whitesburgwaterplant@yahoo.com  
 Address: 240 River Park Drive  
 City, State, Zip: Whitesburg, KY 41858

Mail PN & certification to: **EEC - Division of Water**  
**Drinking Water Compliance and Technical Assistance Section**  
**Attn: PN**  
**300 Sower Boulevard**  
**Frankfort, KY 40601**

# Public Notification "Posting Sites"

**System:** City of Whitesburg

**PWSID:** KY0670466

State and Federal regulations require that a community water system provide a public notification when maximum contaminant levels (MCL) have been exceeded or when other monitoring and reporting violations have occurred. One of the requirements may be to post the notice throughout the community.

Date	Name of Facility
_____	Hospital
_____	Nursing Home
_____	Letcher County Central H.S.
_____	West Whitesburg Elem.
_____	Whitesburg Middle School
_____	Cowan Elementary School
_____	Southeast Comm. College
_____	Super 8 Motel
_____	MCHC (health clinic)
_____	ARH (health clinic)
_____	Letcher County Courthouse
_____	City Hall
_____	Riverside Apartments
_____	Whitesburg Housing Authority
_____	_____
_____	_____

I, the undersigned, confirm that a copy of the Public Notification was prepared and distributed to the above listed facilities.

Printed Name: Chris Caudill

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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.							
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Regulated Contaminant Test Results							
Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.053	0.053 to 0.053	Apr-16	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.7 to 0.7	Apr-16	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	0.4	0.4 to 0.4	Mar-16	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium [1045] (ppb)	50	50	1.2	1.2 to 1.2	Apr-16	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries or mines; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts Precursor							
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio)	TT*	N/A	1.05 (lowest average)	1 to 2.22 (monthly ratios)	2016	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 Contaminants							
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Distribution System Water Quality Results							
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Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts							
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HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	27.25 (high site average)	7 to 30 (range of individual sites)	2016	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	40.5 (high site average)	13 to 67 (range of individual sites)	2016	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's) are set at very stringent levels. 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.</b>							
PUBLIC NOTIFICATION							
Our water system violated one or more drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.							
<i>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 3/1/16 - 3/31/16 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for Total Coliform and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.</i>							
<b>What should I do?</b>							
There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply.							
The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for this contaminant and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.							
Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken			
Total Coliform	Four per month	3	3/1/16 - 3/31/16	N/A			
<b>What is being done?</b>							
We have modified our sample collection procedures to prevent this from occurring in the future. We will be returned to compliance upon certifying the publication of this notice with the KY Division of Water.							
<b>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.</b>							