



Water - Essential for Life

Carrollton Utilities Water Quality Report for year 2014

KY0210067

P.O. Box 269
Carrollton, Ky, 41008
Meetings: 225 6th Street
Meeting Dates and Time: 4th Tuesday Monthly 12 noon

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This report is designed to inform the public about the quality of water and services provided on a daily basis. Our commitment is to provide our customers with a safe, clean, and reliable supply of drinking water. We want to assure that we will continue to monitor, improve, and protect the water system and deliver a high quality product. Water is the most indispensable product in every home and we ask everyone to be conservative and help us in our efforts to protect the water source and the water system.

Our water is groundwater pumped from wells located within one block of the water treatment plant on Sixth Street in Carrollton. Carrollton's water comes from a deep aquifer that naturally filters the water as it works its way down to the groundwater basin. The water is pumped to a treatment plant where it undergoes softening and filtration processes. Following is a summary of the system's susceptibility to contamination. An analysis of the overall susceptibility is moderate. There are 25 potential sources of contamination within the wellhead protection area with the following susceptibility rankings: 1 high, 22 medium, and 1 low. Sources of high potential impact include: auto repair, gas stations, and dry cleaners. Sources of moderate to low potential impact include industrial, agricultural, cemeteries, salons, and a wastewater treatment plant. The Wastewater treatment plant on 2nd Street has been closed, therefore is no longer considered a potential source of contamination. The complete report is available at the Area Development District, the Division of Water and Carrollton Utilities.

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).

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.

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>.

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. Unless otherwise noted, the report level is the highest level detected.

	Allowable Levels	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	Violation	Likely Source
Turbidity (NTU) TT * Representative samples of filtered water	No more than 1 NTU* Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples	0.04	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
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Radioactive Contaminants

Alpha emitters [4000] (pCi/L)	15	0	0.56	0.56 to 0.56	Jan-09	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.39	0.39 to 0.39	Jan-09	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (µg/L)	30	0	0.40	0.4 to 0.4	Jan-09	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.082 (90 th percentile)	0 to 0.803	Jul-14	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0	3 (90 th percentile)	0 to 5	Jul-14	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Trichloroethylene [2984] (ppb)	5	0	0.40	BDL to 1.59	Jul-14	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
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Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors

Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.92 (highest average)	0.5 to 1.26	N/A	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (all sites) [Haloacetic acids] *less than 1 year of quarterly sampling	60	N/A	6 (system average)	6 to 6 (range of system sites)	N/A	No*	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (all sites) [total trihalomethanes] *less than 1 year of quarterly sampling	80	N/A	15 (system average)	11 to 19 (range of system sites)	N/A	No*	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Carrollton Utilities received a Notice of Violation September 23, 2014. The Notice of Violation (2014-9601912) was issued for errors in reporting barium, fluoride and nitrate in the 2013 CCR which is reported to the Division of Water. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. The monitoring results are used as an indicator that our drinking water meets health standards. These results are then submitted to the Division of Water for their records. There is nothing that customers need to do, no corrective actions are to be taken. If a situation arises where our drinking water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours. Please share this information with all the other people who drink our 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 by distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary contaminants do not have a direct impact on the health of consumers and are not required in the Consumer Confidence Report. They are being included to provide additional information about the quality of the water.

Secondary Contaminant	Maximum Allowable Level	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample
Aluminum	0.05 to 0.2 mg/l	0.016	0.016 to 0.016	Jan-14
Chloride	250 mg/l	64.743	64.743 to 64.743	Jan-14
Color	15 color units	5	5 to 5	Jan-14
Copper	1.0 mg/l	0.02	0.02 to 0.02	Jan-14
Corrosivity	Noncorrosive	-0.63	N/A	Jan-14
Fluoride	2.0 mg/l	1.023	1.023 to 1.023	Jan-14
Foaming Agents	0.5 mg/l	0	0 to 0	Jan-00
Iron	0.3 mg/l	0.028	0.028 to 0.028	Jan-14
Manganese	0.05 mg/l	0.003	0.003 to 0.003	Jan-14
Odor	3 threshold odor number	0	0 to 0	Jan-00
pH	6.5 to 8.5	7.54	7.54 to 7.54	Jan-14
Silver	0.1 mg/l	0	0 to 0	Jan-00
Sulfate	250 mg/l	52.433	52.433 to 52.433	Jan-14
Total Dissolved Solids	500 mg/l	304	304 to 304	Jan-14
Zinc	5 mg/l	0	0 to 0	Jan-00

Sodium	optimum level =20 mg/L	34.94	34.94 to 34.94	Jan-13
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