

Bullock Pen Water District

Water Quality Report 2016

Water System ID: KY0410047
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Meeting location and time:
1 Farrell Drive, Crittenden, KY
3rd Thursday at 1:00 PM

Source Information:

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Our water source is surface water withdrawn from the following water bodies: Ohio River, Licking River, Bullock Pen Lake, and Williamstown Lake. We process water from Bullock Pen Lake at our treatment plant and purchase water from Boone County Water District, supplied by Greater Cincinnati Water Works (Ohio River); Northern Kentucky Water District (Ohio and Licking Rivers); and City of Williamstown (Williamstown Lake). A susceptibility analysis for each source has been completed. The susceptibility to contamination of the Ohio and Licking Rivers is high whereas Bullock Pen and Williamstown Lake is moderate. Several areas of concern are related to the extensive development of transportation infrastructure, the potential for spills, high degree of impervious cover and polluted runoff. Areas of row crops and urban and recreational grasses introduce the potential for herbicide, pesticide, and fertilizer use. Bridges, railroads, ports, waste handlers or generators, and Tier II hazardous chemical users in the area introduce the potential for spills or leaks of hazardous materials. The completed report is available for inspection at the Northern Kentucky Area Development District.

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:

Level 1 Assessment – A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in the water system.

Level 2 Assessment – A Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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.								
B= Bullock Pen WD C=Greater Cincinnati Water Works N=Northern KY WD W=City of Williamstown								
	Allowable Levels	Source	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% monthly samples	B= C= N= W=	0.094 0.12 0.23 0.18	100 100 100 100	No No No No	Soil runoff		
Regulated Contaminant Test Results								
Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Source	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria # or % positive samples	TT	N/A	B=	3	N/A	2016	No	Naturally present in the environment
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	B= C= N= W=	0.013 0.054 0.027 0.008	0.013 to 0.013 0.054 to 0.054 0.013 to 0.027 0.008 to 0.008	2016 2016 2016 2016	No No No No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	B=	0.329 (90 th percentile)	0.002 to 0.742	2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	B= C= N= W=	0.5 0.9 0.77 0.5	0.5 to 0.5 0.75 to 1 0.67 to 0.77 0.5 to 0.5	2016 2016 2016 2016	No No No No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 4	AL = 15	0	B=	5.5 (90 th percentile)	0 to 48.7	2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Mercury [1035] (ppb)	2	2	N=	0.04	0 to 0.04	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; refineries and factories; landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	B= C= N=	0.8 1.05 0.63	0.8 to 0.8 0.53 to 1.05 0.07 to 0.63	2016 2016 2016	No No No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (report level=lowest avg. range of monthly ratios)	TT*	N/A	B= C= N= W=	1.86 2.05 1.63 1.16	1.18 to 3.24 1.83 to 3.4 1.41 to 3.12 0.88 to 2.22	2016 2016 2016 2016	No No No 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.								
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	B=	1.02 (highest average)	0.67 to 1.88	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorite (ppm)	1	0.8	W=	0.720 (average)	0.24 to 0.83	2016	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine dioxide (ppb)	MRDL = 800	MRDLG = 800	W=	320	0 to 320	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	B=	57 (average)	6.6 to 68.4 (range of individual sites)	2016	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	B=	83 (average)	18 to 119 (range of individual sites)	2016	YES	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Other Contaminants								
Cryptosporidium [oocysts/L]	0 (99% removal)	TT	C= W=	2 0 (positive samples)	24 3 (no. of samples)	2016 2016	See Note Below	Human and animal fecal waste

Cryptosporidium (Crypto): Greater Cincinnati Water Works (GCWW) has tested for Crypto in treated waters and has never detected it. Crypto is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can result in diarrhea, fever and other gastrointestinal symptoms. GCWW also tested for Crypto in the Ohio River surface water and it was found in 2 of 24 samples during 2016. Crypto is eliminated by an effective combination including sedimentation, filtration and disinfection.

Total Coliform Bacteria: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct two Level 1 Assessments. Two Level 1 Assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take two corrective actions and we completed two of these actions.

During the past year one Level 2 Assessment was required to be completed for our water system. One Level 2 Assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action and we completed one of these actions.

Violations: During 2016, Bullock Pen Water District received one violation for exceeding the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for Trihalomethanes in the distribution system. During the 4th quarter, test results showed a locational running annual average of 0.083 mg/L for one of our testing sites which exceeds the MCL of 0.080 mg/L. A Public Notification was distributed to our customers at that time. We are working with our wholesalers and monitoring flow patterns in the distribution system in order to minimize the formation of trihalomethanes. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Notice by Bullock Pen Water District – System ID#: KY0410047

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation.

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 10/1/2016-12/31/2016, we did not complete all monitoring by failing to report or correctly report testing for Haloacetic Acids and Trihalomethanes (OEL). Therefore, we could not verify the quality of your drinking water to the primacy agency during that time.

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. For the Stage 2 DBPR requirements we monitor for trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetic acids (HAA). The standard for THM is 0.080 mg/L and the standard for HAA is 0.060 mg/L.

A calculation of analytical results is part of an Operational Evaluation Level Report (OEL) to determine the potential of exceeding these standards. The operational evaluation requirements are intended as an indicator of operational performance and to allow systems to identify proactive steps to remain in compliance. Failure to submit an evaluation report to the State in the required time frame is a violation and requires a public notification.

We failed to submit an OEL for the period 10/1/2016-12/31/2016. There is nothing you need to do. We have submitted the report and taken measures to ensure that future reports are submitted in a timely manner.

For more information, please contact William L. Catlett at 859-428-2112 or PO Box 188, Crittenden, KY 41030.

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.