

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, ($\mu\text{g/L}$). 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.

Ashland Water Works Water Quality Report 2015



Water System ID: KY0100011

CCR Contact: Joe Fliehman
(606) 327-2058

Manager: Ryan Eastwood
(606) 327-2007

www.ashlandky.gov

Mailing address:
P.O. Box 1839
Ashland, KY 41105

Meeting location and time:
Ashland City Hall
1700 Greenup Avenue
Second and Fourth Thursday at 12:00 PM

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 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.

The source of water for our drinking water treatment plant is surface water from the Ohio River. An analysis of the source water indicates that its susceptibility to contamination is moderately high. Within the Kentucky portion of the protection zone alone, there are 535 identified potential contaminant sources. Of these, 302 have a susceptibility rating of high, 205 are rated medium and 28 are rated low. Not all contaminants with a high rating threaten the water supply equally. Oil spills which receive a high rating may float by the intake without a noticeable effect; whereas chemicals that mix with the water present a different kind of threat. The City of Ashland also maintains a 25 million gallon reservoir allowing the intake to shut down for contaminants to pass. The reservoir provides a reliable source of raw water. The complete Source Water Assessment Plan is available for inspection at the FIVCO Area Development District office located in the Industrial Park at 32 FIVCO Court, Grayson, KY 41134.

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>.



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.

	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	0.42	97	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
Alpha emitters [4000] (pCi/L)	15	0	3.39	0 to 6.77	Apr-13	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	1.75	1.75 to 1.75	Apr-13	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.037	0.037 to 0.037	Mar-15	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.0624 (90 th percentile)	0.0024 to 0.97	Aug-14	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.2	0.2 to 0.2	Mar-15	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0	4 (90 th percentile)	0 to 12	Aug-14	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	0.7	0.7 to 0.7	Feb-15	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio)	TT*	N/A	1.07 (lowest average)	0.80 to 1.81 (monthly ratios)	2015	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.							
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	61 (high site average)	13 to 73 (range of individual sites)	2015	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	111 (high site average)	20 to 120 (range of individual sites)	2015	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

During the first quarter we exceeded the MCL for HAA. During all four quarters we exceeded the MCL for THM.

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 system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. We are exploring treatment options to reduce these disinfection by-products.

Our water system violated drinking water requirements over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing (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 1/1/2015 – 3/31/2015 we did not complete all monitoring by failing to report or correctly report testing results for Haloacetic Acids and Trihalomethanes (OEL). During 4/1/2015 – 4/30/2015 we did not complete all monitoring by failing to report or correctly report testing results for turbidity. Therefore, we could not verify the quality of your drinking water to the primacy agency during that time.

The table below lists the violations we received during 2015 and the actions taken to rectify the violations.

Violation	Begin Date	End Date	Explanation / Remedial Measures
2015-9951232 – Haloacetic Acids MCL exceeded	1/1/2015	3/31/2015	Disinfection by-product MCL exceeded. Public notification provided.
2015-9951233 – Trihalomethanes MCL exceeded	1/1/2015	3/31/2015	Disinfection by-product MCL exceeded. Public notification provided.
2015-9951234 – OEL Report for Trihalomethanes	1/1/2015	3/31/2015	Failed to submit OEL for first quarter. Report has been submitted.
2015-9951235 – OEL Report for Haloacetic Acids	1/1/2015	3/31/2015	Failed to submit OEL for first quarter. Report has been submitted.
2015-9951236 – Turbidity in Monthly Operating Report (MOR)	4/1/2015	4/30/2015	Failed to collect and submit adequate number of turbidity results.
2015-9951237 – Violation linked to previous violation.	7/7/2015	N/A	Failed to perform public notice within 30 days after disinfection by-product violation. Notice distributed and submitted.
2015-9951238 – Trihalomethanes MCL exceeded	4/1/2015	6/30/2015	Disinfection by-product MCL exceeded. Public notification provided.
2016-9951239 – Trihalomethanes MCL exceeded	7/1/2015	9/30/2015	Disinfection by-product MCL exceeded. Public notification provided.
2016-9951240 – Violation linked to previous violation.	12/1/2015	N/A	Failed to perform public notice within 30 days after disinfection by-product violation. Notice distributed and submitted.
2016-9951241 – Violation linked to previous violation.	12/14/2015	N/A	Failed to perform public notice within 30 days after disinfection by-product violation. Notice distributed and submitted.
2016-9951242 – Trihalomethanes MCL exceeded	10/1/2015	12/31/2015	Disinfection by-product MCL exceeded. Public notification provided.

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.