



# City of Nicholasville Water Quality Report

January 1 through December 31, 2006

PWSID # 0570315



We are pleased to present this Annual Water Quality Report. The main source of water for Nicholasville customers is surface water from the Kentucky River (Pool #8). 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 would like the public to be assured that we will continue to monitor, improve, and protect the water system and deliver a high quality water direct from the tap. We know that 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. Please report any activity that might jeopardize the water supply. The following is a summary of the systems susceptibility to contamination, which is part of the completed Source Water Plan (SWAP), and is available for Inspection at the Water Treatment Plant.

An analysis of the susceptibility of the Nicholasville Utilities water supply to contamination indicates that this susceptibility is generally moderate. There are, however, a few areas of high concern. Several highway bridges pose an immediate threat to the intake in the event of an accidental release of contaminants at any of these sites. Also, a segment of the Kentucky River is impaired. The presence of an impaired water body may indicate that environmental conditions that are potentially detrimental to source water quality may already exist within the watershed. Areas of row crops, a Tier II hazardous chemical user, and a Superfund site all pose immediate threats to the intake should contaminants escape from these. Finally, there are numerous permitted operations, activities and large capacity septic systems to sewer systems to underground storage tanks of moderate concern within the watershed that cumulatively increase the potential for the release of contaminants within the area.

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 (EPA) 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 can 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 protect

Our water system violated a drinking water standard over the past year. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the 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 March 2006 we did monitor for Total Organic Carbon, but submitted the data on an out dated State form. The Violation was corrected on 6/16/06 on the new form, the new form is currently being used. The percentage of removal required for TOC was met, however with the results being submitted improperly, the notice of violation was issued. 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.

*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/Centers for Disease Control (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)** - 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 which a water system shall follow.
- Treatment Technique (TT)** - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

<b>Questions?</b>	<b>System Manager</b>	<b>CCR Contact</b>
	Thomas Calkins	Gregory Hobson
	859-885-1121	859-885-6974
	595 Water Works Rd Nicholasville, KY 40356	

<b>Wish to attend our meetings? Regular meetings are held:</b>
Second and Forth Thursday nights
5:30 PM
450 North Main Street, Nicholasville

**Spanish (Español)** Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.