

Paris Water Works

Water Quality Report 2020

Water System ID: KY0090343
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Public Meetings: Paris Municipal
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2nd & 4th Tuesdays, monthly at 9am

The City of Paris uses Stoner Creek, a surface water, as its sole source of drinking water. Stoner Creek originates in Clark County as does Strodes Creek which is a major tributary of Stoner Creek. Both are part of the Licking River drainage basin. Our raw water supply is relatively good compared to some supplies as there is not a lot of industrial pollution. However, we are plagued by runoff from farm land. The fertilizers from the runoff can cause heavy algae bloom which in turn creates treatment problems. There are four dams on our raw water source with a total gross storage of 378 million gallons. Plant personnel maintain the dams that the City of Paris controls on Stoner Creek. There have not been any major problems with drought since two of our dams were raised in the 1950's. Our official Source Water Assessment Protection Plan deems our water supply to be moderately susceptible to contamination. There are a few areas of concern: several highway bridges in the immediate vicinity of the plant intake may pose a potential threat to the water supply. An accidental release or spill from any of these sites could reach our intake. The same is true for railroads that occur between KY 627 and KY 1678 near Kennedy Creek. In addition, areas of row crops, municipal sewer lines, a KPDES permitted discharger and a waste generator and/or transporter are causes for concern. There are numerous permitted operations and activities and other potential contaminant sources of moderate concern within the greater watershed (septic systems, major roads, hazardous chemical use) that cumulatively increase the potential for the release of contaminants in the area. The full report is available for inspection at the Paris Water Plant. Please call Chad Smart at 859-987-2118 if you would like to review the Source Water Assessment Protection Plan.

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:

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.

Variance & 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.

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.

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. **Copies of this report are available upon request by contacting our office during business hours.**

Regulated Contaminant Test Results Paris Water Works

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.01	0.01 to 0.01	Feb-20	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium [1075] (ppb)	4	4	0.1	0.1 to 0.1	Feb-20	No	Coal-burning factories; metal refineries; electrical, defense, and aerospace industries
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.70	0.7 to 0.7	Feb-20	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	1.7	1.7 to 1.7	Feb-20	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors

Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio)	TT*	N/A	1.5 (lowest average)	1.32 to 3.56 (monthly ratios)	2020	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.

Chloramines (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.76 (highest average)	0.1 to 3	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	62 (high site average)	18 to 71 (range of individual sites)	2020	YES	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	59 (high site average)	15.2 to 85.9 (range of individual sites)	2020	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Household Plumbing Contaminants

Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.1 (90 th percentile)	0 to 0.36	Aug-18	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0	2 (90 th percentile)	0 to 5	Aug-18	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Other Constituents

Turbidity (NTU) TT	Allowable Levels	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	Violation	Likely Source of Turbidity
* Representative samples	No more than 1 NTU* Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples	0.158	100	No	Soil runoff

HAA(ppb) Individual Site	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Violation
192	62.28	57.53	42.78	37.53	Yes
213	61.40	60.40	44.40	41.38	Yes

Secondary Contaminant	Maximum Allowable Level	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample
Aluminum	0.05 to 0.2 mg/l	0.05	0.05 to 0.05	Feb-20
Chloride	250 mg/l	18.56	18.56 to 18.56	Feb-20
Corrosivity	Noncorrosive	-0.28	-0.28 to -0.28	Feb-20
Fluoride	2.0 mg/l	0.65	0.65 to 0.65	Feb-20
pH	6.5 to 8.5	7.57	7.57 to 7.57	Feb-20
Sulfate	250 mg/l	19.87	19.87 to 19.87	Feb-20
Total Dissolved Solids	500 mg/l	252	252 to 252	Feb-20

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

Violation 2020-9770685

Testing results showed that our system exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for haloacetic acids. The standard for haloacetic acids is 0.060 mg/L. It is determined by averaging all samples at each sampling location for the last 12 months. Haloacetic acids averaged at one of our system's locations for the period 1/1/2020 through 3/31/2020 was 0.062 mg/L.

A public notification was issued at the time of non-compliance. Paris Water Works has since returned to compliance.

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

For more information, please contact Chad Smart at 859-987-2118 or 525 High Street, Paris, KY 40361.

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.

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

This report will not be mailed unless requested. If you would like a copy mailed to you please contact our office.