What is the reason for this report?

The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments require that, beginning in October 1999, all community water systems provide customers with an annual report on the quality of their drinking water.

Where does our water come from?

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 Stoner Creek which is a major tributary of Stoner Creek. Both are part of the Licking River drainage basin. Our raw water supply is relatively contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The City of Paris is in compliance with all regulations related to lead and copper in its drinking water.

The water system is municipally owned which means that it is owned by the City of Paris. It is managed by the plant superintendent who reports to the city manager who handles emergency service after hours or on weekends or holidays, the questions about water treatment can be directed to the plant superintendent by calling (859)987-2118. If you need

Tuesdays of the month unless otherwise announced. For additional information about the City of Paris and the Combined Utilities, please visit our website at www.paris.ky.gov.

Is our drinking water safe?

Yes. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Our drinking water is monitored daily at the plant and in the distribution system to ensure proper treatment. We also send water samples to our contracted certified lab to check for over 100 possible contaminants. Those detected are listed with their results in this brochure.

Wiri en agréé à vous présenter cet an dernier report sur la qualité de l'eau potable. Ce rapport a été conçu pour informer les consommateurs sur la qualité de l'eau potable et sur les mesures prises pour assurer son sécurité. Ce rapport comprend les résultats des analyses effectuées dans les laboratoires de contrôle de l'eau potable et les mesures prises pour garantir leur qualité. Il est important de se rappeler que la qualité de l'eau potable peut varier en fonction de nombreux facteurs, y compris les activités humaines et les conditions environnementales. Cependant, nous avons mis en place des mesures pour garantir que l'eau potable que nous distribuons est sûre à consommer. Nous nous engageons à continuer à nous occuper de l'eau potable et à assurer la qualité de l'eau potable que nous distribuons.

The City of Paris Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water, and we want you to understand, and be involved in, the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

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This report includes information on the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water, and we want you to understand, and be involved in, the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

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What contaminants can be in our drinking water?

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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and FDA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Additional information about the City of Paris and the Combined Utilities, please visit our website at www.paris.ky.gov.

Am I at risk?

All 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 the water poses a health risk. However, 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, recipients of kidney dialysis, and infants can be particularly at risk from small amounts of contamination. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

Organic contaminants, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. Example: Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the maximum contaminant level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses. This is included in synthetic organic contaminants and the unregulated contaminants.

Lead and drinking water

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. Lead in drinking water can occur for various reasons including older water pipes or service lines, age and material of service lines and home plumbing, sediment in drinking water, and water age and rate of water usage. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize 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 about 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 City of Paris is in compliance with all regulations related to lead and copper in its drinking water.

How can I become more involved?

The water system is municipally owned which means that it is owned by the City of Paris. It is managed by the plant superintendent who reports to the city manager who in turn reports to the Mayor and city commissioners. If you have billing or service questions, help can be obtained by calling the city office at (859)987-2110. Technical questions about water treatment can be directed to the plant superintendent by calling (859)987-2118. If you need emergency service after hours or on weekends or holidays, call central communications at (859)987-2100. The city commission meetings are held every second and fourth Tuesday of the month unless otherwise announced.

The meetings begin at 9:00 a.m. and are held at the commission chambers of the Paris Municipal Center, 525 High Street. For additional information about the City of Paris and the Combined Utilities, please visit our website at www.paris.ky.gov.

Where does our water come from?

The City of Paris uses Stoner Creek, a surface water, as its raw water source. There are four dams on our raw water source which provide 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 1997. Our drinking water is monitored daily at the plant and in the distribution system. We provide customers with an annual report on the treatment process and protect our water resources.

What is the reason for this report?

This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Where does our water come from? 2018

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What is the reason for this report?

This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.
Water from Stoner Creek is pumped into the rapid mix basins where a rapid mix chemical is added. The mixing rate is controlled by rate of flow gauges and controllers that maintain a pH of 8.0 for effective filtering the water supply. We exceeded the MCL (maximum contaminant level) of 0.3 mg/L of hardness (cloudiness). This tells us whether we are effectively filtering the water supply. We routinely monitor your water for turbidity (cloudiness) in our operation. The filters are equipped with floc particles settle to the bottom of these basins. The water then flows into the settling basins where the floc particles settle to the bottom of these basins. The settling water flows into the filter beds. The effluent from the filter beds is monitored continuously in online monitors that are equipped with flow rate gauges and controllers that maintain a consistent and balanced flow through each filter. These filters retain any particles that may not have been removed by the other Rapid Mix chemical in the filters. They filter at a rate of two (2) gallons per square foot per minute. Chemicals added in the filter effluent are fluoride, ammonia and sodium permanganate. Chlorine is added for disinfection at the effluent (exit) of the filter beds.

What does this mean?

To people with severely compromised immune systems, infants, and some elderly may be at increased risk. These people should take advice about drinking water. In general, guidelines on ways to reduce the risk of infection by microorganisms are available in the literature. Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. What should I do?

• You do not need to boil your water or take other action. 2 List the chemical name and formula. Chlorine is a strong disinfectant and does not pose an immediate health risk to those who have not been exposed to it. However, the disinfectant and its by-products must be thoroughly mixed in order to be effective. The chemicals reacting with the water can result in the formation of chloramines. Chloramines are used to control odors and tastes of water, but may produce a musty taste. Chloramines can be detected by the odor. Chloramines are added after the chlorine contact time in the filter beds. By the time the finished water reaches your tap, the chlorine treatment is complete and the water is then pumped into the distribution system where it reaches you in a safe form. Water is stored in a standoff and the two (2) elevated tanks that are part of the distribution system. Samples are taken daily and tested in our lab to help ensure the quality of the end product.

Chlorine

Chlorine is used to disinfect the water by converting harmful microorganisms into non-infectious species. Sodium Permanganate - This is used to oxidize metals such as iron and manganese. It also helps control taste and odor problems. Aluminum Chloride - Also called PAC (powedder activated carbon). Calcium is added in small amounts in order to reduce taste and odor problems through adsorption. Phosphoric Acid - A chemical name and formula. Phosphoric Acid is used occasionally for pH control. Hydroxide - Is used occasionally for pH control. Fluoride - The chemical name and formula. Fluoride is used to provide the needed fluoride which helps protect against tooth decay. Ammonium - Also called ammonium hydroxide. Ammonium combines with chlorine to form chloramines. Poly Aluminum Chloride - The chemical name and formula. Poly Aluminum Chloride is used to flocculate particles and settle to the bottom of the water. It is added when water leaves the filter beds. 2 List the chemical name and formula. Sodium Permanganate - This is used to oxidize metals such as iron and manganese and other organics. It also helps control taste and odor problems. Sodium Chloride - Also called table salt. Sodium Chloride is another example of the sodium to hydrogen ratio and by-product of drinking water disinfection. Disinfection By-products

The water then flows through the aeration basin where it is clarified by the addition of a coagulating agent (floc). The water then flows through the water treatment plant. To the high service pumps, the chlorine contact time is 0.8 hours. The water then flows into the settling basins where the floc particles settle to the bottom of these basins. The water then flows into the filter beds where the floc particles settle to the bottom of the filter beds. The water then flows into the settling basins where the floc particles settle to the bottom of the filter beds. The water then flows into the filter beds. The water then flows into the settling basins where the floc particles settle to the bottom of the filter beds. How were we treated in our water treatment?

Water from Stoner Creek is pumped into the rapid mix by the raw water (low service) pumps. It is pumped in by the raw water (low service) pumps. It is pumped in.
**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

City of Paris Water Treatment Plant.

This notice is being sent to you by City of Paris Water Treatment Plant.

Date distributed: 6/05/2019

The City of Paris Water Treatment Plant.

This notice is being sent to you by City of Paris Water Treatment Plant.

Date distributed: 6/05/2019

For more information, please contact Chad Want at 951-287-3158 or cwant@cityofparis.org.

**General System Information**

The staff is made up of full time operators who hold treatment licenses and four also have distribution licenses. The lab is certified with the State Division of Water Resources (DWR).

**Regulated Substances**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance (Unit)</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>90th Percentile</th>
<th>Number of Sample</th>
<th>Action Level</th>
<th>Violations</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
<th>Sample Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bromate</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>05/21/18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chloramines</strong></td>
<td>MDL</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>05/21/18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chlorine</strong></td>
<td>MDL</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>05/21/18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fluoride</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>05/21/18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nitrate (N/P)</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>05/21/18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thiocyanate</strong></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>05/21/18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Turbidity (NTU)</strong></td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>05/21/18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Organic Carbon (ppm)</strong></td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>05/21/18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Detected Violations Likely Source of Contamination Sample Dates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance (Unit)</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
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<td>MDL</td>
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<td>0.02</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>05/21/18</td>
</tr>
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<td>MDL</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>05/21/18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fluoride</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>05/21/18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nitrate (N/P)</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>05/21/18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thiocyanate</strong></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>05/21/18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Turbidity (NTU)</strong></td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>05/21/18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Organic Carbon (ppm)</strong></td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>05/21/18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disinfection By-products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance (Unit)</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>90th Percentile</th>
<th>Number of Sample</th>
<th>Action Level</th>
<th>Violations</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
<th>Sample Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>THAA5</strong></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>05/21/18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THM</strong> (Total Trihalomethanes)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>05/21/18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Important Information About Your Drinking Water**

1. What should I do?
   - You do not need to boil your water or take any other action.
   - You do not need to take any action such as limiting water usage, using bottled water, or taking other precautions.
   - Your water is safe to drink.

2. What is being done to correct this situation?
   - Our operators are taking the following steps:
     - Filters are being cleaned or replaced.
     - Chemicals are being added to the water to ensure the water remains safe.
     - The water is being monitored for further violations.

3. Where is our water treated?
   - Water from Stoner Creek is pumped into the rapid mix and stored in the infraground storage basin.
   - The water is then pumped into the rapid mix unit where chemicals are added.
   - The water is then pumped into the settling basin where it is allowed to settle.
   - The water is then pumped into the filters where it is cleaned.
   - The water is then pumped into the clearwells where it is stored on site.

4. Why did we get this notice?
   - This notice is being sent to all City of Paris customers to inform them about the violation.
   - This notice is being sent to all City of Paris customers to inform them about the violation.

5. What are the possible health effects of this violation?
   - There are no known health effects of this violation.
   - There are no known health effects of this violation.

6. Where can I get more information?
   - For more information, please contact Chad Want at 951-287-3158 or cwant@cityofparis.org.
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**Additional Information**

- **Parts per million (ppm)** – milligrams per liter (mg/L) or one ounce in every 17,000 gallons.
- **Parts per billion (ppb)** – nanograms per liter (ng/L) or one ounce in every 17,000,000 gallons.
- **NA** – not available.
- **LRAA** – is the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar years.

**TT (Treatment Technique)** – A required practice intended to reduce the level of a drinking water contaminant.

**Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and the Safe Drinking Water Act**

MCLs are set as enforceable standards that limit the amount of a contaminant in drinking water. The MCLs are based on the best available science and are designed to protect the health of all consumers, including vulnerable subpopulations. These subpopulations include infants, young children, pregnant women, the elderly, and people with weakened immune systems.

**Class A Disinfection By-products (DBPs)**

- **THAA5** (Total Haloacetic Acids) ppm
  - 60 NA 0.05 0.02 0.002-0.005 None Corrosion from household plumbing systems,
  - 1.4 1.3 0.13 0.02-0.16 None Corrosion from household plumbing systems

**Class B Disinfection By-products (DBPs)**

- **THM** (Total Trihalomethanes) ppm
  - 60 NA 0.50 0.26 0.05-0.30 None None

**Class C Disinfection By-products (DBPs)**

- **THAM** (Total Haloacetic Acids) ppm
  - 60 NA 0.50 0.26 0.05-0.30 None None

**Class D Disinfection By-products (DBPs)**

- **THAA5** (Total Haloacetic Acids) ppm
  - 60 NA 0.05 0.02 0.002-0.005 None None

**Cryptosporidium**

Cryptosporidium is an intestinal parasite that is transmitted through water. Cryptosporidium can cause severe illness and can be particularly harmful to people with weakened immune systems, such as those with HIV/AIDS.

**Haloacetic Acids (THAA5)**

Haloacetic Acids are a group of compounds that form when chlorine reacts with organic matter in water. These compounds can be formed from the breakdown of natural organic matter in water or from the breakdown of organic matter added to water during treatment.

**Turbidity (NTU)**

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It can be caused by suspended solids, such as clay, silt, or organic matter, or by colloidal matter, such as proteins or bacterial cells.

**Nitrate (N/P)**

Nitrate is a nutrient that is important to the growth of plants. It is also a contaminant of drinking water. High levels of nitrate can cause harmful effects to human health, such as methemoglobinemia in infants.

**Total Organic Carbon (ppm)**

Total organic carbon is a measure of the total amount of carbon in organic matter in water. It can be used to estimate the amount of organic matter in water and to estimate the potential for the formation of disinfection by-products.

**Fluoride**

Fluoride is a mineral that is added to water to prevent tooth decay. Fluoride is found naturally in some waters and is also added to water supplies to provide the health benefits of fluoride.

**Iron**

Iron is a mineral that is important to human health. High levels of iron in drinking water can cause health problems, such as gastrointestinal disturbances.

**Manganese**

Manganese is a mineral that is important to human health. High levels of manganese in drinking water can cause health problems, such as gastrointestinal disturbances.

**Disinfection by-products (DBPs)**

Disinfection by-products are chemicals that are formed when disinfectants are used to treat water. DBPs can be formed when disinfectants react with organic matter in water. DBPs can be formed when disinfectants react with inorganic matter in water.

**Violations**

Violations are occurrences of contaminants that exceed the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) or are otherwise non-compliant with drinking water standards. Violations are reported in the USEPA’s Violations and Enforcement System (VES) and are available to the public through the USEPA’s Office of Water’s Consumer Confidence Rule (CCR) website.

**Superseded**

This notice was superseded by the notice sent to you on May 25, 2019.

**City of Paris Water Treatment Plant**

Date distributed: 6/05/2019

**City of Paris Water Treatment Plant**

Date distributed: 6/05/2019

**City of Paris Water Treatment Plant**

Date distributed: 6/05/2019

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