

ELECTRIC PLANT BOARD OF THE CITY OF VANCEBURG



Water Quality Report for year 2008

191 Front Street, PO Box 489, Vanceburg, Kentucky 41179

Meeting Location: Electric Plant Board Administrative Office

Meeting Date & Time: 2nd Tuesday of Every Month at 6:00 p.m.

KY-0680438

Manager: Chad Clark, Phone: (606) 796-2641, CCR Contact: Chad Clark, Phone: (606) 796-2641



Some or all of these definitions may be found in this report:

Maximum Containment 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 level of a drinking water 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 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, (ug/L). One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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.

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.

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.

The Electric Plant Board's water supply comes from a ground water source and draws from five wells within the Ohio River Alluvium, located 3 miles east of Vanceburg in the community of Black Oak. Following is a summary of the system's source of water assessment and its availability and susceptibility to contamination, which is a part of the completed Source Water Plan (SWAP). The completed plan is available for inspection at the Electric Plant Board office. An analysis of the overall susceptibility to contamination of the Vanceburg Utilities' water supply indicated that this susceptibility is moderate. There are a total of 127 potential sources of contamination within the wellhead protection area with the following susceptibility rankings: 7 high, 120 medium, and 0 low. Sources of high potential impact include: Highway 8, agricultural land use, underground storage tanks, above ground storage tanks, and a railroad. Sources of moderate potential impact include: septic systems, wastewater package plants, and above ground storage tanks. This is a summary of the susceptibility analysis. The complete Susceptibility Analysis Report is available at the Buffalo Trace Area Development District and at the Division of 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. 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 through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive minerals, 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 from stormwater runoff, wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming). Pesticides and herbicides, (stormwater runoff, agricultural 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 on the web at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER: ELEVATED FLUORIDE LEVELS DETECTED



This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/l) of fluoride can develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system has a fluoride concentration of 2.3 mg/l. Dental fluorosis in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water. Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/l of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/l of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/l because of this cosmetic dental problem.

WHAT HAPPENED? WHEN WILL THIS BE RESOLVED?

On May 8, 2008, a fluoride pump did not shut down properly. Repairs were made and tests were completed on May 9, 2008. Tests results showed that levels were within range. We are continuing to monitor fluoride levels. We will inform you if they exceed the limit of 4 mg/l. Some hot water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP. For more information contact: Chad Clark, Telephone: (606) 796-2641, Mailing Address: 191 Front Street, P.O. Box 489, Vanceburg, Kentucky 41179.

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.

The data in the 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 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. Unless otherwise noted, the report level is the highest level detected.

	Allowable Levels	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source	
Regulated Contaminant Test Results							
Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper [1022] (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	.71	0.08 to 0.74	07/06	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Sites exceeding action level			(90th Percentile)				
0							
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	2.3	0.6 to 2.3	2008	YES	On 5/8/2008 a fluoride pump did not shut down properly. Repairs were made and tests were complete on 5/9/2008. Test results showed that levels were within range
Lead [1030] (ppb)	AL =	0	1	1 to 1	07/06	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Sites Exceeding Action Level	15		(90th Percentile)				
0							
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	2.6	2.6 to 2.6	03/08	NO	Runoff from fertilizer user; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [1041] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	0.05 to 0.05	03/07	NO	Runoff from fertilizer user; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.7 (Highest Average)	0.3 to 1.2	2008	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA (ppb) (All Sites) (Haloacetic Acids)	60	N/A	3 (System Average)	2 to 2	08/28/08	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (All Sites) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	3 (System Average)	9 to 9	08/04/2008	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters [000] (pCi/L)	15	0	1.30	1.3 to 1.3	04/08	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	5	0	0.10	0.1 to 0.1	04/08	NO	Erosion of natural deposits



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of your customers.

We at the Electric Plant Board of the City of Vanceburg work diligently to provide top quality water to every tap. Our water operators are highly trained, tested and certified by the state of Kentucky. The Boards' licensed operator has 16 years experience in the water treatment profession. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

A copy of this report is available at the Electric Plant Board of the city of Vanceburg's administrative office and will be mailed upon request or by visiting our website at <http://epb-vanceburg.com>. The Electric Plant Board of the City of Vanceburg is located at 191 Front Street, Vanceburg, Kentucky. Questions and inquiries are welcome.