



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.

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 sources and the water system. Please report any activity that might jeopardize the water supply.

## 2016 Annual Water Quality Report Edmonson County Water District

PWSID# 0310114 Facilities A & B  
Water testing performed in 2015

We are pleased to present this years Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform the public about the quality of water and services provided on a daily basis. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect our customers and resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water with lines in Edmonson, Hart, Grayson, Warren and Butler Counties with a combined total population of over 27,300 people. Brownsville WTP is our facility "A" and serves over 14,600 people and Wax WTP is our "B" facility and serves over 12,700 people.

In conjunction with the Barren River Area Development District, Edmonson Co. Water District has developed a Source Water Assessment and Protection Plan for Brownsville WTP "A" and with The Lincoln Trail Area Development District for Wax WTP "B". Both are classified as surface water treatment facilities. The Brownsville WTP draws water from Green River and Wax WTP draws water from Nolin Reservoir. The susceptibility of contaminants is in the moderate category due to the route of the rivers. The rivers pass through towns, under bridges on major roads, close to underground storage sites, agriculture activities and oil and gas production facilities. A complete source water assessment can be obtained and viewed at the Edmonson Co. Water District office located at 1128 Hwy. 259 N, Brownsville, KY between 8am and 4:30pm Mon-Fri. Our regular scheduled board meetings are on the 2nd and 4th Tues. at 8:30am at the Water District Office. Also available by request is a complete list and report of all parameters of contaminants that are sampled for each year.



**"Thank You" if you have reported a leak.  
Please continue helping us watch for leaks.**

[www.ecwdwater.com](http://www.ecwdwater.com)

The Edmonson County Water District's Goal is to continually improve the water facilities that provide you "our customers" with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to be aware of the efforts we make daily to provide this service.



The Edmonson County Water District is blessed with two excellent sources of Raw Water. Please help keep pollution out of these waters. Always follow direction when applying sprays and fertilizer. Please do not dump trash of any sort into these streams. The cleaner the Raw Water supply, the less treatment is required.



### Brownsville WTP



The Brownsville WTP is on Green River being our facility "A", that serves over 14,600 people and our Wax WTP is on Nolin Lake being our facility "B", that serves over 12,700 people.

### Wax WTP



Please visit our website at [www.ecwdwater.com](http://www.ecwdwater.com). We now provide online service that includes bill payment, history and usage reports.

The Water District also consists of approximately 693 miles of water mains in Edmonson, Hart, Grayson, Warren and Butler Counties, 19 storage tanks, main office building, and 2 maintenance and storage buildings. The Water District will continue to provide its 10,000± customers with dependable service at a reasonable price.



Our Treatment Plant and Distribution Line Operators are license professional that work long hours seven (7) days a week, three hundred sixty-five (365) days a year so that you are provided with quality service. The Edmonson County Water District's Wastewater Division is currently providing service to existing customers. In March 2015, the Sewer System in the Chalybeate Springs area was completed and put into operation. Anyone desiring to hook on to the Sewer System or has questions can contact the Water District office.



PWSID# 0310114  
P.O. Box 208 • Brownsville, KY 42210  
System Manager: Tony Sanders  
270-597-2165  
CCR Contact: Tim Brewster  
270-597-3591

Contaminant	Facility ID	Facility A - Brownsville WTP		Facility B - Wax WTP		Facility D - Distribution		Violation	Likely Source
		Allowable Level	Highest Level Detected	Lowest Monthly %	Sample Date	MCL	MCLG		
Turbidity	A=	Never more than 1.0	0.29	100%				No	Soil Runoff
	B=	NTU. Less than 0.3 NTU 95% of samples	0.29	100%				No	
<b>Total Coliform Bacteria(#pos)</b>	D=	30 Mthly	5%	0	1	-	N		Naturally present in environment
Total Organic Carbon(ppm)	A=	Monthly	N/A	1.0 (ratio avg.)	1.6	1.1 - 1.8	N		Naturally present in environment
	B=				2	1.2 - 2.6	N		
Mthly ratio is the % TOC removal achieved to the % TOC removal required. Lowest annual avg. of ratios must be 1.00 or greater.									
Copper(ppm)	D=	Sept 2014	AL= 1.3	0	0.021 (90th percentile)	.01 to .46	N		Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead(ppb)	D=	Sept 2014	AL=15	0	2.1 (90th percentile)	1.0 to 3.3	N		Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Chlorine(ppm)	A=	Daily 2015	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	1.9	0.3 to 2.1	N		Water additive used to control microbes
	B=	Daily 2015			2.1	.3 to 2.9	N		
Fluoride(ppm)	A=	Bi-Mthly 2015	4	4	0.83	.51 to 1.3	N		Water additive which promotes strong teeth
	B=	Bi-Mthly 2015			0.97	.77 to 1.11	N		
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	D=	Highest 2015 Qrtly Avg.	60	N/A	45.3 (highest avg)	10.0 TO 88.1	N		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (total trihalomethanes)(ppb)	D=	Highest 2015 Qrtly Avg.	80	N/A	57.6 (highest avg)	11.0 TO 86.0	N		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate(ppm)	A=	Feb 2015	10	0	1.3	0.0 to 1.3	N		Fertilize use, leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits
	B=	Feb 2015			2.4	0 to 1.8	N		
Dalapon(ppb)	A=	Apr 2015	200	200	0	0-2.3	N		Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
	B=	-			-	-	N		
Sodium(ppm)	A=	Apr & Aug 2015	-	20	3.75 Avg.	3.3 to 4.2	N		
	B=	Apr & Aug 2015		Optimum	5.6 Avg.	5.4 to 5.8	N		

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

**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.

**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.

**Total Organic Carbon (TOC)** - has no health effects. However, total organic carbon, provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes, or THMs, and haloacetic acids, or HAAs. Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

**MRL**-Minimum Reporting Level

**NDS**-No Data Submitted

Our water system violated one or more drinking water requirements over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what we are doing or 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 the periods listed below, we did not monitor or test for the listed contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

There is nothing you need to do at this time. The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the last years, how often we are supposed to sample for the listed contaminants, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and date samples have been taken, and date on which follow-up samples were or will be taken.

The following is a list of Edmonson County Water District's compliance determinations and description of each contaminant and its potential health effects as outlined by Federal EPA Guidelines.

Notice of Violations:

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 the periods listed below, we did not monitor or test for the listed contaminant(s) and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

#1. In July 2015, the Edmonson County Water District received a Notice of Violation from the Division of Water for failure to provide notice before April 2014 about an inadequate number of bacteriological samples for the sampling period of March 2013. Although the correct number of samples had been collected for compliance purposes, the failure of the contact laboratory to submit the correct information resulted in a Notice of Violation for the Edmonson County Water District. The Edmonson County Water District submitted the additional samples for the required amount needed. There are no health effects associated with this violation and if there were our customers would have been notified immediately.

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 the periods listed below, we did not monitor or test for the listed contaminant(s) and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

#2. In May 2016, Edmonson County Water District received a Notice of Violation from the Division of Water for failure to submit an IFE report with the January 2016 Monthly Operating Report for the Wax WTP. Page 13 (IFE Report) had been inadvertently omitted from the 14 page Monthly Operating Report. There were no health effects associated with this violation and if there had been our customers would have immediately notified. The IFE Report has since been submitted to the Division of water.

For more information contact Tim Brewster, ECWD Compliance Officer by phone at 270-597-3591 or by mail at P.O. Box 208, Brownsville, KY 42210.

Edmonson County Water District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. This report shows the detected contaminant results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31, 2015. Some contaminants are not required to be tested for every year, therefore, for some, we are reporting for the most current data available. Contact the Edmonson County Water District for a complete listing of all the contaminants tested for during the year. 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. 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. We are required to monitor the source of your drinking water for Cryptosporidium in order to determine whether treatment is a adequate to remove Cryptosporidium from your drinking water. 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.

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, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that may be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. 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. U.S. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that shall provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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. Edmonson Co. Water District 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 next compliance sampling period for Edmonson County Water District for lead and copper is scheduled for June-September 2017.

