



2017 Annual

# Water Quality Report

Millersburg  
Bourbon County  
PWS ID: KY0090287



Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

## A Message from the Kentucky American Water President

To Our Valued Customer:

Kentucky American Water is proud to be your local water service provider, and I am pleased to share with you good news about the quality of your drinking water. Each year, we provide you with our Annual Water Quality Report that provides information about where your water comes from, the results of water testing, and information about what was found during that testing.

Quite a lot goes into bringing that water to your home. The miles of pipeline hidden below the ground. The facilities that draw water from the source. The plant where it's treated and tested. Our treatment plant operators, water quality experts, engineers, and maintenance crews working around the clock to make sure that water is always there when you need it. Delivering high-quality, reliable water service to your tap around the clock also requires significant investment in our water infrastructure to upgrade aging facilities. In fact, we invest approximately \$20 million in capital improvements each year. We are proud that we continue to supply water for **less than a penny per gallon—an exceptional value.**



We do this because we believe we're delivering more than just water service. We deliver a key resource for public health, fire protection, economic development and overall quality of life. Our job is to ensure that quality water keeps flowing not only today, but well into the future. It's part of our commitment to you and the communities we serve.

We hope you agree that it's worth every penny and worth learning more about. Please take the time to review this report. It provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water using the data from water quality testing conducted for your local water system from January through December 2017.

We appreciate the opportunity to serve you.

Sincerely,

Nick O. Rowe  
President, Kentucky American Water

## About Kentucky American Water

Kentucky American Water, a subsidiary of American Water (NYSE: AWK), is the largest investor-owned water utility in the state, providing high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to approximately half a million people.

With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 6,900 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to an estimated 15 million people in 46 states and Ontario, Canada. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to make sure we keep their lives flowing. For more information, visit [amwater.com](http://amwater.com) and follow American Water on [Twitter](#), [Facebook](#) and [LinkedIn](#).

## Source Water Information

When it rains, water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, dissolving naturally occurring minerals (possibly radioactive material) and picking up organic material from animals or humans. The water ends up in rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells, where it may become a source of supply for both drinking and bottled water. The following contaminants may be present in source water because of this process:

- **Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria from sewage, agricultural livestock operations or wildlife.
- **Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts and metals that occur naturally or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Pesticides and Herbicides**, which 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 come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- **Radioactive Contaminants**, which occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

Surface water from Stoner Creek provides the primary source of drinking water produced by the City of Paris, Public Water System Identification Number KY0090343, and distributed by Kentucky American Water for our Millersburg customers. There are four dams along Stoner Creek with a total gross storage of 378 million gallons. 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. The water supply from Paris is relatively good compared to some supplies as there is not a lot of industrial pollution; however, there is agricultural runoff and fertilizers from the runoff can cause algae blooms that can affect treatment.

## Protecting Your Water Source

The Kentucky Division of Water approved a Source Water Assessment and Protection Plan for Paris Water Works in 2003. An analysis of the susceptibility of the Paris Water Supply to contamination indicates that this susceptibility is generally moderate; however, there are a few areas of high concern. Several highway bridges in the immediate vicinity of the intake may pose a potential threat as an accidental release of contaminants from any of these sites could reach the 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. These potential contaminant sources include everything from septic systems to major roads and hazardous chemical users. A copy of the completed Source Water Assessment and Protection Plan may be viewed by calling the Watershed Management Branch of the Kentucky Division of Water at (502) 564-3410.

Protecting drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect our water supplies by:

- Eliminating excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides, since they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach our source water.
- Picking up after your pets.
- Disposing of chemicals properly and taking used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Disposing of used medicine properly (visit our website at [www.kentuckyamwater.com](http://www.kentuckyamwater.com) for additional information).

- Volunteering in watershed groups in our area.
- Remembering that storm drains dump directly into local water bodies.

Kentucky American Water encourages you to take an active part in protecting your water supply by participating in activities as they occur in your area. For example, the company participates in Reforest the Bluegrass in Fayette County annually, planting trees near water bodies to enhance our source water protection, and supports the annual River Sweep on the Kentucky River, coordinated by the Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO).

### You Can Be Involved in Matters That Affect Your Water

Kentucky American Water welcomes your comments and questions regarding your water. To provide feedback on decisions that may affect the quality of your water, for questions about your water or this report, or to obtain additional copies of this report, please call our Customer Service Center at (800) 678-6301.

As a customer of a utility regulated by the Kentucky Public Service Commission, you have the opportunity to participate in periodic public hearings regarding Kentucky American Water. For more information about this process, please refer to the Public Service Commission website at <http://psc.ky.gov/> or call (800) 772-4636.

### Information on the Internet

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Centers for Disease Control and the Kentucky Division of Water web sites provide a substantial amount of information relating to water sources, water conservation, and public health. You may visit these sites at the addresses below:

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**  
<http://water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm>

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**  
<http://www.cdc.gov/>

**Kentucky Division of Water**  
<http://water.ky.gov/>

### What is *Cryptosporidium*?

*Cryptosporidium* is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. People with severely weakened immune systems have a risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage such individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Paris began monthly testing of Stoner Creek for *Cryptosporidium* in June 2005 with no detections occurring in 2005, 2006 or 2007. Testing was not required in 2017.

### Substances Expected to be in 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. 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).

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain substances in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

## Special Health Information

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).

## Special Information about Lead in 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. Kentucky American Water 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>

## Protecting Our Water Supply – Backflow Prevention

Kentucky American Water has a backflow prevention program that ensures proper installation and maintenance of thousands of backflow prevention devices throughout our system. These devices ensure hazards originating on customers' properties and from temporary connections do not impair or alter the quality of water in our distribution system. For more information about Kentucky American Water's backflow prevention program, please visit our web site at [www.kentuckyamwater.com](http://www.kentuckyamwater.com), or contact the Cross Connection department at [KAW.cc@amwater.com](mailto:KAW.cc@amwater.com) or (859)268-6310.

## Water Quality Testing

Kentucky American Water and Paris Water Works conduct extensive monitoring to ensure that your water meets all water quality standards. The following tables contain results of Kentucky American Water and Paris Water Works monitoring. While most monitoring occurred in 2017, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. We believe it is important that you know exactly what is in your water and how much of the substance is present in the water. For help with interpreting this table, see "How to Read This Table."

## How to Read This Table

Start by finding a Substance, and then read across to find the information about that substance. The Year Sampled is usually in 2017 or the prior year. MCL shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed. MCLG is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed). Highest Value (results) represents the measured amount (less is better). Range tells the highest and lowest amounts measured. Typical Source tells where the substance usually originates.

## Definitions of Terms Used in This Report

- **AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** 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.
- **MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** 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.
- **MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** 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.
- **NA:** Not applicable

- **ND:** Not detected
- **NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** A measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.
- **ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.
- **ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.
- **TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

## Water Quality Results

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.

### Microbiological Results (Measured in the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Percentage Detected	Typical Source
Total Coliform	2017	TT	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment

### Regulated Substances (Water Leaving the Treatment Facility)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Paris Water Works		Typical Source
				Highest Value	Range Low-High	
Barium (ppm)	2017	2	2	0.02	NA	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2017	4	4	0.62	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	2017	10	10	3.1	NA	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) <sup>1</sup>	2017	TT	NA	1.4	0.62-3.33	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU) <sup>2</sup>	2017	TT	NA	98% Lowest Monthly	0.4-0.94	Soil runoff

### Regulated Substances (Water Leaving the Treatment Facility)\*

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	City of Millersburg		Typical Source
				Highest Value	Range Low-High	
Barium (ppm)	2014	2	2	0.001	NA	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2014	4	4	0.64	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	2014	10	10	0.85	NA	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine (ppb)	2014	3	3	0.65	NA	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Dalapon (ppm)	2014	0.2	0.2	ND	NA	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of ways
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\*Data from City of Millersburg water treatment plant on Hinkston Creek was source of supply from January through July of 2014. In August 2014, Kentucky American Water – Millersburg customers began receiving water from Paris Water Works.

### Regulated Substances (Measured in the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest RAA	Range (Low-High)	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) <sup>3</sup>	2017	80	NA	55	0.8-23.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) <sup>3</sup>	2017	60	NA	55	0-18.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm) <sup>4</sup>	2017	4	4	1.69	0.76-3.41	Water additive used to control microbes

### Regulated Substances (Measured at the Customer's Tap)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	MCLG	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Number of Samples	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Typical Source
Copper (ppm) <sup>5</sup>	2015	1.3	1.3	0.111	12	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) <sup>5</sup>	2015	15	0	3	12	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

- Total Organic Carbon:** Although the concentration listed is ppm, the values shown are ratios used to determine compliance. Compliance with the TOC Treatment Technique (TT) requirement is based on the lowest running annual average (RAA) of the monthly ratios of the % TOC treatment removal achieved compared to the required removal. A minimum annual average ratio of 1.00 is required.
- Turbidity:** Turbidity is the clarity of water. It is measured as an indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of the filtration system. Compliance with the turbidity Treatment Technique (TT) is achieved when 95% of four-hour filtered water readings are 0.3 NTU or lower and no readings are greater than 1 NTU. Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limit = 98%.
- Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs):** Compliance based on the highest LRAA (locational running annual average) that is calculated quarterly. The highest quarterly LRAA is the measured value in the table. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- Chloramines:** A public water system shall be in compliance with the MRDL if the running annual average of monthly averages of samples taken in the distribution system computed quarterly is less than or equal to the MRDL.
- Lead and Copper:** Compliance is achieved when at least 90% of samples collected from water standing in contact with plumbing for at least 6 hours are below the Action Level. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile for lead was below the detection limit.