

The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for this contaminant and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

contaminant	required sampling frequency	number of samples taken	samples should have been taken	when samples were or will be taken
SANITARY SURVEY	N/A	N/A	N/A	Daily
CHLORINE	Daily/On Line	N/A	N/A	N/A
DBPs TTHM THAA	Two Sites / Quarterly	2	4	N/A

What happened? Who is at risk? What is being done?

Violations: 2016-9935418 Our "public water system failed to respond to the SANITARY SURVEY non-significant deficiencies being resolved or provide corrective action by for compliance period 01/14/16-. We "failed to respond to non-significant deficiency. Response was due by 01/14/16". There were no health effects due to this oversight. Remedial Actions included performing Public Notification and the required certification. 2016-9935420 Our "public water system failed to submit adequate sampling results to meet summary requirements for compliance period. We"failed to submit the chlorine summary page in the June 2016 MOR (Monthly Operational report). There were no health effects due to this oversight. Remedial Actions included performing Public Notification and the required certification. 2017-728 Our "public water system failed to submit adequate number of DBP samples for the compliance period of 07/01/16-09/31/16". We "failed to submit site 068". There were no health effects due to this oversight. Remedial Actions included performing Public Notification and the required certification.

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 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. Unless otherwise noted, the report level is the highest level detected.

	Allowable Levels	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	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
Microbiological Contaminants							
Radioactive Contaminants							
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	1.0	1.0 to 1.0	Aug-12	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic [1005] (ppb)	10	N/A	0.6	0.6 to 0.6	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.221	0.221 to 0.221	2014	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.092 (90 th percentile)	0.008 to 0.216	Sept-13	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.7 to 0.7	2015	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0	0 (90 th percentile)	0 to 2	Sept-13	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.31 (highest average)	0.90 to 1.50	N/A	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) [Haloacetic acids] (Individual Sites)	60	N/A	1 (locational average)	2 to 2 (range of individual sites)	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) [total trihalomethanes] (Individual Sites)	80	N/A	3.25 (locational average)	6 to 6 (range of individual sites)	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Violations: 2016-9935418, 2016-9935420, 2017-728

Our water system violated one or more drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we 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 compliance periods 01/14/2016-, 06/01/16-06/30/16 and 07/01/16-09/31/16 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for SS SANITARY SURVEY / STATE DEFICIENCIES, 0999 CHLORINE & DBPs TTHM THAA and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

Violations: 2016-9935418 Our "public water system failed to respond to the SANITARY SURVEY non-significant deficiencies being resolved or provide corrective action by for compliance period 01/14/16-. We"failed to respond to non-significant deficiency. Response was due by 01/14/16. There were no health effects due to this oversight. Remedial Actions included performing Public Notification and the required certification. 2016-9935420 Our "public water system failed to submit adequate sampling results to meet summary requirements for compliance period. We"failed to submit the chlorine summary page in the 2016 MOR (Monthly Operational report). There were no health effects due to this oversight. Remedial Actions included performing Public Notification and the required certification. 2017-728 Our "public water system failed to submit adequate number of DBP samples for the compliance period of 07/01/16-09/31/16. We "failed to submit site 068". There were no health effects due to this oversight. Remedial Actions included performing Public Notification and the required certification.

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply.



Water - Essential for Life

Hickman Water Department Water Quality Report for year 2016

KY0380193

1812 South 7 th Street
Hickman, Kentucky 42050
Meetings: City Hall
Meeting Dates and Time: The second Monday of each month 7:00 PM

Manager: **James Gray**
Phone: **(270) 236-2535**
CCR Contact: **Danny Pruitt**
Phone: **(270) 236-2535**

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.

We utilize treated groundwater. Our wells are 680 feet deep, are in an alluvial aquifer (sand and gravel) and are located Myron Cory Drive within the city limits. The final source water assessment with a summary of the system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination indicates that overall susceptibility to contamination is moderate. There are a total of 17 potential sources of contamination within the wellhead protection area. Potential sources include storage tanks, a railroad line and a solid waste landfill. Other concerns include residential and agricultural activities. Copies are available at the Purchase Area Development District is located at 1002 Medical Drive, Mayfield, KY 42066. Phone 270-247-7171. Copies are also available, upon request, at City Hall 1812 South 7 th Street, Hickman, Kentucky 42050, Phone (270) 236-2535, during regular business hours and the Kentucky Division of Water, 14 Reilly Road, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601, (502) 564-3410.

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).

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 (NA)** - 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, (µg/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.
- Variances & 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.

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>.

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