

South Woodford County Water District Water Quality Report 2024

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| Water System ID: KY1200411 Manager: Dale Gatewood 859-873-1308 | CCR Contact: Dale Gatewood 859-873-1308 | Mailing Address: 117-D Crossfield Dr. Versailles, KY 40383 | Meeting location and time: 117-D Crossfield Dr. 2nd Tuesday monthly at 7:30 AM |
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We purchase water from the City of Versailles. When needed, Versailles obtains additional treated water from Kentucky American Water Company in Lexington. All of these suppliers treat surface water from the Kentucky River. Each supplier has conducted a Source Water Assessment Plan to determine the susceptibility to contamination of the source water. These assessments indicate that this susceptibility is generally moderate. Areas of concern that occur in the immediate vicinity of the intakes include transportation corridors, land used for agricultural purposes, firms that use Tier II hazardous chemicals, a Superfund site, a hazardous waste generator and/or transporter, sewer lines and a KPDES permitted discharger. Within the greater watershed area, there are numerous permitted operations and activities and other potential contaminant sources of moderate concern that cumulatively increase the potential for the release of contaminants within the area. These potential contaminant sources include everything from underground storage tanks, to power line rights-of-way that may be treated with herbicides, to active and inactive landfills. The complete Source Water Assessments are available for review at each supplier. Contact our office for more viewing information.

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).

Information About Lead:

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 water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact your local water system. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Service Line Inventory Information:

To address lead in drinking water, EPA requires that all community water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials. We have completed a service line inventory (SLI) and it is available for review at the South Woodford Water District office located at 117-D Crossfield Dr., Versailles, KY 40383.

Lead Sample Results Availability Information:

We are required to periodically sample water from customer taps to determine lead and copper levels. EPA sets the lead action level at .015 mg/L (15 ppb). For a water system to be in compliance, at least 90% of tap water samples must have lead levels below this limit. This report contains the 90th percentile and range of our most recent sampling. The individual results for each location sampled can be reviewed at the South Woodford Water District office located at 117-D Crossfield Dr., Versailles, KY 40383.

We are only required to test for some contaminants periodically, so the results listed in this report may not be from the previous year. Only detected contaminants are included in this report. For a list of all contaminants we test for please contact us. Copies of this report are available upon request by contacting our office.

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 (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, ($\mu\text{g/L}$). 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.

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

This report will not be mailed unless requested. Copies are available at our office. If you would like a copy mailed to you please contact our office.

| Regulated Contaminant Test Results South Woodford Water District | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|--------------|---|--|-------------------|-----------|--|
| Contaminant [code] (units) | MCL | MCLG | Report Level | Range of Detection | Date of Sample | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Chloramines (ppm) | MRDL = 4 | MRDLG = 4 | 1.73 (highest average) | 0.5 to 2.71 | 2024 | No | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids] | 60 | N/A | 55 (high site average) | 29 to 95 (range of individual sites) | 2024 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes] | 80 | N/A | 75 (high site average) | 38.4 to 124.3 (range of individual sites) | 2024 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| Household Plumbing Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Copper (ppm) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 0 | AL= 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.029 (90 th percentile) | 0 to 0.115 | Aug-23 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Lead (ppb) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 0 | AL= 15 | 0 | 2 (90 th percentile) | 0 to 15 | Aug-23 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR 5) | | | average | range (ppb) | date | | |
| perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) | | | 0.001 | 0 to 0.0039 | Jan-24 | | |

Your drinking water has been sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that EPA has not established drinking water standards. There are no MCLs and therefore no violations if found. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA determine where the contaminants occur and whether they should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact our office during normal business hours.

| Regulated Contaminant Test Results Versailles Municipal Utilities | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--|------|--|
| Contaminant [code] (units) | MCL | MCLG | Report Level | Range of Detection | | Date of Sample | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination | | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barium [1010] (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.02 | 0.02 | to 0.02 | 2024 | No | Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits | | |
| Fluoride [1025] (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.65 | 0.65 | to 0.65 | 2024 | No | Water additive which promotes strong teeth | | |
| Nitrate [1040] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.2 | 0.2 | to 0.2 | 2024 | No | Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits | | |
| Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio) | TT* | N/A | 0.93 (lowest average) | 0.72 | to 1.38 (monthly ratios) | 2024 | YES | Naturally present in environment. | | |
| *Monthly ratio is the % TOC removal achieved to the % TOC removal required. Annual average must be 1.00 or greater for compliance. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Constituents | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turbidity (NTU) TT * Representative samples | Allowable Levels | | Highest Single Measurement | | Lowest Monthly % | Violation | Likely Source of Turbidity | | | |
| Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water and not a contaminant. | No more than 1 NTU* Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples | | 0.09 | | 100 | No | Soil runoff | | | |
| Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR 5) | | | | | | | | | | |
| average | | | range (ppb) | | | | | | date | |
| 1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS) | | | 0.0015 | | 0 to 0.0064 | | | | 2024 | |
| perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) | | | 0.001 | | 0 to 0.0039 | | 2024 | | | |

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Versailles Municipal Utilities: Water Treatment Plant Did Not Meet Treatment Requirements

Versailles Municipal Utilities KY1200439 violated a drinking water requirement. We were cited for a treatment technique violation for inadequate removal of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal for the compliance period 01/01/2024 – 03/31/2024. The calculated running annual average TOC Removal Ratio of 0.93 was less than the regulatory requirement of 1. We routinely monitor our source water (Kentucky River) for TOC, the amount of carbon found in natural organic compounds. TOC removal is calculated as the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC removal requirements.

This was not an emergency. The notice was distributed to all customers within 30 days of the violation being identified in July 2024. If a situation arises where the water is not safe to drink, you will be quickly notified within 24 hours.

TOC has no health effects; however, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the Maximum Contaminant Level (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.

For more information, please contact Ross Harrell or Mitzi Delius at 859-873-5740 / 859-873-5436 or rharrell@versaillesky.com / mdelius@versaillesky.com.

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.