

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, (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.

Pico-curie 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.

Variance & 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 a safe, clean, and reliable supply of drinking water. We want to assure that we will

Carrollton Utilities Water Quality Report 2021

Water System ID: KY0210067
 General Manager: Terry Roach
 (502) 732-7055
 Operations Manager: Derrick Willis
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 CCR Contact: Franklin Thiemann II
 (502) 732-7065
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 P.O. Box 269
 Carrollton, KY 41008

Meeting location and time:
 900 Clay Street, Carrollton Ky
 First Tuesday of each month at 1:00 PM



continue to monitor, improve, and protect the water system and deliver a high quality product.

Quality On Tap!

Our Commitment to Our Protection

Our water is groundwater that is pumped from three wells located in downtown Carrollton close to the water treatment plant on sixth street. Carrollton's water comes from a deep aquifer that naturally filters the water as it works its way down to the groundwater basin. The water is pumped to a treatment plant where it undergoes Ion Exchange softening and Greensand filtration processes. The following is a summary of the system's susceptibility to contamination. An analysis of the overall susceptibility is moderate. There are 26 potential sources of contamination within the watershed protection area with the following susceptibility rankings: 5 high, 20 medium, and 1 low. Sources of high potential impact include: auto repair, gas stations, and dry cleaners. Sources of moderate to low potential impact include industrial, agricultural, cemeteries, lift stations, a hospital, and hair salons. The complete report is available at the Area Development District, the Division of Water and Carrollton Utilities.

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. Immunocompromised 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).

Important 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. Carrollton Utilities 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 Carrollton Utilities at (502) 732-7055. 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>.

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.

Regulated Contaminant Test Results								Carrollton 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	0.110	0.11 to 0.11	Jan-20	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.									
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.67	0.67 to 0.67	Jan-20	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth		
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	3.700	1.9 to 3.7	Apr-21	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits		
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors									
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.08 (highest average)	0.4 to 1.39	N/A	No	Water additive used to control microbes.		
HAA (ppb) (all sites) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	1 (system average)	0 to 3 (range of system sites)	Aug-21	No*	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection		
TTHM (ppb) (all sites) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	15 (system average)	15 to 16 (range of system sites)	Aug-21	No*	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection		
Household Plumbing Contaminants									
Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.21 (90 th percentile)	0 to 0.32	8/13/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems		

Secondary contaminants do not have a direct impact on the health of consumers and are not required in the Consumer Confidence Report. They are being included to provide additional information about the quality of the water.

Secondary Contaminant	Maximum Allowable Level	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample
Chloride	250 mg/l	110	110 to	Jan-21
Corrosivity	Noncorrosive	0.19	0.19 to 0.19	Jan-21
Fluoride	2.0 mg/l	0.64	0.64 to 0.64	Jan-21
pH	6.5 to 8.5	8.19	8.19 to 8.19	Jan-21
Sulfate	250 mg/l	59	59 to 59	Jan-21
Total Dissolved Solids	500 mg/l	630	630 to 563	Jan-21

Sodium	optimum level =20 mg/L	190	190 to 190	Jan-21
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