

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 of 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.

Procurities per liter (pChL) - 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.

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

West Carroll Water District

Henry Water Quality Report 2021

Water System ID: KY0210419

General Manager: Terry Roach

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Meeting location and time:

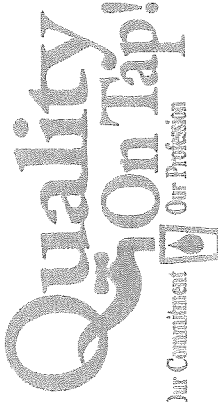
900 Clay Street, Carrollton Ky

First Tuesday of each month at 1:00 PM



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

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



The water we provide you is purchased from Henry County Water District #2. The source of your drinking water is ground water from the Ohio River Alluvial Aquifer. The District has completed Phase I and Phase II of the Well Head Protection plan. A copy of the completed plan is available for inspection at the KIPDA Area Development District, the Division of Water, or 8955 Main Street, Campbellsville during normal business hours. The purpose of the Well Head Protection area is to study a water source's susceptibility to contamination and minimize the impact for land use that could potentially threaten source water quality and quantity in the system. Our Wellhead Protection area has been evaluated and given a medium susceptibility status. There are five potential area sources of contamination. Sources ranked high are one 500 gallon above ground fuel storage tank and 41 acres of tobacco base. Moderate risk sites include two septic tanks and one county road. Ground water quality is monitored regularly for changes that would indicate any potential effects from these or other contamination sources.

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 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/leadwater/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								West Carroll Water District Henry	
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	0.042	0.042 to 0.042	Mar-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	0.70	0.70 to 0.70	Mar-20	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth		
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	0.360	0.36 to 0.36	Jan-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	0.65 (highest average)	0.29 to 0.95	2021	No	Water additive used to control microbes.		
HAA (ppb) (all sites) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	14 (system average)	14 to 14 (range of system sites)	Aug-21	No*	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection		
THM (ppb) (all sites) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	51 (system average)	51 to 51 (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	0.0535 (90 th percentile)	0.003 to 0.082	Jul-21	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
Aluminum	0.05 to 0.2 mg/l	0.007	0.007 to 0.007	Feb-21
Chloride	250 mg/l	16.7	16.7 to 16.7	Feb-21
Color	15 color units	1	1 to 1	Feb-21
Copper	1.0 mg/l	0.003	0.003 to 0.003	Feb-21
Corrosivity	Noncorrosive	0.3	0.3 to 0.3	Feb-21
Fluoride	2.0 mg/l	0.61	0.61 to 0.61	Feb-21
Manganese	0.05 mg/l	0.002	0.002 to 0.002	Feb-21
pH	6.5 to 8.5	7.72	7.72 to 7.72	Feb-21
Sulfate	250 mg/l	30.9	30.9 to 30.9	Feb-21
Total Dissolved Solids	500 mg/l	259	259 to 259	Feb-21

Sodium	optimum level =20 mg/L	20	20 to 20	Feb-21
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