

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.

Variations & 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.



Carroll County Water District Water Quality Report 2019

Water System ID: KY0210066

General Manager: Obe Cox

502-347-9500

CCR Contact: Obe Cox

502-347-9500

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Mailing address:

205 Main Cross Street

Ghent, KY 41045

Meeting location and time:

Water Office - 205 Main Cross Street, Ghent, KY

2nd Thursday each month at 3:00 PM

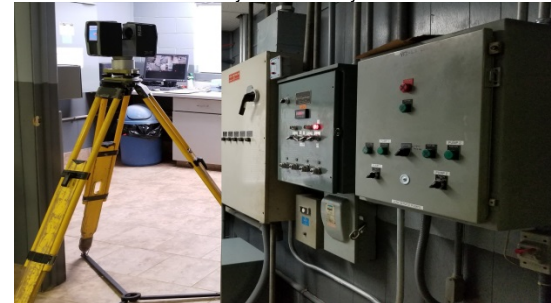


Carroll County Water receives Kentucky Rural Water's top award for 2019! Drink your tap water with confidence!

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.



Most people don't realize this is one of your most important structures in your community.



CCWD and CDP firm have partnered to create the new 3D schematic drawings for future operators. (Smart Photos)

Carroll County Water District #1 treats groundwater drawn from a network of wells drilled into the Ohio River alluvial aquifer. An analysis of the susceptibility of the District's water supply to contamination indicates that this susceptibility is generally moderate. There are, however, a few areas of concern in the immediate vicinity of our water wells. These include row crops, underground sewer mains, some permitted operations, and road exposure that cumulatively increase the potential for release of contaminants within the wellhead protection area. The summary of the water systems susceptibility to contamination is part of the completed Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) that is available for inspection during normal business hours at our office.

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:

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>.



To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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. **Copies of this report are available upon request by contacting our office during business hours.**

Regulated Contaminant Test Results Carroll County Water District

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	0.044	0.044 to 0.044	Feb-17	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.79	0.79 to 0.79	Feb-17	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	5.55	0.82 to 5.55	Dec-19	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors

Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.93 (highest average)	0.7 to 1.19	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids] (Annual Sample)	60	N/A	2 (high site)	0 to 2 (range of individual sites)	2019	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes] (Annual Sample)	80	N/A	12 (high site)	5 to 12 (range of individual sites)	2019	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Household Plumbing Contaminants

Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.057 (90 th percentile)	0.003 to 0.216	Aug-17	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0	2 (90 th percentile)	0 to 4	Aug-17	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Fluoride (added for dental health)	Average	Range of Detection
	0.9	0.7 to 1.04
Sodium (EPA guidance level = 20 mg/L)	19.4	19.4 to 19.4

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Manager's Message

Rates will go up...

Unfortunately, eventually rates will go up to cover cost of operations. Carroll County Water District (CCWD) continues to keep an impressive no rate increase; plus, no violations for the past ten years! This is almost unheard of for a healthy water district. As the water district continues to explore ways to operate, efficiently and effectively, inflation cost and legislation mandates will eventually trigger a rate increase. CCWD did increase the cost of a minimum bill based on the meter size. If the customer consumed the amount of water that would reflect the needed consumption then the customer would have not seen an increase at all on their monthly bill. We also increased the service fees that require extra task to the customer. A very common question that we receive from our residential account is, "have you all raised your bill?" The answer is, if your bill has increased then you have consumed more or wasted more water. A small leak will flow when you are at home or not. If you suspect a small leak, take a meter reading on a warm day when you are leaving the house, read the meter when you get home, and you will more than likely find your answer. We supply your potable water from our well field to your meter base. At this point, it is your responsibility if you are having problems with your outdoor service line or home plumbing. You need to call a plumber if you suspect a problem. As our infrastructure ages, we are continuously doing in house improvement projects to make it stronger. When we do these types of repairs within our staff, the cost is pennies to the dollar versus hiring outside sources and the job quality is exceptionally high. This approach has many positives. We're saving money which translates keeping operating cost down, thus your rates low, improving the system to reduce failures which equates less outage and minimizing the field crews having to endure inclement weather.

I want to continue to stress, as we work hard to accomplish these tasks, it upsets me when we find someone that wants to try to cheat the customers that are paying their share of the cost. We will continue to press charges for theft and tampering with a state public water supply, which ultimately could have federal punishment when Homeland Security gets involved. Messing with property of a public water supply is under Homeland Security protection. (We do NOT have to catch you in the act to find you guilty.) We appreciate all calls of suspicious activity around our meter bases, hydrants and reports of any possible water leaks in our distribution system.

Be prepared! Warmer weather has arrived and now is the time to make improvements to your plumbing. When you have proper plumbing devices in your system then you have more resources to find pesky leaks much quicker. You should install a shut off valve near your meter base vault. We advise that you DO NOT open your meter pit during the winter months. Doing so instantly loses the earth's warmth within the pit. You take a chance of the meter freezing instantly, and better yet, the cost of service fees or the cost of a smart meter. If it is an extreme emergency, please be prepared to drop an old rug, or insulation bagged in plastic, and close the lid as soon as possible.

Many homeowners do not realize the responsibility of equipping their homes with their own pressure regulator valve or checking the operation of one that has been installed. Pressure regulator valves protect your home plumbing from any surge of water from transmission lines. Simply, pressure regulator/reducing valves work just like an electric surge protector for electronics.

We will continue to build this water company to react quickly and have contingency plans during an emergency crisis and streamline work flows on normal daily operations so we can offer the best potable water and services at the most affordable rates. Finally, we now offer a **free mobile app download** ("CCWD Advisory"-look for the branded logo below) for you to get friendly reminders and notifications of water boil advisory and when they are lifted. We also have new billing software that will eventually allow us to send your bill reminder through text message and/or email. I'm not sure when we will be able to release this feature, it is still under design. We strongly encourage you to contact us with your preferred contact information. To begin our process, call to verify that your current number is what we have on file. Phone numbers change frequently for some, please be mindful to update your information.

Best Regards,

Obe D. Cox, General Manager



*Proudly serving quality water at a great price
for our customers of Carroll, Gallatin and Owen Counties!*