

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.

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.

To request a paper copy call (859) 624-1735.



Madison County Utilities District Water Quality Report for 2020

Water System ID: KY0760224

Manager: John C. Clark

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Richmond, KY 40476-0670

Board meeting location and time:

297 Michelle Drive, Richmond, KY

Last Thursday 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.

Madison County Utilities District purchases water from Richmond Utilities to serve our customers. The source of water for Richmond Utilities is surface water withdrawn from the Kentucky River. The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996 requires every water system treating water to prepare a source water assessment that addresses the system's susceptibility to contamination. This study indicates that our susceptibility is moderate. Potential sources of contamination within the watershed include transportation routes (road/rail), sewer lines, oil and gas wells, logging, pesticide and fertilizer application and an active Superfund site. Activities and land uses within the watershed can pose potential risks to your drinking water. These activities, and how they are conducted, are of interest to our customers because they potentially affect your health and the cost of treating your water. The complete Source Water Assessment is available for review during regular business hours at the Richmond Utilities at 300 Hallie Irvine Street.

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 Richmond Utilities

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Radioactive Contaminants

Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.406	0.406 to 0.406	Feb-18	No	Erosion of natural deposits
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Inorganic Contaminants

Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.021	0.021 to 0.021	Apr-20	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
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Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.81	0.81 to 0.81	Apr-20	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
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Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	0.208	0.208 to 0.208	Oct-20	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
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Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors

Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio)	TT*	N/A	1.33 (lowest average)	1 to 1.83 (monthly ratios)	2020	No	Naturally present in environment.
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*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	Allowable Levels	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	Violation	Likely Source of Turbidity
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* Representative samples 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	0.15	100	No	Soil runoff
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Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR 4)

	average	range (ppb)	date
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Manganese	1.25	0.405 to 2.35	2020
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HAA6Br	7.5	0 to 16.8	2020
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HAA9	40.6	0 to 119	2020
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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 Madison County Utilities District

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.56 (highest average)	0.27 to 2.2	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
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HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	33 (high site average)	10 to 54 (range of individual sites)	2020	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
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TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	63 (high site average)	13 to 114 (range of individual sites)	2020	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
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Household Plumbing Contaminants

Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.123 (90 th percentile)	0.0022 to 0.32	Jul-18	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
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Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0	0 (90 th percentile)	0 to 2	Jul-18	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
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DETECTING LEAKS

We want to help our customers keep their bills as accurate as possible by reflecting the actual water that is used. Small leaks in your home can quickly add up to many gallons lost. A dripping faucet can waste 15 gallons a day. Just a 1/8” sized leak consumes more than 3,500 gallons per day. Most leaks are easy to find, but some can go undetected. If your bill is unusually high, a little investigation can save both water and money.

To find out if you have a leak, you may want to check:

1. Your toilet. It is not uncommon to lose more than 100 gallons a week to a toilet leak. You can check for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, wait about 15 minutes and look in the bowl. If the food coloring shows up there, the tank is leaking.

Look for drips or stains underneath or behind dishwashers and clothes washers

Look at indoor and outdoor faucets. Replace worn gaskets and washers.

Look at sprinkler systems. Check for damaged sprinkler system heads and system leaks.

2. Your meter. Be sure no water is on inside your dwelling. This includes toilets, ice makers, washing machines, etc. If no water is on, check your meter for any movement of the dial. When water is passing through the meter, the dial will move in a clockwise direction. If the water is off and the dial moves, you have a leak.

Once you have determined you have a leak, call a plumber or do the repairs yourself. Madison County Utilities District is not responsible for the lines from the meter to your dwelling.