Frenchburg Water and Sewer
Water Quality Report for year 2021

KY0830148

Water - Essential for Life

P.O. Box 113
Frenchburg, Ky 40322

Meetings: Frenchburg Community Center
Meeting Dates and Time: First Thursday of every month 6:30 p.m.

Manager: **Robert F. Brown**
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CCR Contact: **Robert F. Brown**
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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 our customers with 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. Water is the most indispensable product in every home and we ask everyone to be conservative and help us in our efforts to protect the water source and the water system.

The Frenchburg Water System, referred to as (D), purchased water from three surface water sources during the calender year of 2021. Our primary source is from the Cave Run Water Commission, PWSID# KY0831010 referred to as (A), whose raw surface water source is from the Licking River. We also purchased water the Bath County Water District, PWSID# KY0060022 referred to as (B), who purchases water from the Morehead Utility Board, whose raw surface water source is the Licking River. This source is used only when we are unable to buy water from our primary source, due to an emergency. We also purchased water from Morgan County Water District, PWSID# KY0880594 referred to as (C), who purchases water from Cave Run Water Commission, and the West Liberty Water Plant whose raw surface water source is the Licking River. This source is another source that can be used in an emergency. Each of theses suppliers has conducted an analysis of susceptibility to contamination and the overall susceptibility is generally moderate. Areas of high concern include transportatioin corridors, underground storage tanks, agricultural land use, residential land use, auto repair facilities, and waste generators. More specific and complete listings of potential sources of contamination are availabe. The respective Source Water Assessment Plans are available for review at each of the water producers. Contact information for our suppliers can be obtained by calling our office at (606)768-3457. For For information regarding the system served from the different sources of water, please contact our office. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

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).

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.

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.

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.

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 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 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 buisness hours.**

	Allowable Levels	Source	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	Violation	Likely Source of Turbidity
Turbidity (NTU) TT	No more than 1 NTU*	A=	0.16	100	No	Soil runoff
* Representative samples	Less than 0.3 NTU in	B=	0.275	100	No	
of filtered water	95% monthly samples	C=	0.16	100	No	

Regulated Contaminant Test Results

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Source	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	A=		to		No	Erosion of natural deposits
			B=	1.02	1.02 to 1.02	May-20		
			C=		to		No	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	A=	0.014	0.014 to 0.014	Apr-21	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
			B=	0.016	0.016 to 0.016	Mar-21	No	
			C=	0.014	0.014 to 0.014	Apr-21	No	
Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	D=	0.055 (90^{th} percentile)	0.002 to 0.116	Aug-20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	A=	0.68	0.68 to 0.68	Apr-21	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
			B=	0.84	0.84 to 0.84	Mar-21	No	
			C=	0.68	0.68 to 0.68	Apr-21	No	
Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0	D=	1 (90^{th} percentile)	0 to 1	Aug-20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nickel (ppm) (US EPA remanded MCL in February 1995.)	N/A	N/A	A=		to			
			B=	15.2	15.2 to 15.2	Mar-21	No	N/A
			C=		to			
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	A=		to			Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
			B=	0.207	0 to 0.207	May-21	No	
			C=		to			
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors								
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (report level=lowest avg. range of monthly ratios)	TT*	N/A	A=	1.10	1.00 to 2.06	2021	No	Naturally present in environment.
			B=	1.09	0.98 to 1.51	2021	No	
			C=	1.10	1.00 to 2.06	2021	No	
*Monthly ratio is the % TOC removal achieved to the % TOC removal required. Annual average of the monthly ratios must be 1.00 or greater for compliance.								
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	D=	1.59 (highest	0.80 to 1.90	N/A	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	D=	33 (high site average)	10 to 37 (range of system sites)	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	D=	60 (high site average)	14 to 65	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

		average	range of detection
Fluoride (added for dental health)	A=	0.7	0.67 to 0.77
	B=	0.8	0.58 to 1.08
	C=	0.7	0.67 to 0.77
Sodium (EPA guidance level= 20 mg/L	A=	5.2	5.19 to 5.19
	B=	8.1	8.08 to 8.08
	C=	5.2	5.19 to 5.19

Copies of the 2021 CCR Report are available at the following location:

Frenchburg Water and Sewer Office, 28 B Bible Camp Lane, Frenchburg, Ky 40322

FRENCHBURG WATER AND SEWER HAD NO VIOLATIONS FOR 2021.