

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 (270) 472-1320.



Fulton Water System 2022 Water Quality Report



Water System ID: KY0380149
Public Works Director: Steven Wiser
270-472-2434
CCR Contact: Steven Wiser
270-472-2434

Mailing address:
P.O. Box 1350
Fulton, KY 42041

Meeting location and time:
City Hall – 101 Nelson Tripp Place
Fulton, KY
Second & Fourth Monday each month at 6:00 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 Fulton Municipal Water System in the Purchase region withdraws groundwater from the Eocene sands of the Claiborne Group. The Claiborne Group is divided into four formations: the Cockfield, Cook Mountain, Sparta Sand, and Tallahatta. There are four wells in the City of Fulton, which are approximately 280 feet into the Sparta Sand Formation. The area surrounding the wells is primarily rural in nature. The contaminant source inventory yielded eight potential contaminant sources that exist within the deemed protection area, two of which had a susceptibility rating of high. These potential contaminant sources ranked high due to their potential to release contaminants and their proximity to the wellhead. The overall susceptibility of the aquifer is medium despite the fact there are high ranking potential contaminant sources. The reasoning for the overall medium ranking is the majority of the high ranking contaminant sources are closely monitored and the aquifer the City of Fulton withdraws water from is relatively well protected. There is also no significant history of water quality problems or violations. The complete Wellhead Protection Plan is available for review at the Fulton Municipal Water System office during normal business hours.

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 Fulton Municipal Water System

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	1.58	1.58 to 1.58	May-21	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.013	0.013 to 0.013	Aug-20	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.82	0.82 to 0.82	Aug-20	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	1.1	1.1 to 1.1	Oct-22	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors

Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.29 (highest average)	0.65 to 1.84	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	2 (high site average)	0 to 2 (range of individual sites)	2022	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	63 (high site average)	0 to 116 (range of individual sites)	2022	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Household Plumbing Contaminants

Copper [1022] (ppm) Round sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.493 (90 th percentile)	0.0237 to 0.501	Aug-20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
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	Average	Range of Detection
Fluoride (added for dental health)	0.9	0.23 to 1.11
Sodium (EPA guidance level = 20 mg/L)	10.7	10.7 to 10.7

Secondary contaminants do not have a direct impact on the health of consumers. 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	0.02	0.02 to 0.02	Aug-22
Chloride	250 mg/l	3.3	3.3 to 3.3	Aug-22
Color	15 color units	2	2 to 2	Aug-22
Copper	1.0 mg/l	0.004	0.004 to 0.004	Aug-22
Corrosivity	Noncorrosive	-2.56	-2.56 to -2.56	Aug-22
Fluoride	2.0 mg/l	0.92	0.92 to 0.92	Aug-22
pH	6.5 to 8.5	7	7 to 7	Aug-22
Sulfate	250 mg/l	0.6	0.6 to 0.6	Aug-22
Total Dissolved Solids	500 mg/l	71	71 to 71	Aug-22

Violations - 2023-9932312 and 2023-9932313

During our routine chlorine monitoring at the treatment plant on October 13, 2022, we noticed a significant drop in our chlorine readings. We discovered that the chlorinator was malfunctioning. Repair procedures were initiated immediately. A boil water advisory was issued and distribution system residual chlorine samples were collected. Chlorine levels remained above the required level in all parts of the distribution system with the exception of the east part of town. Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. This issue was resolved in approximately 24 hours.

Since the chlorine residual dropped below the required 0.2 milligrams per liter at the treatment plant and a portion of the distribution system, we received two violations. A public notice was distributed.

This report will not be mailed unless requested. Additional copies will be available at City Hall during normal business hours. Please call our office if you have any questions.

