

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) 527-3208.



North Marshall Water District 2022 Water Quality Report

Water System ID: KY0790319

Manager: Roger Colburn

270-527-3208

CCR Contact: Mike Penney

Mailing address:

96 Carroll Road

Benton, KY 42025

Meeting location and time:

Water District Office – 96 Carroll Road

Draffenville, KY

Third Tuesday each month at 9:00 AM

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.

North Marshall Water District operates two water treatment plants. Groundwater is pumped from a regional aquifer through seven wells. The raw groundwater requires very little treatment. The water is pH adjusted then a disinfectant is added to further protect public health. As part of our multi-barrier approach to safeguard the public we have developed a Wellhead Protection Plan to better understand potential impacts to water quality and to assign a susceptibility rating of potential contaminant sources. The susceptibility is based on several factors. The well depth and type of aquifer, the proximity of the contaminant sources to the well field, and the nature of the contaminant source. Overall, the susceptibility rating for our source is low. There are a few potential contaminant sources that could have a higher impact. Located within the wellhead protection areas are fuel storage tanks, a closed landfill, and an onsite sewage treatment plant. The greatest threat comes from roads that transect the protection zones where an accident could cause contaminants to be released and enter the aquifer. Activities and land use within the watershed can pose potential risks to your drinking water. Under certain circumstances, contaminants could be released that would pose challenges to water treatment or contaminate your drinking water. These activities, and how they are conducted, are of interest to the entire community because they potentially affect your health and the cost of treating your water. A copy of the complete Wellhead Protection Plan may be reviewed at the Water District 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 - Tatumsville Plant (A); Carter Brien Plant (B)

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Source	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	A= B=	0.7 0.9	0.7 to 0.7 0.9 to 0.9	2021	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	A= B=	0.68 0.24	0.68 to 0.68 0.24 to 0.24	2022	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4		0.91 (highest average)	0.45 to 1.38	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A		10 (average)	0 to 9 (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		0.390 (90 th percentile)	0.011 to 1.3	2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
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Fluoride (added for dental health)	Average		Range of Detection	
	A=	0.8	0.72	to 1.0
	B=	1.0	0.91	to 1.1



Violation 2022-872

Our water system failed to comply with a required testing procedure. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During February 2022, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

Trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids are disinfection byproducts that we are required to monitor at specific times during the year. We collected one set of samples during May 2022 but actually should have collected the set in February 2022. This resulted in a monitoring violation. All analysis results for these contaminants have been acceptable but one set of samples was collected on an incorrect date. We have been allowed to revise our monitoring schedule to avoid a similar situation in the future.

For more information, please contact Roger Colburn at 270-527-3208 or 96 Carroll Road, Benton, KY 42025.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Violations 2023-909 and 2023-910

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 1/1/2020 through 12/31/2022 we did not complete all monitoring by failing to report or correctly report testing results for SOCs. Therefore, we could not verify the quality of your drinking water to the primacy agency during that time.

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

SOCs, also known as synthetic organic chemicals, are tested by collecting one sample and testing that sample for all the regulated SOCs. SOCs are commonly used in herbicides and pesticides and in industrial and manufacturing processes.

Regulated SOCs include 2,4-D; 2,4,5-TP (Silvex); Alachlor; Atrazine; Benzo(a)pyrene(PAH); Carbofuran; Chlordane; Dalapon; Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate; Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate; Dibromochloropropane; Dinoseb; Diquat; Dioxin; Endothall; Endrin; Ethylene dibromide; Glyphosate; Heptachlor; Heptachlor epoxide; Hexachlorobenzene; Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene; Lindane; Methoxychlor; Oxamyl; PCB's; Pentachlorophenol; Picloram; Simazine; Toxaphene.

We were required to collect SOC samples at both water treatment plants twice during the same calendar year during 2020, 2021, or 2022. We collected one set of samples at both plants in August 2021 and another set at both plants in September 2022. Even though there were no detects for any of the chemicals we received a violation for not collecting all of the samples during the same calendar year. We are making adjustments to our sampling schedule to prevent similar situations in the future.

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