Frenchburg Water and Sewer
Water Quality Report 2024

For previous reports include year.
Example: tapwaterinfo.com/2023/frenchburg

Water System ID: KY0830148 Manager: Joshua Setters 606-768-3457	CCR Contact: Joshua Setters 606-768-3457	Mailing Address: PO Box 113 Frenchburg, KY 40322	Meeting location and time: Frenchburg Community Center First Thursday each month at 6:30pm

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 sources and the water system.

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). 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 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).

Source Information:
Frenchburg Water purchases water from two surface water sources. Our primary water source which serves our entire system during normal operation is from Cave Run Regional Water Commission, whose raw surface water source is the Licking River. We also purchase from Bath County Water District who purchases from Morehead Utility Board, whose source is also the Licking River. This source is used only when we are unable to buy enough water from our primary source, Cave Run, due to an emergency. Each of these suppliers has conducted an analysis of susceptibility to contamination and the overall susceptibility is moderate. Areas of high concern include transportation 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 available via each systems' Source Water Assessment Plan. These plans are available for review at each of the water plants listed above. Contact information for these suppliers can be obtained by calling our office at 606-768-3457. For information regarding the system served from the different suppliers, please contact our office. We want our valued customers to be informed about their utility!

Information About Lead:
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 water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact your local water system. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

We are required to annually provide information about the health risks from lead in drinking water to schools and child care facilities. All elementary schools, secondary schools, and child care facilities are eligible to be sampled for lead by our water system. Contact our office for scheduling or to learn results of previous sampling.

Service Line Inventory Information:
To address lead in drinking water, EPA requires that all community water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials. We have completed a service line inventory (SLI) and it is available for review at our office.

Lead Sample Results Availability Information:
We are required to periodically sample water from customer taps to determine lead and copper levels. EPA sets the lead action level at 0.015 mg/L (15 ppb). For a water system to be in compliance, at least 90% of tap water samples must have lead levels below this limit. This report contains the 90th percentile and range of our most recent sampling. The individual results for each location sampled can be reviewed at our office.

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.

Spanish (Español) Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We are only required to test for some contaminants periodically, so the results listed in this report may not be from the previous year. Only detected contaminants are included in this report. For a list of all contaminants we test for please contact us. Copies of this report are available upon request by contacting our office.

Regulated Contaminant Test Results — Frenchburg Water and Sewer

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.21 (highest average)	0.6 to 1.7	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	64 (high site average)	36 to 94 (range of individual sites)	2024	YES	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	59 (high site average)	31.1 to 71.6 (range of individual sites)	2024	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Household Plumbing Contaminants							
Copper (ppm) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.077 (90^{th} percentile)	0 to 0.115	Aug-23	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0	0 (90^{th} percentile)	0 to 2	Aug-23	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Violations 2024-9524908; 2024-9524909
Haloacetic acids averaged at one of our system's locations for:
1/1/2024 through 3/31/2024 was 0.061 mg/L
4/1/2024 through 6/30/2024 was 0.064 mg/L

HAA(ppb) Individual Site	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Violation
SM2	58.25	64.00	49.75	58.50	**Yes**
SM3	61.00	63.00	41.50	42.00	**Yes**

Testing results showed that our system exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for haloacetic acids. The standard for haloacetic acids is 0.060 mg/L. It is determined by averaging all samples at each sampling location for the last 12 months.

We are working with our supplier to minimize the formation of trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids while ensuring we maintain an adequate level of disinfectant. We have taken additional steps to increase flushing of water lines to determine if our efforts have been effective. We are also monitoring water storage tank levels and water flow patterns within the distribution system. Public notices were issued for each quarter we were out of compliance. We have since returned to compliance.

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Regulated Contaminant Test Results	Cave Run Regional Water Commission						
Contaminant [code] (units)	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Report Level**	**Range of Detection**	**Date of Sample**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.76	0.76 to 0.76	Jun-24	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	0.11	0.11 to 0.11	Nov-24	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors							
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio)	TT*	N/A	1.18 (lowest average)	1.00 to 1.85 (monthly ratios)	2024	No	Naturally present in environment.
*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 * Representative samples	**Allowable Levels**		**Highest Single Measurement**	**Lowest Monthly %**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Turbidity**	
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		0.09	100	No	Soil runoff	

Regulated Contaminant Test Results	Morehead Utility Plant Board						
Contaminant [code] (units)	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Report Level**	**Range of Detection**	**Date of Sample**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Radioactive Contaminants							
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	1.02	1.02 to 1.02	May-20	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.023	0.023 to 0.023	Mar-24	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.59	0.59 to 0.59	Mar-24	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	0.236	0 to 0.236	May-24	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors							
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio)	TT*	N/A	1.12 (lowest average)	1.00 to 1.45 (monthly ratios)	2024	No	Naturally present in environment.
*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 * Representative samples	**Allowable Levels**		**Highest Single Measurement**	**Lowest Monthly %**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Turbidity**	
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		0.204	100	No	Soil runoff	

Your drinking water from Frenchburg and MUPB has been sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those for which 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. None of the contaminants were detected at the time of testing.