

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.



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

Water System ID: KY0870147

Manager: Billy Ray Fawns

859-498-4809

CCR Contact: Billy Ray Fawns

859-498-4809

brfawns@gmail.com

Mailing address:

P.O. Box 781

Mt. Sterling, KY 40353

Meeting location and time:

2010 Maysville Road First

Monday at 7:00 PM

Source Information:

Judy Water Association purchases treated surface water from Kentucky American Water Company (KAWC) and Mt. Sterling Water & Sewer Commission (MSWSC).

The source for KAWC is the Kentucky River and the source for MSWSC is Slate Creek and Greenbrier Reservoir. Specific service area information is available by contacting our office.

An analysis of the susceptibility to contamination of these sources indicates that the susceptibility is rated as high. The potential contaminants of greatest concern include several major road ways and bridges, numerous car repair facilities and salvage yards in the area, and superfund sites. Also of concern are the presence of underground storage tanks, Tier II chemical use, waste generators or transporters, and KPDES permitted wastewater treatment facilities within the source water protection area. The sources are vulnerable to contamination from agricultural run-off which can typically include pesticides, nutrients and silt from croplands and potential pathogens from pasture lands.

Urban storm water runoff is a concern due to paved areas, nutrients, and pesticides lawn care. The complete Source Water Assessment and Protection Plans are available for review at the respective water company offices.

All Judy customers are served water produced by Mt. Sterling with the exception of the following customers who receive water treated by Kentucky American: Escondida Road, Winchester Road, Stoney Point Road, College Road, Harrods Creek Road, Cane Ridge Road (West of Little Rock), Steele Road, Glenn Road, Tarr Road, Blacks Cross Road, and Jackstown Road (West of Blacks Cross Road). If you have questions regarding which water provider serves your home, please contact our office.

Message from the EPA:

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).

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.

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.

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 will not be mailed out, but are available in our office.

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.

Regulated Contaminant Test Results								Mt. Sterling Water and Sewer							
Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection		Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination							
Inorganic Contaminants															
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.019	0.019	to 0.019	Feb-24	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits							
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.9	0.9	to 0.9	Feb-24	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth							
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	0.508	0.508	to 0.508	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	1.29 (lowest average)	0.82	to 1.94 (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		0.28	100	No	Soil runoff									

Regulated Contaminant Test Results								Judy Water Association							
Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection		Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination							
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors															
Chloramines (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.42 (highest average)	1.4	to 2.2	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes.							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.42 (highest average)	0.6	to 1.9	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes.							
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	44 (high site average)	20	to 58 (range of individual sites)	2024	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection							
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	52 (high site average)	25.1	to 76.2 (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	0.155 (90 th percentile)	0	to 0.2	Jul-23	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems							
Lead (ppb) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 1	AL = 15	0	12 (90 th percentile)	0	to 24	Jul-23	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems							

Regulated Contaminant Test Results								Kentucky American Water - River Station II Treatment Plant							
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	0.67	0.67	to 0.67	2024	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth							
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	0.52	0.52	to 0.52	2024	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	1.75 (lowest average)	1.40	to 2.30 (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		0.14	100	No	Soil runoff									

Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR 5)	average	range (ppb)		date
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	0.925	0	to 3.7	2023
1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	4.3	0	to 11.1	2023
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2.375	0	to 5.2	2023

Your drinking water 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. The contaminants in the table above were detected in the water from Kentucky American Water during testing. Water from Mt. Sterling Water was also tested but no contaminants were detected at that time.

