

Lewisburg Water Works

Water Quality Report

2024

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

Water System ID: KY0710247 Manager: Zachary Dye
CCR Contact: Zachary Dye Phone: 270-725-6909
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 239 Lewisburg, KY 42256
Meeting Location and Time: City Hall – 549 S Main St. - Second Mondays at 6:00 PM

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:

Lewisburg Water Works purchases water from Logan/Todd Regional Water Commission (LTRWC) located in Guthrie, KY. LTRWC treats surface water from the Cumberland River with a raw water intake located in Clarksville, TN. A small portion of downtown Clarksville is located near the intake, thereby potentially contributing urban runoff of sediment, oil and grease, road salt, fertilizers, pesticides, nutrients, toxics, and other contaminants. Transportation corridors pose a significant threat to water quality due to the risk of accidents releasing substances into the river. A state primary road – TN 13 – crosses the Cumberland River, as do the Cunningham Bridge and the L&N Railroad bridge. For more information regarding the LTRWC source water protection area and plan, contact LTRWC at 270-483-6990 or contact the central office of the TN Division of Water Supply. For information about contaminant sources further upstream, see Clarksville (TN) Water System's Source Water Assessment.

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>.

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.

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, ($\mu\text{g/L}$). 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 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.

Copies of this report are available upon request by contacting our office during business hours.

Regulated Contaminant Test Results - Logan/Todd Regional Water Commission							
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	1.52	1.52 to 1.52	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.0198	0.0198 to 0.0198	2024	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.728	0.728 to 0.728	2024	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	0.419	0.419 to 0.419	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	1.82 (lowest average)	1.58 to 1.95 (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 Lewisburg Water Works							
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	1.74 (highest average)	1.19 to 2.113	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	45 (high site average)	28.1 to 52.1 (range of individual sites)	2024	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	89 (high site average)	42.4 to 124.9 (range of individual sites)	2024	YES	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Household Plumbing Contaminants							
Copper (ppm) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.081 (90 th percentile)	0.004 to 0.258	Aug-24	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Violations –

2024-9950431	4/1/2024 – 6/30/2024	THM	0.082
2025-9950433	7/1/2024 – 9/30/2024	THM	0.081
2025-9950437	10/1/2024 – 12/31/2024	THM	0.086

Testing results during 2024 showed that our system exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for trihalomethanes. The standard for trihalomethanes is 0.080 mg/L. It is determined by averaging all samples collected by our system for the previous 12 months. We are monitoring water storage tank levels and water flow patterns within the distribution system. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Public notices were distributed for these violations.

Violation – 2024-9950432

We received a violation because the Water Quality Report (CCR) for 2023 was not distributed correctly and certification to the Division of Water was not submitted. The 2023 CCR can be viewed at tapwaterinfo.com/2023/lewisburg and the entire report is included in this current CCR.

Violation – 2025-9950434

Our water system violated a drinking water requirement. As our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation.

We were required to develop and make publicly available an initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024. Establishing an inventory of service line materials and identifying the location of lead and galvanized requiring replacement (GRR) service lines is a key step in getting them replaced and protecting public health. We failed to meet the requirements of the initial service line inventory because we did not submit the inventory to the Kentucky Division of Water until 11/5/2024. We have communicated with the Kentucky Division of Water and this issue has been resolved.

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

For more information, please contact Zachary Dye at 270-725-6909 or P.O. Box 239, Lewisburg, KY 42256.

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.

Violation – 2025-9950435

We received a violation because we did not submit certification that lead and copper analytical results for samples collected at designated residences were distributed. We were required to notify each location of the results of samples at their specific location. The letters were distributed at the correct time but certification of the distribution was not submitted. All submittal requirements have been completed and we are taking steps to assure that future submittals be done correctly.

Violation – 2025-9950436

We received a violation because the public notice certification documents submitted to the Division of Water was for a 4th quarter disinfection byproducts (DBP) exceedance instead of the 3rd quarter TTHM exceedance for violation #2025-9950433. We had consecutive quarterly exceedances and public notices and when the documents were compiled to submit to the Division of Water we inadvertently sent the wrong documents. The correct documents have since been submitted.

2023 CCR

The entire CCR for 2023 can be viewed at tapwaterinfo.com/2023/lewisburg and is attached on the following pages.

Lewisburg Water Works

Water Quality Report 2023

Water System ID: KY0710247
Manager: Mike Saye
270-725-6909

CCR Contact: Mike Saye
270-725-6909

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 239
Lewisburg, KY 42256

Meeting location and time:
City Hall – 549 S Main St.
Second Mondays at 6:00 PM

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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.

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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 - Logan/Todd Regional Water Commission							
Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.0239	0.0239 to 0.0239	2023	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.804	0.804 to 0.804	2023	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	0.321	0.321 to 0.321	2023	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	1.79 (lowest average)	1.67 to 1.85 (monthly ratios)	2023	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		0.077	100	No	Soil runoff	

Regulated Contaminant Test Results Lewisburg Water Works							
Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.55 (highest average)	0.71 to 2.07	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	45 (high site average)	28.4 to 55 (range of individual sites)	2023	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	83 (high site average)	46.1 to 128.8 (range of individual sites)	2023	YES	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Household Plumbing Contaminants							
Copper [1022] (ppm) Round sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.102 (90 th percentile)	0.003 to 0.172	Jul-21	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Violation - 2024-9950430

Testing results from 10/01/2023 through 12/31/2023 show that our system exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for trihalomethanes. The standard for trihalomethanes is 0.080 mg/L. It is determined by averaging all samples collected by our system for the previous 12 months. The level of trihalomethanes averaged at our system was 0.083 mg/L. We are also monitoring water storage tank levels and water flow patterns within the distribution system. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Public notice was distributed for this violation.