GALLATIN COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
ANNUAL DRINKING WATER REPORT

Water System ID: KY0390130 **Superintendent: Willie Harmeling** **859-643-5200**	**CCR Contact: Willie Harmeling** **859-643-5200** **willie@gallatinwater.com**	**Mailing Address:** **4500 Ky. Hwy. 455** **Sparta, Ky. 41086**	**Meeting Location and Time:** **Water District Office – 4500 Ky. Hwy. 455** **Second Thursday at 8:30 a.m.**

Is My Water Safe? There are federal and State Laws that require us to monitor your drinking water for contaminants. The table enclosed within this report reflects the results of our monitoring for the period beginning January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023. We conducted more than 500 tests for over 100 drinking water contaminants; only those contaminants that were detected are included in the Water Quality Data Table. For a complete listing of the different tests that were actually conducted you may contact the Water District Office.

Do I need to Take Precautions? 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 the advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. EPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800)-426-4791).

Where Does My Water Come From? Your water supply comes from two different groundwater sources. We purchase about 4% of our water pretreated from the City of Warsaw. The other 96% is produced and treated by us. Both sources of water are from wells that draw water from an underground aquifer.

Source Water Assessment- The source of raw water for the Gallatin County Water District is the Ohio River Alluvium in Gallatin County. An analysis of the overall susceptibility of contaminants of the Gallatin County Water District's water supply indicated that the susceptibility is moderate. There are a total of 35 potential contaminants within the wellhead protection area with the following susceptibility rankings; 7-high, 28-medium and 0-low. Sources of high potential impact include septic systems and highway 35. This is a summary of the susceptibility analysis. The complete Source Water Assessment and Susceptibility Analysis Report are available at the Northern Kentucky Area Development District or the Division of Water. The final source water assessment is contained in the Gallatin County Water Supply Plan. Copies of the plan are available from our office, The County Judge's Office, the Gallatin County Public Library and the City of Warsaw. The plan indicates that the sources of water are susceptible to some contaminants caused by agricultural activities in the area.

Why Are There Contaminants In My Drinking Water? 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects may be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be presents in source water include***; Microbial Contaminants***, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. ***Inorganic Contaminants***, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining or farming. ***Pesticides and herbicides***, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses. ***Organic Chemical Contaminants***, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial process and petroleum productions, and may also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems. ***Radioactive Contaminants***, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottle water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Nitrates – Nitrates [measured as Nitrogen]. Nitrates in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm are a health risk to infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agriculture activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your healthcare provider.

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. Gallatin County Water District 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 Gallatin County Water District at 859-643-5200. 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*.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE - 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.

Data Table Definitions

Some or all of these definitions may be found in this report:

MGLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal- Level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health, MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level – the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level – 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.
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal- The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expectant risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminant.
AL: Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Ppm: Parts Per Million – or milligrams per liter, (mg/l). One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
Ppb: Parts Per Billion – or micrograms per liter, (ug/l). One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.
pCi/L: Picocuries per liter – a measure of the radioactivity in water
N/A: Not Applicable – does not apply
TT: Treatment Technique – Required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

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.

WATER THAT WE PRODUCE

Regulated Contaminant Test Results – Treatment Plant A

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range Of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.031	0.031 to 0.031	03/03/20	No	drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	1	1 to 1	02/22/19	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	30	0	1	0 to 1	02/22/19	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.73	0.73 to 1.18	02/13/23	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	1.25	0.56 to 6.55	5/30/23	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminant Test Results – Treatment Plant B

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range Of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.031	0.031 to 0.031	03/03/20	No	drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	1	1 to 1	02/13/18	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	30	0	1	0 to 1	02/13/18	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.89	0.74 to 0.91	09/18/23	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	4.39	0.01 to 4.39	01/10/23	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminant Test Results – Distribution System

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range Of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL= 1.3	1.3	0.164 (90th percentile)	0.003 to 0.273	08/16/23	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.41 (highest level)	0.78 to 1.41	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 0	AL= 15	0	3 (90th percentile)	0 to 3	08/16/23	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids] (Annual Sample)	60	N/A	2.6 (high site)	2 to 2.6 (range of individual sites)	08/02/23	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes] (Annual Sample)	80	N/A	16.2 (high site)	1.5 to 16.2 (range of individual sites)	08/02/23	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

WATER THAT WE PURCHASE – WARSAW WATER & SEWER

Regulated Contaminant Test Results

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range Of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Uranium (ug/L)	30	0	0.369	0.369 to 0.369	Dec-19	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.055	0.055 to .0555	Sep-22	No	drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	**4**	**4**	**3.51**	**3.51 to 3.51**	**Sep-22**	**No**	**Water additive which promotes strong teeth**
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	**10**	**10**	**6.91**	**0.58 to 6.91**	**Mar-23**	**No**	**Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits**
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors							
Chlorine (ppm)	**MRDL = 4**	**MRDLG = 4**	**1.11 (Highest average)**	**0.69 to 1.36**	**2023**	**No**	**Water additive used to control microbes.**
TTHM (ppb) (stage2) {total trihalomethanes} (Annual Sample)	**80**	**N/A**	**2 (High site)**	**2 to 2 (Range of individual sites)**	**2023**	**NO**	**Byproduct of drinking water disinfection**
Household Plumbing Contaminants							
Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	**AL= 1.3**	**1.3**	**0.145 (90th percentile)**	**0.012 to 0.148**	**Aug-22**	**No**	**Corrosion of household plumbing systems**
Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 0	**AL= 15**	**0**	**3 (90th percentile)**	**0 to 7**	**Aug-22**	**No**	**Corrosion of household plumbing systems**

Secondary Contaminants	Maximum allowable Level	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample
Aluminum	0.05 to 0.2mg/l	0.007	0.007 to 0.007	Dec-23
Chloride	250 mg/l	26.9	26.9 to 26.9	Dec-23
Copper	1.0mg/l	0.005	0.005 to 0.005	Dec-23
Corrosivity	Noncorrosive	-0.2	-0.2 to -0.2	Dec-23
Fluoride	2.0 mg/l	0.65	0.65 to 0.65	Dec-23
Odor	3 threshold odor number	1	1 to 1	Dec-23
pH	6.5 to 8.5	6.79	6.79 to 6.79	Dec-23
Sulfate	250 mg/l	37.2	37.2 to 37.2	Dec-23
Total Dissolved Solids	500 mg/l	494	494 to 494	Dec-23

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.

This report will not be mailed. If you would like a copy mailed to you, please contact the office.

THIS CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT WAS PREPARED BY
GALLATIN COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS OR CONCERNS ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER PLEASE CONTACT WILLIE HARMELING, SUPERINTENDENT
859-643-5200

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