

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, (ug/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.

- **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.

GCWD BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A five-member Board of Commissioners appointed by the County Judge Executive to serve four year terms, directs the business of the Water District. If you have questions or comments for the Commissioners, they would be glad to hear from you. You are also invited to attend the regular board meetings conducted on the fourth Monday of each month at 10:00 am (CST) at 21 Shull White Rd, Leitchfield, KY 42754.

NANCY CAIN - Chairman

3580 Millerstown Rd
Clarkson, KY 42726
(270) 242-7802

KENNETH SHARP - Vice Chair

2438 Wax Rd
Clarkson, KY 42726
(270) 242-9318

KEITH BROOKS - Commissioner

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(270) 868-0168

MIKE KIPPER - Secretary

347 Freedom School Rd
Leitchfield, KY 42754
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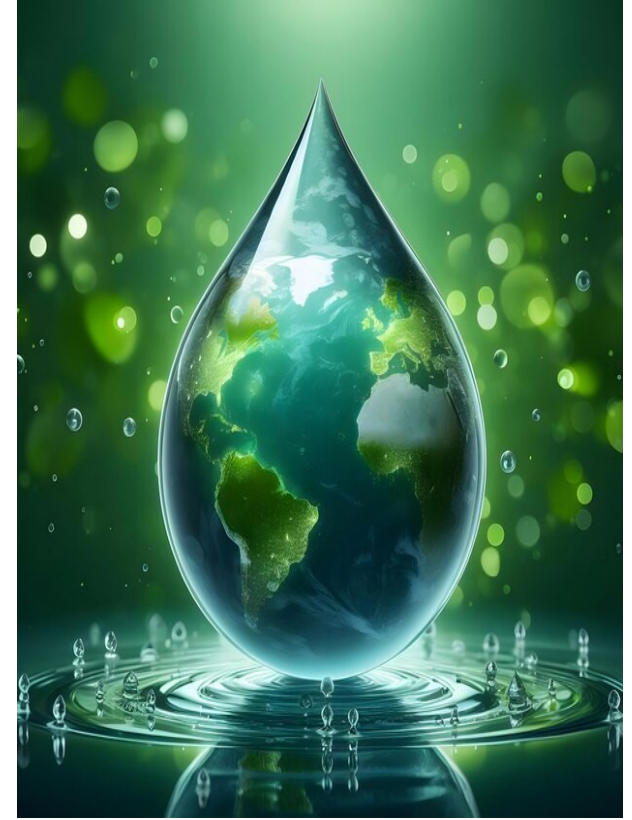
CRAIG CONSTANT - Treasurer

230 Tanmar Rd
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(270) 200-0090

Jeremy Woosley

Water District Manager
(270) 259-2917

Grayson County Water District 2025 Water Quality Report



21 Shull White Rd
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www.graysonwater.com
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PWSID: KY0430616

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Grayson County Water District

Our water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. *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 5/1/2024 – 5/31/2024 we were running a trial of Chlorine Dioxide and we exceeded the maximum level (1.0 ppm) for Chlorite on 5/26/2024 with a reading of 1.06 ppm. We did not collect the required Distribution Samples for Chlorite for such an exceedance and, therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.*

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample for **Chlorite** and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples **5/27/2024** taken.

CONTAMINANT	REQUIRED SAMPLING FREQUENCY	NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN	WHEN SAMPLES SHOULD HAVE BEEN TAKEN	WHEN SAMPLES WERE TAKEN
Chlorite	3 Distribution Samples	0	The day following the exceedance	Sample were not taken

WHAT IS BEING DONE?

Reviewed sampling requirements, maximum levels of Chlorine Dioxide/Chlorite, and steps take if there is an exceedance of the maximum levels with all operators. All Chlorite readings prior to and subsequent of the exceedance on 5/26/2024 for Chlorite were below the maximum level. For more information, please contact **James Hale** at **270-879-8632** or **21 Shull White Rd, Leitchfield, KY 42754**.

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.

This notice is being sent to you by **Grayson County Water District**. KY Water System ID#: **KY0430616**

The data in this table represents water purchased in 2024 from **System A: Leitchfield Municipal Utilities** and water produced in 2024 by **System B: Grayson County Water District**

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.

Regulated Contaminants

These substances are regulated by the EPA. That means we test for them and they cannot be above a certain level, referred to as the MCL (maximum contaminant level). For additional information on these contaminants, please visit the Environmental Protection Agency's web page at www.epa.gov.

Other Constituents

	Allowable Levels	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	Violation Y/N	Likely Source
Turbidity (NTU) TT	Never more than 1 NTU Less than 0.3 NTU 95% of samples each month.	A: 0.10 NTU B: 0.26 NTU	100% 100%	NO NO	Soil runoff

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range	Date of Sample	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors							
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio.*	TT*	N/A	(lowest annual average) A=1.82 B=1.86	(monthly ratios) A=0.88 - 3.01 B=1.52 - 2.49	2024 2024	NO NO	Naturally present in environment.
*Monthly ratio is the % TOC removal achieved to the % TOC removal required. Annual average of the monthly ratios must be 1.00 or greater for compliance.							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL: 4	MRDLG: 4	(annual average) A=0.85 B=0.95	A=0.20- 1.15 B=0.30- 2.02	2024 2024	NO NO	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorite (ppm)	1	0.8	(average) B=0.57	B=0.02- 0.75	2024	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	MRDL: 800	MRDLG: 800	B = 410	B = 0 - 410	2024	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA or Haloacetic acids (ppb) [individual sites]	MCL: 60	MCLG: N/A	(high site average) A=32 B=34	A=28 - 32 B=11 - 58	2024 2024	NO NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM or Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [individual sites]	MCL: 80	MCLG: N/A	(high site average) A=44 B=53	A=22.2 - 43.3 B=20 - 72	2024 2024	NO NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

2,4 D (ppb)	70	70	B=BDL	B=BDL - 0.71	2024	NO	Runoff from herbicide used on rowcrops
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Inorganic Contaminants

Barium (ppm)	2	2	A=0.030 B=0.032	A=0.030 B=0.032	April 2024 June 2024	NO NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	A=0.71 B=0.65	A=0.71 B=0.65	April 2024 June-2024	NO NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	B=0.363	B=0.363 - 0.363	June-2024	NO	

Lead & Copper

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th percentile results	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb) 0 sites exceeded action level	AL = 15	0	A=0.0 B=0.0	A=0.0 - 0.003 B=0.0- 3.00	June 2022 July 2024	NO NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 0 sites exceeded action level	AL = 1.3	1.3	A=0.121 B=0.136	A=0.005 - 0.212 B=0.003 - 0.390	June 2022 July 2024	NO NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Sodium and Dental Health Fluoride

	Average	Range (ppb)
Fluoride (added for dental health)	B=0.80	B=0.68- 0.97
Sodium (EPA guidance level = 20mg/L)	B=7.5	B=6.03 - 9.06

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 or on-line at graysonwater.com/SLI.

Source Water

Results of a Source Water Assessment show that activities and land uses upstream of the Grayson Co. Water Districts water source can pose potential risks to your drinking water. Under certain conditions, contaminants could be released that could get into your drinking water. These activities are of interest to the entire community because they potentially affect your health and the cost of treating your water. Activities upstream of your water supply intake are of special concern because they provide little response time to the water system operators. The Grayson County Water District treats water from Rough River Lake which is a surface water source and purchases a portion of its water from Leitchfield Utilities which also draws from Rough River Lake. Areas of high concern consist of Row Crops. These high areas of concern themselves do not represent a danger to the environment. It is the potential for run-off of herbicides, pesticides, and other chemicals accidentally spilling into the water source from these sites that gives them the Susceptibility Ranking of High. The overall Susceptibility Ranking for this water source is Moderate. This complete report is available at the Grayson County Water Treatment Plant, 517 Waterside Dr, Falls of Rough, KY 40119. 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 Hot line (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) 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 storm water runoff, wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming). Pesticides and herbicides, (storm water 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, storm water 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. You may contact James Hale at (270) 879-8632 for more information about this Consumer Confidence Report or the Source Water Assessment.

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).

Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR5)

Your drinking water has been sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that 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.

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. Grayson 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 Grayson County Water District at (270) 259-2917. 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>.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Pida que alguien traducir para usted, o hablar con alguien que lo entiende.