

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

WATER SYSTEM: Christian County Water District KY PWSID: KY 0240521

CONTACT NAME: Heath Howell PHONE NUMBER: (270) 886-3696 EMAIL: HeathH@ccwd.net

PUBLIC MEETING LOCATION: 1940 Dawson Springs Rd, Hopkinsville Ky 42240 DATE & TIME: 2nd Thursday each month at 6:00pm

We test our drinking water as required by the state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of monitoring from January 2025 to December 2025. Christian County Water District is only required to test for some contaminants periodically, so the results listed in this CCR 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.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

SOURCE(S) OF WATER: Hopkinsville Water Environment Authority, Barkley Lake Water District, Todd County Water District

TYPE OF WATER SOURCE: SURFACE WATER

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT/WELLHEAD PROTECTION PROGRAM INFORMATION: on page 3

WATER QUALITY TABLES

Table of Lead and Copper Detections

| Contaminant (units) [Sample Year] | Action Level (AL) | MCLG | # of Individual Taps over AL | 90% of taps tested were less than | Range of Samples | In Compliance? | Typical Source of Contamination |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|--|
| Lead (ppb) [2024] | 15 ppb | 0 ppb | 0 | 2 | 0-9 | Yes | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| | 0 out of 30 taps were found to have levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb | | | | | | |
| Copper (ppm) [2024] | 1.3 ppm | 1.3 ppm | 0 | .074 | 0-0.229 | yes | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| | 0 out of 30 taps were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm | | | | | | |

Important 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. Christian 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 CCWD, office@ccwd.net. 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>.

Christian County Water District has completed an initial inventory of all the service lines served by our water system. The results can be accessed by a physical copy in our office located at 1940 Dawson Springs Rd Hopkinsville Ky 42240.

Table of Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors

| Contaminant (units) | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT*, or MRDL | Level Detected | Range | In Compliance? | Sample Year | Typical Source |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|--|
| Chlorine (ppm) | =4 | 4= | 1.82 (highest average) | .32-2.20 | Yes | 2025 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| HAA (ppb) [Haloacetic acids] | N/A | 60 | 37 (high site average) | 15-47 | Yes | 2025 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM (ppb) [total trihalomethanes] | N/A | 80 | 50 (high site average) | 17-57 | Yes | 2025 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

*Monthly ratio is the % TOC removal achieved to the % TOC removal required. Annual average must be 1.00 or greater for compliance.

*Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Sampling

Your drinking water has been sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that EPA has not yet established drinking water standards, or limits to the amount of contaminant deemed safe for drinking water. The purpose of UCMR is to establish the presence of contaminants and determine if/when they will need to be removed from your drinking water.

IF YOUR SYSTEM SAMPLES FOR UCMR, THE RESULTS NEED TO BE REPORTED IN A SEPARATE TABLE.

| CONTAMINANT (UNITS) | SAMPLE YEAR | AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED | RANGE OF DETECTED LEVELS |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| PERFLUOROCTANESULFONIC ACID (PFOS) | 2024 | 0.000325 | 0-0.0013 |
| PERFLUOROHEXANOIC ACID (PFHxA) | 2024 | 0.00030 | 0-0.0012 |
| PERFLUOROBUTANESULFONIC ACID (PFBS) | 2024 | 0.000275 | 0-0.0011 |
| PERFLUOROBUTANOIC ACID (PFBA) | 2024 | 0.00040 | 0-0.0016 |
| PERFLUOROBUTANOIC ACID (PFBA) | 2024 | 0.000575 | 0-0.0023 |

Hopkinsville Water Environment Authority Source Water Assessment:

The final source water assessment with a summary of our system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination has been completed. A summary of this assessment for HWEA (PWSID #KY0240201) (WW0251) is as follows:

An analysis of HWEA's water supply indicates that there are fifty-three potential contaminant sites with the possibility of contaminating the water supply located within the watershed. Sources of high potential impact include underground and above ground storage tank facilities, hazardous materials transfer and storage, and landfills, all of which share the possibility of leakage, spill, or leaching of unwanted contaminants. Sources of moderate to low potential impact include those from agricultural operations, an inactive rock quarry, and failing septic systems. The complete Susceptibility Analysis Report is available at the HWEA's main office located at 401 E. 9th Street, Hopkinsville. For more information, please call (270) 887-1680.

Although these potential contaminant sources are within the HWEA watershed, the Moss Water Treatment Plant can treat the drinking water for its customers in accordance with all EPA Standards.

If you suspect anyone discharging a contaminant in an unsafe manner, please call HWEA at (270) 887-1680 or the Division of Water at (270) 824-7532.

Barkley Lake Water District Source Water Assessment:

Source Information: The source of your drinking water is Lake Barkley, which is a surface water source. An analysis of Barkley Lake Regional Water District's water supply, indicates there are six types of potential contaminate sites with the possibility of contaminating the water supply located within the watershed are underground storage tanks, and rock quarries. Other areas of concern are the water treatment plant of the district, roads, bridges, and highways that pose a risk of the possibility of hazardous materials entering the water supply from traffic accidents, spills, and illegal dumping. In addition to households which are connected to the public waste system present a source of contamination due to the possibility of failing septic systems. Farms located within the watershed present the possibility of siltation, pathogens, pesticides, and fertilizer entering the water supply. The completer plan is available at the Barkley Lake Regional Water district billing office at 1420 Canton Road, Cadiz, Ky. 42211.

Todd County Water District/Logan-Todd Regional Water Commission Source Water Assessment:

The Todd County Water District purchases all of its water from the Logan Todd Regional Water Commission (LTRWC). LTRWC produces treated water at the George W. Arnold Treatment Plant. The raw water intake is surface water located in the main channel of the Cumberland River, in Clarksville, Montgomery County, Tennessee. The protection area taken into consideration is from the LTRWC intake point to the Clarksville Water System intake upstream. Urban nonpoint source runoff may contribute contamination to the water supply by delivering sediment, oil and grease, road salt, fertilizer, pesticides, nutrients, and other contaminants to the Cumberland River. Transportation corridors pose a significant threat to water quality. Transportation accidents can release substances into the water supplies, threatening water quality. Tractor-trailers, Barges, rail cars and pipelines all have the potential for adverse impact to our water supply. A state primary road-TN 13- crosses the Cumberland River, as do the Cunningham Bridge and the L&N Railroad Bridge. Water sources have been rated as reasonably susceptible (high), moderately susceptible (moderate) or slightly susceptible (low) based on geologic factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. The water source for

LTRWC is rated as reasonably susceptible to potential contamination. For more information regarding the LTRWC source water protection area and plan, contact LTRWC located at 248 Tower Street in Guthrie, Kentucky.

Important Information about Your Drinking Water

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 can 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, 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 discharges, 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 processes and petroleum production, and can 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 bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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).

Definitions & Acronyms

| | |
|---|--|
| Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): <i>(required definition)</i> | 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): <i>(required definition)</i> | 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 contamination. |
| Treatment Technique (TT): | A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| Action Level (AL): | The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| Variations and Exemptions: | State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| Level 1 Assessment: | A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. |
| Level 2 Assessment: | A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions. |

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for Christian County Water District

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants 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 Christian County Water District at (270) 886-3696 or office@ccwd.net. This notice is being sent to you by Christian County Water District. KY Water System ID#: KY #0240521

2025 Water Quality Data

The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with administrative regulations in 401 KAR Chapter 8. As authorized and approved by the 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.

| | Allowable Levels | Highest Single Level | Lowest Monthly % | Violation | Likely Source |
|---|--|----------------------|------------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Turbidity (NTU) TT * Representative samples | No more than 1 NTU* Less than 0.3 NTU 95% of samples each month. (Population >10,000) | 0.10 | 100% | No | Soil runoff |
| Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration. | | | | | |

Regulated Contaminant Test Results

| Contaminant [code] (units) | MCL | MCLG | Report Level Found | Range | Date of Sample | Violation Yes/No | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---------------------------------|-----|------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|--|
| Microbial Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| E. coli Bacteria | 0% | 0 | 0% | N/A | N/A | No | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Combined Radium (pCi/L) | 5 | 0 | 0.7 | 0.7 - 0.7 | February 2023 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Barium [1010] (ppm) | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.047 | 0.047 - 0.047 | January 2025 | No | Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride [1025] (ppm) | 4.0 | 4.0 | 0.7 | 0.71 - 0.71 | January 2025 | No | Water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Nitrate [1040] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 2.77 | 0.279 - 2.77 | January 2025 | No | Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are set at very stringent levels. 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.

| Contaminant [code] (units) | MCL | MCLG | Report Level | Range | Date of Sample | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|----------|-----------|------------------------|--|----------------|-----------|---|
| Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors | | | | | | | |
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio*) | TT | N/A | 1.96 (lowest average) | 1.11 - 2.96 (monthly ratios [†]) | 2025 | No | Naturally present in environment |
| *Monthly ratio is the % TOC removal achieved to the % TOC removal required. Lowest annual average of the monthly ratios must be 1.00 or greater to meet the treatment technique. | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | MRDL = 4 | MRDLG = 4 | 1.50 (highest average) | 0.21 - 2.75 | 2025 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic acids or HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) | 60 | N/A | 36 (high site average) | 14 - 40 | 2025 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes or TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) | 80 | N/A | 42 (high site average) | 17 - 48 | 2025 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

Secondary contaminants do not have a direct impact on the health of the consumers. They are being included to provide additional information about the quality of the water.

| Secondary Contaminant | Maximum Allowable Level | Report Level | Range of Detection | Date of Sample |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Aluminum | 0.05 to 0.2 mg/l | 0.00 | 0.00 to 0.00 | March 2025 |
| Chloride | 250 mg/l | 16.6 | 16.6 to 16.6 | March 2025 |
| Corrosivity | Noncorrosive | -0.773 | -0.773 to -0.773 | March 2025 |
| Fluoride | 2.0 mg/l | 0.86 | 0.86 to 0.86 | March 2025 |
| pH | 6.5 to 8.5 | 7.29 | 7.29 to 7.29 | March 2025 |
| Sulfate | 250 mg/l | 9.8 | 9.8 to 9.8 | March 2025 |
| Total Dissolved Solids | 500 mg/l | 166 | 166 to 166 | March 2025 |

Important Information about Lead

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. HWEA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact HWEA at (270) 887-4246. 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>

Lead and Copper Test Results

| Contaminant (Units) [Sample Year] | Action Level (AL) | MCLG | Number of Individual Taps Over AL | 90% of Taps Tested Were Less Than | Range of Samples | In Compliance? | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|-------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|---|
| • Copper (ppm) [2024] (0 sites exceeded the AL) | 1.3 ppm | 1.3 ppm | 0 | 0.076 | 0.000 to 0.154 | Yes | Corrosion of household Plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| 0 out of 30 taps were found to have levels in excess of the copper action levels of 1.3 ppm | | | | | | | |
| • Lead (ppb) [2024] (0 sites exceeded the AL) | 15 ppb | 0 ppb | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 to 0.002 | Yes | Corrosion of household Plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| 0 out of 30 taps were found to have levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb | | | | | | | |
| Lead and Copper monitoring is done together during the months of June, July, August and September. | | | | | | | |

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 the results of previous sampling.

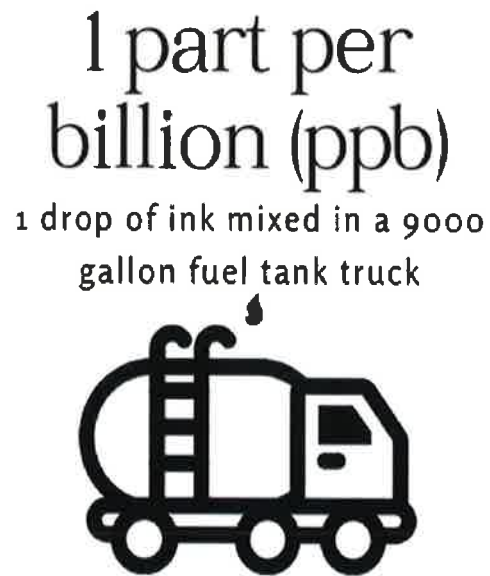
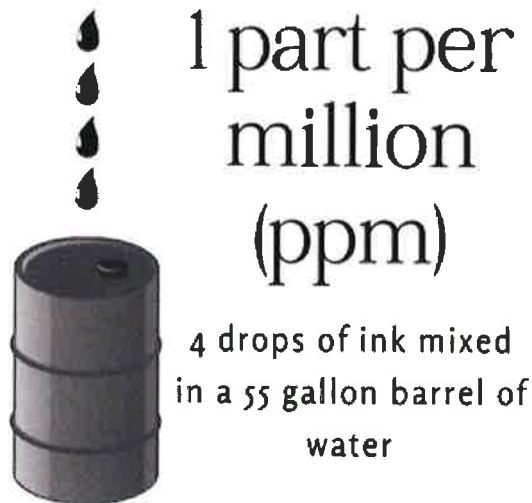
Lead Service Line Inventory

In accordance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) revised Lead and Copper Rule (LCRR), HWEA has completed an initial inventory of service lines in our system. All customers with galvanized requiring replacement service lines were notified via postcard. A hard copy of the inventory is available at our office located at 401 E 9th St., Hopkinsville, KY 42240. More information can be found at our website <https://www.hwea-ky.com/public-awareness-statements/>.

Unregulated Contaminants

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.

| | Average (ppm) | Range of Detection |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Fluoride (added for dental health) | 0.92 | 0.81 to 1.12 |
| Sodium (EPA guidance level = 20 mg/l) | 5.4 | 4.71 to 6.16 |



Awards

- 2024 KY/TN Outstanding Operations Award – Medium-Sized Water Plant
- 2023 Kentucky Water and Wastewater Operator Association (KWWOA) - Western Chapter Outstanding Water Treatment Plant
- 2024 Governor’s Safety Award
- 2024 American Water Works Association (AWWA) - Wendell R Ladue National Safety Award

**Barkley Lake Regional Water District
2025**

Water System ID: KY1110019

Manager: John Herring

Phone: 270-924-5616

Address: P.O. Box 308

Contact: John Herring

Cadiz, Ky. 42211

Meeting Address: 1420 Canton Road

Meeting Time: 2nd Monday of every month

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).

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.

Source Information:

The source of your drinking water is Lake Barkley, which is a surface water source. An analysis of Barkley Lake Regional Water District's water supply, indicates there are six types of potential contaminate sites with the possibility of contaminating the water supply located within the watershed are underground storage tanks, and rock quarries. Other areas of concern are the water treatment plant of the district, roads, bridges, and highways that pose a risk of the possibility of hazardous materials entering the water supply from traffic accidents, spills, and illegal dumping. In addition to households which are connected to the public waste system present a source of contamination due to the possibility of failing septic systems. Farms located within the watershed present the possibility of silation, pathogens, pesticides, and fertilizer entering the water supply. The completer plan is available at the Barkley Lake Regional Water district billing office at 1420 Canton Road, Cadiz, Ky. 42211.

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 | | | | | | | | Barkley Lake Regional Water District | | | |
|--|--|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| 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 | 0.027 | 0.027 to 0.027 | | Aug-25 | No | Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits | | | |
| Fluoride [1025] (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.04 | 1.04 to 1.04 | | Aug-25 | No | Water additive which promotes strong teeth | | | |
| Nitrate [1040] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.786 | 0.226 to 0.786 | | Feb-25 | 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 | 1.83 (lowest average) | 1.00 to 3.00 (monthly ratios) | | 2025 | 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. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | MRDL = 4 | MRDLG = 4 | 1.47 (highest average) | 0.38 to 2.2 | | 2025 | No | Water additive used to control microbes. | | | |
| HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids] | 60 | N/A | 32 (high site average) | 15 to 39 (range of individual sites) | | 2025 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection | | | |
| TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes] | 80 | N/A | 46 (high site average) | 27 to 56 (range of individual sites) | | 2025 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. | | | |
| Household Plumbing Contaminants | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Copper (ppm) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 0 | AL = 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.475 (90 th percentile) | 0.01 to 0.886 | | Aug-23 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems | | | |
| Lead (ppb) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 3 | AL = 15 | 0 | 13 (90 th percentile) | 0 to 46 | | Aug-23 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems | | | |
| 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 | | 0.2 | | 100 | No | Soil runoff | | | | |
| Fluoride (added for dental health) | | | Average | | Range of Detection | | | | | | |
| | | | 1.0 | | 0.8 to 1.13 | | | | | | |
| Sodium (EPA guidance level = 20 mg/L) | | | 4.8 | | 4.83 to 4.83 | | | | | | |

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.

| Secondary Contaminant | Maximum Allowable Level | Report Level | Range of Detection | | Date of Sample |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--|----------------|
| Aluminum | 0.05 to 0.2 mg/l | 0.06 | 0.06 to 0.06 | | Aug-25 |
| Chloride | 250 mg/l | 17.1 | 17.1 to 17.1 | | Aug-25 |
| Copper | 1.0 mg/l | 0.016 | 0.016 to 0.016 | | Aug-25 |
| Corrosivity | Noncorrosive | -1.09 | -1.09 to -1.09 | | Aug-25 |
| Fluoride | 2.0 mg/l | 1.03 | 1.03 to 1.03 | | Aug-25 |
| pH | 6.5 to 8.5 | 6.94 | 6.94 to 6.94 | | Aug-25 |
| Sulfate | 250 mg/l | 19.4 | 19.4 to 19.4 | | Aug-25 |
| Total Dissolved Solids | 500 mg/l | 143 | 143 to 143 | | Aug-25 |

Logan/Todd Regional Water Commission 2025 Water Quality Data

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. Unless otherwise noted, the report level is the highest level detected.

| | Allowable Levels | Highest Single Measurement | Lowest Monthly % | Violation | Likely Source |
|--|--|----------------------------|------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Turbidity (NTU) TT * Representative samples of filtered water | No more than 1 NTU* Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples | 0.068 | 100 | No | Soil runoff |

Regulated Contaminant Test Results

| Contaminant [code] (units) | MCL | MCL G | 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 | Mar-24 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.018 | 0.018 to 0.018 | Jun-25 | No | Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.88 | 0.88 to 0.88 | Jun-25 | No | Water additive, which promotes strong teeth. |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.632 | 0.632 to 0.632 | Feb-25 | No | Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Disinfection/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors | | | | | | | |
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio) | TT* | N/A | 1.79 (lowest average) | 1.82 to 2.00 | 2025 | 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 | 2.45 (highest average) | 1.6 to 3.1 | 2025 | No | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids] (Annual Sample) | 60 | N/A | 30 (high site) | 30 to 30 | 2025 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [Total trihalomethanes] (Annual Sample) | 80 | N/A | 41 (high site) | 41 to 41 | 2025 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

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.

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.

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.

Treatment Technique (TT) - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.