Lake Village Water Association, Inc.
2024 Water Quality Report
1/1/24-12/31/24

Water System ID: KY0840587 **Manager:** Mike D. Sanford
Phone: 859-748-5642 **Address:** P.O. Box 303
Contact: Mike D. Sanford Burgin, Kentucky 40310
Meeting Address: 801 Pleasant Hill Drive, Burgin, Kentucky 40310
Meeting Time: Second Tuesday of each month at 12:00 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).

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 material. We have completed a service line inventory (SLI) and it is available for review at the Lake Village Water Association office located at 801 Pleasant Hill Drive, Burgin, Kentucky 40310.

Lead Sample Results Availability Information:
We are required to periodcially 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 the tap water samples must have lead levels below this limit. This report contains the 90th percentile and range of the most recent sampling. The individual results for each location sampled can be reviewed at the Lake Village Water Association office or by requesting a hard copy.

Source Information:
The Lake Village Water Association purchases water from the City of Harrodsburg (A in table) and the City of Danville (B in table), both surface water sources. The source for the City of Harrodsburg is the Kentucky River and the source for the City of Danville is Herrington Lake. Source Water Assessments have been completed for both water sources to identify potential contamination threats. The susceptability analysis indicates that the susceptibility is generally moderate although there are areas of concern. Herrington Lake, a tributary to the Kentucky River has been identified as impaired and the analysis of the lake helped to identify conditions in the watershed that could adversely affect source water quality. The areas of concern include power line right-of-ways, areas of row crops, major roadways and railways, large capacity septic systems, numerous permitted operations and activities and other potential sources of moderate concern within the greater watershed that increases the potential for release of contaminants within the area. The Source Water Assessment Plans are available at Harrodsburg City Hall, Danville Water Department and the BGADD office in Lexington.

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, (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.

Variances & 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.

Regulated Contaminant Test Results								
Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Source	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	A= B=	0.02 0.02	0.02 to 0.02 0.02 to 0.02	Apr-24 Apr-24	No No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	A= B=	0.74 0.93	0.74 to 0.74 0.93 to 0.93	Apr-24 Apr-24	No No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	A= B=	0.2 0.4	0.2 to 0.2 0.4 to 0.4	Aug-24 Sep-24	No No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors								
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (report level=lowest avg. range of monthly ratios)	TT*	N/A	A= B=	1.52 2.03	1.13 to 2.68 1.2 to 3.59	2024 2024	No 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		1.29 (highest average)	0.31 to 2.38	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A		58 (average)	5 to 75 (range of individual sites)	2024	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A		67 (average)	25 to 105 (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		0.036 (90^{th} percentile)	0.005 to 0.142	Aug-22	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0		0 (90^{th} percentile)	0 to 3	Aug-22	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Other Constituents						
Turbidity (NTU) TT * Representative samples	Allowable Levels	Source	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% monthly samples	A= B=	0.094 0.13	100 100	No No	Soil runoff

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	Range of Detection
Fluoride (added for dental health)	A=	0.8	0.62 to 0.99
	B=	0.9	0.76 to 0.98
Sodium(EPA guidance level=20 mg/L)	A=	12.40	12.4 to 12.4
	B=	18.90	18.9 to 18.9

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.

City of Harrodsburg =A

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	Apr-24
Chloride	250 mg/l		15.02	15.02	to	15.02	Apr-24
Corrosivity	Noncorrosive		-0.9	-0.9	to	-0.9	Apr-24
Fluoride	2.0 mg/l		0.74	0.74	to	0.74	Apr-24
pH	6.5 to 8.5		7.41	7.41	to	7.41	Apr-24
Sulfate	250 mg/l		42.25	42.25	to	42.25	Apr-24
Total Dissolved Solids	500 mg/l		104	104	to	104	Apr-24

City of Danville =B

Secondary Contaminant	Maximum Allowable Level		Report Level	Range of Detection			Date of Sample
Chloride	250 mg/l		18.86	18.86	to	18.86	Apr-24
Corrosivity	Noncorrosive		-0.22	-0.22	to	-0.22	Apr-24
Fluoride	2.0 mg/l		0.93	0.93	to	0.93	Apr-24
pH	6.5 to 8.5		7.75	7.75	to	7.75	Apr-24
Sulfate	250 mg/l		18.23	18.23	to	18.23	Apr-24
Total Dissolved Solids	500 mg/l		208	208	to	208	Apr-24