Versailles Municipal Utilities

WATER SYSTEM: Versailles Municipal Utilities KY PWSID: KY1200439
CONTACT NAME: Mitzi Delius PHONE NUMBER: (859) 873-5740 EMAIL: mdelius@versaillesky.com
PUBLIC MEETING LOCATION: City Council Chambers DATE & TIME: 1st & 3rd Tuesday each month @ 530pm

We test our drinking water as required by the state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of monitoring from January 2024 to December 2024. Versailles Municipal Utilities 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.

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

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

SOURCE(S) OF WATER: Kentucky River
TYPE OF WATER SOURCE: SURFACE WATER

Versailles Water Plant is a surface water treatment plant which obtains raw water from Pool 5 of the Kentucky River and is treated at our plant on US Hwy 62 West in Woodford County. When needed, we can also obtain additional treated water from Kentucky American Water Co. in Lexington, Kentucky. Versailles Water Treatment Plant is capable of treating 7,000 GPM (gallons per minute) which is equivalent to 10 MGD (million gallons per day). Based on a vulnerability assessment, our level of susceptibility was determined to be moderate. Potential sources of contamination in the source water area include agricultural runoff and two bridges that span the river, where accidents may occur. The complete source water assessment plan can be viewed at the Versailles Municipal Utilities Office at 196 S. Main St., Monday through Thursday 8am - 5pm and Friday 8am – Noon.

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).

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 specific 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.

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) [2023]	**15 ppb**	**0 ppb**	**0**	**3**	**0 to 5**	**Yes**	**Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits**
	0 out of ALL taps were found to have levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb						
Copper (ppm) [2023]	**1.3 ppm**	**1.3 ppm**	**0**	**0.062**	**0.006 to 0.127**	**Yes**	**Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits**
	0 out of ALL 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. Versailles Municipal Utilities (VMU) *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 Mitzi Delius with VMU. 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.

VMU has completed an initial inventory of all the service lines served by our water system. The results can be accessed

Lead Service Public Information

https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/961cb7ee7a4a4abe8a84ba38d03331a7

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
Total Organic Carbon (*ppm*) (measured as ppm but reported as ratio)	**N/A**	**TT**	**0.93 (*lowest average ratio*)**	**(*monthly removal ratios*) 0.72 to 1.38**	**No**	**2024**	**Naturally present in the environment**
Chlorine (*ppm*)	**4**	**4**	**1.84 (*highest average*)**	**0.59 to 1.76**	**Yes**	**2024**	**Water additive used to control microbes**
Chloramine	**4**	**4**	**1.84 (highest Average)**	**0.93 to 2.4**	**Yes**	**2024**	**Water additive used to control microbes**
HAA (*ppb*) ***[Haloacetic acids]***	**N/A**	**60**	**49 (*high site average*)**	**34 to 55**	**Yes**	**2024**	**Byproduct of drinking water disinfection**
TTHM (*ppb*) [*total trihalomethanes*]	**N/A**	**80**	**52 (*high site average*)**	**24.2 to 70.6**	**Yes**	**2024**	**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.**

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Table of Detected Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	In Compliance?	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate/Nitrite							
Nitrate	**10**	**10**	**0.2**	**0.2 to 0.2**	**Yes**	**2024**	**Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits**
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	**2**	**2**	**0.02**	**0.02 to 0.02**	**Yes**	**2024**	**Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits**
Fluoride	**4**	**4**	**0.65**	**0.65 to 0.65**	**Yes**	**2024**	**Water additive which promotes strong teeth**

Other Constituents

Turbidity (NTU) TT	Allowable Levels	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % Samples Meeting Limit	In Compliance?	Likely Source of Turbidity
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system.	**No more than 1 NTU Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples**	**0.09**	**100**	**Yes**	**Soil Runoff**

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.

CONTAMINANT (UNITS)	SAMPLE YEAR	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTED LEVELS
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	**2024**	**0.002**	**0 TO 0.0061**
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	**2024**	**0.001**	**0 TO 0.0039**

Definitions & Acronyms

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): *(required definition)*	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): *(required definition)*	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.
Variances 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.

*Violations for **2024**

NOTICE OF VIOLATION May 24th, 2024 – Public Notices were distributed within 30 days of Violation.

Versailles Municipal Utilities: Water Treatment Plant Did Not Meet Treatment Requirements

Our water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. We were cited for a treatment technique violation for inadequate removal of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal for the compliance period 01/01/2024 – 03/31/2024. The calculated running annual average TOC Removal Ratio of 0.93 was less than the regulatory requirement of 1. We routinely monitor our source water (Kentucky River) for TOC, the amount of carbon found in natural organic compounds. TOC removal is calculated as the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC removal requirements.

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?

You do not need to boil your water. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor. If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

This is not an emergency. This notice is required to be distributed to all customers within 30 days of the violation being identified. If a situation arises where the water is not safe to drink, you will be quickly notified within 24 hours.

***TOC has no health effects**; however, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.*

WHAT IS BEING DONE?

The Water Treatment Plant will continue to monitor river conditions and conduct our required sampling each month. Periodically, the river TOC is drastically low hindering large percentage removals, sampling schedules have been modified for optimal removals of TOC.

For more info/rmation, please contact Ross Harrell or Mitzi Delius at **859-873-5740 /** 859-873-5436 or **rharrell@versaillesky.com / mdelius@versaillesky.com.**

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 **Versailles Municipal Utilities** /
Water System ID#: **KY1200439** Date distributed: 7/1/2024.

Frequently Asked Questions:

Is there fluoride in my water?

- Yes. Versailles Water Treatment Plant is required by law to add fluoride to "finished" water. Regulations, as of November 1st, 2015, lower the average from 0.60 – 1.20 ppm. Versailles currently averages 0.83 ppm annually.

What is pH of my water?

- pH levels vary in readings throughout our system, annually we average 8.11. 7.0 is neutral.

Is there lead in my water?

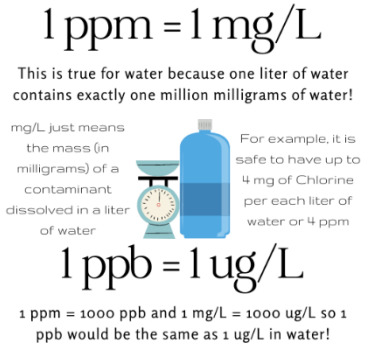
- On page one there is a detailed explanation. Versailles historically has sampled low in both Lead and Copper; we were required to pull samples every 3 years. Sampling was conducted in 2023. Versailles has stayed in compliance with all required fields of testing.

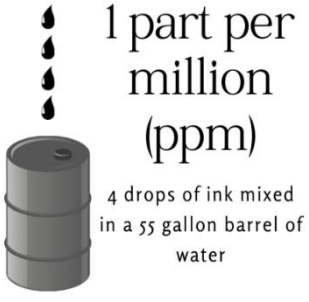
Why do I have milky looking water?

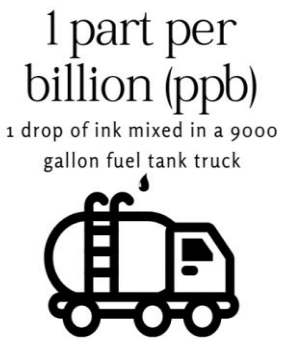
- From time to time, your water can look milky or cloudy. This is a result of tiny air bubbles suspended in your water. Versailles Water has DO (dissolved oxygen) in it all the time, however, most of the time these tiny bubbles are not visible. Colder months allow for air bubbles to stay trapped as the water molecules become tighter in their formations hence trapping the air. If water has a cloudy or milky appearance simply pour a glass of water and observe. The air bubbles should rise and eventually clear up. If for some reason it does not clear from the bottom up please contact Versailles Water Plant at (859) 873-5740.

Why do I have yellow or brown water?

- The plumbing inside your house may be the problem. If discolored water appears for only a few minutes in your hot water then the water heater more than likely is the problem. Simply flushing your water heater may clear up your problem. Refer to your owner's manual on your water heater or consult with a licensed plumber to fulfil that task. Sediments in our water mains sometimes get stirred up when fire hydrants are used or when the flow of the water inside the main has changed (water line/ main break). If cold water is discolored, wait 30 minutes after you notice the discolored water, turn the cold water on in your bathtub for several minutes to see if water clears up. If water doesn't clear up within 10 minutes please contact Versailles Water Plant at (859) 873-5740.







Copies of the 2024 Water Quality Report will not be mailed to our customers, but will be available in our Water Office. If you would like a copy by mail, please contact our office.