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.

Carroll County Water District
Water Quality Report for 2024

For previous reports include year.
Example: tapwaterinfo.com/2023/ccwd

Water System ID: KY0210066
General Manager: Obe Cox
502-347-9500
CCR Contact: Obe Cox
502-347-9500
ocox@carrollcountywater.com

Mailing address:
205 Main Cross Street
Ghent, KY 41045

Meeting location and time:
Water Office - 205 Main Cross Street, Ghent, KY
2nd Thursday each month at 3:00 PM

Source Information:

Carroll County Water District #1 treats groundwater drawn from a network of wells drilled into the Ohio River alluvial aquifer. An analysis of the susceptibility of the District's water supply to contamination indicates that this susceptibility is generally moderate. There are, however, a few areas of concern in the immediate vicinity of our water wells. These include row crops, underground sewer mains, some permitted operations, and road exposure that cumulatively increase the potential for release of contaminants within the wellhead protection area. The summary of the water systems susceptibility to contamination is part of the completed Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) that is available for inspection during normal business hours at our office. A few customers off of Highway 227 are served by water purchased from Carrollton Utilities, which utilizes the same water source as Carroll County. For information regarding your specific provider on Highway 227, please contact our office.

Message from the EPA:

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).

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. 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.

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 CA - Carroll County Ghent Plant CB - Carroll County Gallatin Plant CU - Carrollton Utilities									
Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Source	Report Level	Range of Detection		Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants									
Beta photon emitters (pCi/L)	50	0	CA=	5.1	5.1 to 5.1		Jan-21	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
			CB=	7.07	7.07 to 7.07		Oct-24	No	
Alpha emitters [4000] (pCi/L)	15	0	CB=	4.2	4.2 to 4.2		Oct-24	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	CB=	0.79	0.79 to 0.79		Oct-24	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants									
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	CA=	0.041	0.041 to 0.041		Apr-23	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
			CB=	0.042	0.042 to 0.042		Oct-24	No	
			CU=	0.104	0.104 to 0.104		Mar-23	No	
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	CA=	0.67	0.67 to 0.67		Apr-23	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
			CB=	0.96	0.96 to 0.96		Oct-24	No	
			CU=	0.79	0.79 to 0.79		Mar-23	No	
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	CA=	4.35	0.85 to 4.35		Jun-24	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
			CB=	0.84	0.84 to 0.84		Oct-24	No	
			CU=	4.12	4.12 to 4.12		Jun-24	No	
Nitrite [1041] (ppm)	1	1	CB=	0.07	0.07 to 0.07		Oct-24	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors: Distribution Samples for Carroll County Water, both Ghent and Gallatin Plants									
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	CA=	0.97 (highest	0.80 to 1.15		2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
			CB=	average)					
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes] (Annual Sample)	80	N/A	CA=	5	4 to 5		2024	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
			CB=	(high site)	(range of individual sites)				
Household Plumbing Contaminants: Distribution Samples for Carroll County Water, both Ghent and Gallatin Plants									
Copper (ppm) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	CA=	0.059 (90^{th}	0.01 to 0.513		Jul-23	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
			CB=	percentile)					
Lead (ppb) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0	CA=	2 (90^{th}	0 to 3		Jul-23	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
			CB=	percentile)					

Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR 5)		average	range (ppb)			date
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	CU=	0.004	0.0039	to	0.004	Jan-24
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	CU=	0.011	0.01	to	0.012	Jan-24

Your drinking water from Carroll County Water District and Carrollton Utilities has been sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. There are no MCLs and therefore no violations if found. There were no detections of these unregulated contaminants in the samples from Carroll County Water District, but the detections for Carrollton Utilties are listed in the table. 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.

Working Together!

The US EPA has changed the Lead & Copper Rule after the lead contamination in Flint, Michigan. We have taken inventory of every service line in our system to identify any lead service lines. The results show a lead-free water utility. However if you want to continue to help enhance our inventory, please submit an online survey to identify the material of your water line. You can submit info by using the QR scan tool or submit the information by paper with your next payment. You can also email your information to our helpdesk@carrollcountywater.com. You may also call (502) 347-9500 to speak with an operator to make arrangements to submit information about your plumbing to us.

By the way, EPA announced in March 2024 that the state of Kentucky ranked #3 in the country for the Best Water Quality!!!

500,000 Gallon Tank Paint / Mixing System Project completed in 2024