

Nicholas County Water District

Water Quality Report

2025

For previous reports include year.
Example: tapwaterinfo.com/2024/nicholascounty

Water System ID: KY0910314 Manager: Kirk Robinson
CCR Contact: Kirk Robinson Phone: 859-289-3157
Mailing Address: Mailing Address: 1639 Old Paris Road Carlisle, KY 40311
Meeting Location and Time: Nicholas Co. Water District Office Fourth Tuesday, monthly at 5 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).

Source Information:

Nicholas County Water District purchases water from several suppliers. All of our suppliers withdraw and treat surface water from the following sources: Western Fleming Water District and Carlisle Water Department (Licking River) and Paris Water Works (Stoner Creek). The water from Paris is purchased through KY American (Millersburg). All of these sources have had an assessment conducted to determine the susceptibility to contamination. These analyses indicate that the susceptibility for all sources are generally moderate. There are numerous permitted operations, activities and other potential contaminant sources of moderate concern within the watersheds, which cumulatively increase the potential for the release of contaminants. Areas of concern include transportation corridors, with numerous bridges and culverts, and agricultural activities which can result in pesticides and herbicides being washed into the source water as runoff during rain events. The complete Source Water Assessment Plans can be reviewed at the respective water system offices. Contact our office for information regarding specific service areas for each water source.

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.

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.

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.

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

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		Nicholas County Water District					
Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.41 (highest average)	0.84 to 1.95	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	41 (high site average)	18 to 44 (range of individual sites)	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	47 (high site average)	17 to 47 (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	0.203 (90 th percentile)	0.004 to 0.215	Jul-23	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0	4 (90 th percentile)	0 to 7	Jul-23	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR 5)			average	range (ppb)	date		
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)			0.006	0 to 0.015	Nov-26		

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.



Regulated Contaminant Test Results: WF=Western Fleming Water District P=Paris Water Works C=Carlisle Water De										
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Source	Report	Range			Date of		Likely Source of
[code] (units)				Level	of Detection			Sample	Violation	Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants										
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	WF= P= C=	0.017 0.016 0.01	0.017 to 0.016 to 0.01		May-25 Mar-25 Feb-25	No No No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	WF= P= C=	0.49 0.77 0.75	0.49 to 0.49 to 0.77 to 0.75		May-25 Mar-25 Feb-25	No No No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth	
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	WF= P= C=	0.448 1.4 1.15	0.448 to 1.4 to 1.15		Feb-25 Mar-25 Feb-25	No 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	WF= P= C=	1.42 1.24 1.62	0.99 to 1.95 to 1.96 to 2		2025 2025 2025	No 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.										
Other Constituents										
Turbidity (NTU) TT	Allowable		Source	Highest Single	Lowest	Violation			Likely Source of Turbidity	
* Representative samples	Levels			Measurement	Monthly %					
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		WF= P= C=	0.07 8.71 0.27	100 97 100	No Yes No			Soil runoff	

Violation No.: 2025-9770691 from Paris Water Works

Paris Water Works (Paris) received a violation for turbidity above the standard of 1.0 units. Paris routinely monitors your water for turbidity (cloudiness). This tells Paris whether they are effectively filtering the water supply. Normal turbidity levels at Paris's plant are less than 1.0 turbidity units. A water sample taken 3/18/2025 showed levels of 8.71 turbidity units. Because of these high levels of turbidity, there is an increased chance that the water may contain disease-causing organisms.

A piece of equipment that feeds the coagulant chemical that reduces turbidity temporarily malfunctioned. The issue has been resolved and the equipment is functional. A Boil Water Advisory was issued system-wide during the incident. The chemical feed issue began on 3/17/2025 and was resolved 3/18/2025. Paris issued a full Public Notification to our customers shortly after and has returned to compliance.

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours. Turbidity. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

For more information, please contact Chad Smart at 859-987-2118 or 525 High Street, Paris, KY 40361

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.