

Stanford Water Works

Water Quality Report 2025

Water System ID: KY0690417 Manager: Ryan Owens CCR Contact: Kevin Drakeford Phone: 606-365-4515
Mailing Address: 842 East Main Street, Stanford, KY 40484
Meeting Location and Time: Stanford Water and Sewer Office, Second Monday each month at 10:00 AM

Source Information:

Our source is surface water from Henry Rice reservoir, supplemented by James Harris Reservoir. An analysis of the susceptibility of the Stanford Water Supply to contamination indicates that the susceptibility is generally moderate. However, there are a few areas of high concern. The Henry Rice Reservoir has been identified as impaired by the KY Division of Water. The cause of impairment is described as "Nutrients/low dissolved oxygen". The presence of an impaired water may indicate that environmental conditions detrimental to source water quality already exists within the watershed. Forested areas within the watershed may contribute to elevated levels of organic material in the reservoir or these areas may also introduce the potential for logging. Forested areas around James Harris reservoir are also of high concern. If logging were to take place in this watershed, the intake could be at risk of contamination. A copy of this report can be viewed at the water office upon request.

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).

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>.

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 main office located at 842 East Main St., Stanford, KY 40484.

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 .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 the water plant or by requesting a hard copy.

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, ($\mu\text{g/L}$). 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.

To request a paper copy call (606) 365-4510.

Regulated Contaminant Test Results								City of Stanford Waterworks	
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	0.011	0.011 to 0.011	Mar-25	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.81	0.81 to 0.81	Mar-25	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth		
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	0.2 to 0.2	Mar-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	1.57 (lowest average)	1.22 to 2.09 (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	0.93 (highest average)	0.087 to 1.76	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes.		
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	49 (high site average)	17 to 57 (range of individual sites)	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection		
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	59 (high site average)	39.4 to 69.8 (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	0.228 (90 th percentile)	0.025 to 0.335	Aug-23	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems		
Lead (ppb) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 1	AL = 15	0	0 (90 th percentile)	0 to 17	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		0.09		100	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.

Violation ID 2026-9953219

Our water system failed to comply with required testing procedures. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During October 2025 we did not complete all monitoring by failing to report our minimum daily chlorine residual samples at the plant tap distribution entry point for October 6th of 2025. Therefore, we could not verify the quality of your drinking water to the primacy agency during that time.

We were in the process of having our raw water valve replaced and did not get it back up running in time for sampling.

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

We are required to collect samples and test for chlorine every day and report those results on a Groundwater Minimum Chlorine Residual Report Form within the Monthly Operation Report (MOR).

For more information, please contact Kevin Drakeford at 842 East Main St. Stanford, KY 40484 or 606-365-4515 .

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.