

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.



Water Quality Report 2024

To request a copy call 859-986-9031.

Water System ID: KY0760407
Utilities Director: Wayne Robinson
(859) 986-9031
CCR Contact: Wayne Robinson
(859) 986-9031
southernmadisonwaterdistrict.com

Mailing address:
P.O. Box 220
Berea, KY 40403

Meeting location and time:
207 North Dogwood Drive
Third Tuesday Monthly at 10:00 AM

SMWD purchases water from Berea Municipal Utilities. Berea Municipal Utilities treats surface water from four reservoirs, Upper Silver Creek, Lower Silver Creek, Cowbell and Owsley Fork Lakes. The final source water assessment for our system has been completed and is contained in the Madison County Source Water Assessment & Protection Plan. An analysis of the susceptibility of the Berea water supply to contamination indicates that susceptibility is generally moderate.

However, there are some areas of high concern within the protection zones of the Upper and Lower Silver Creek reservoirs, as well as with the protection zone of Cowbell Lake. Forested areas within these protection zones hold the potential to generate runoff that could carry natural contaminants from the forest floor. Within the protection zone for Owsley Fork reservoir, forest areas are also present and are noted as a significant contamination threat to this source. Segments of four major roads (KY 2004, KY 3447,

US 421, and KY 21) also occur within this protection zone--each perceived as medium-level threats to the reservoir supply. A copy of the plan is available for review at the Berea Municipal Utilities office, during normal business hours.

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 207 North Dogwood Drive.

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 207 North Dogwood Drive.

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				Berea Municipal Utilities				
Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection		Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.42	0.42	to 0.42	May-20	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.017	0.017	to 0.017	Mar-24	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.74	0.74	to 0.74	Mar-24	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors								
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio)	TT*	N/A	1.31 (lowest average)	1.00	to 2.06 (monthly ratios)	2024	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 * 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		0.045		100	No	Soil runoff	
Fluoride (added for dental health)			Average		Range of Detection			
			0.8		0.61 to 0.88			
			2.2		2.24 to 2.24			
Sodium (EPA guidance level = 20 mg/L)			2.2		2.24 to 2.24			

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.

Secondary Contaminant	Maximum Allowable Level	Report Level	Range of Detection		Date of Sample
Aluminum	0.05 to 0.2 mg/l	0.73	0.11	to 1.35	May-24
Chloride	250 mg/l	6.4	6.4	to 6.4	May-24
Corrosivity	Noncorrosive	-0.643	-0.643	to -0.643	May-24
Fluoride	2.0 mg/l	0.64	0.64	to 0.64	May-24
Odor	3 threshold odor number	2	2	to 2	May-24
pH	6.5 to 8.5	7.72	7.72	to 7.72	May-24
Sulfate	250 mg/l	6.6	6.6	to 6.6	May-24
Total Dissolved Solids	500 mg/l	137	137	to 137	May-24

Regulated Contaminant Test Results									Southern Madison Water District								
Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection			Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination								
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.92 (highest average)	0.4	to	1.38	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes.								
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	53 (high site average)	35	to	61 (range of individual sites)	2024	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection								
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	74 (high site average)	41	to	93 (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	0.046 (90 th percentile)	0.003	to	0.195	Sep-24	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	Sep-24	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems								

Violation 2025-9950114

Southern Madison Water District recently failed to comply with a required testing procedure. 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 were required to submit our Lead Service Line Inventory to the Division of Water by October 15th 2024 We completed the task as required but did not get our Inventory submitted until after that date.* * We had our LSLI prepared on time but were unable to submit in the proper time frame. We have since then submitted the inventory and have it available to look at our water district office. 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.

For more information, please contact Wayne Robinson at 207 North Dogwood Drive, Berea, KY 40403 or at (859) 986-9031.

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.