

**Hickman Water Department
2025 Water Quality Report**

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

Water System ID: KY0380193

City Manager: Robert Griggs

Phone: (270) 236-2535

Address: 1812 South 7th Street

Contact: Robert Griggs

Hickman, Kentucky 42050

Meeting Address: City Hall

Meeting Time: 2nd Monday of each month at 5:00 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).

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 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.

Source Information:

The source of our drinking water is groundwater. The city withdraws water from three wells drilled into the Claiborne Group aquifer where it is processed at our water treatment plant. During the treatment process oxidation is used to remove contaminants after which the water is filtered and disinfected with chlorine to further protect public health. As part of a multi-barrier approach to safeguard the public, land uses within the wellhead protection area have been assessed to better understand their potential impact to water quality and to assign a susceptibility rating. A susceptibility analysis uses a weighted rating system which evaluates the toxicity, distance, and likelihood of release of contaminants to adversely affect water quality. The rating for our source is moderate. Potential sources of contamination include fuel storage tanks, agricultural application, railway and a solid waste landfill. Activities and land use within the watershed can pose potential risk to your drinking water. Under certain circumstances contaminants could be released that would pose challenges to water treatment or even get into your drinking water. These activities, and how they are conducted, are of interest to the entire community because they potentially affect your health and the cost of treating your water. The completed source water assessment / wellhead protection plan is available for review at Hickman City Hall.

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.

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.

Regulated Contaminant Test Results								Hickman Water Department	
Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination		
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	1.07	1.07 to 1.07	Jun-24	No	Erosion of natural deposits		
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.194	0.194 to 0.194	Feb-23	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.72	0.72 to 0.72	Feb-23	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth		
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors									
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.47 (highest average)	0.76 to 2.16	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes.		
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes] (Annual Sample)	80	N/A	4 (high site)	2 to 4 (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	0.198 (90 th percentile)	0.004 to 0.224	Aug-24	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems		
Lead (ppb) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0	2 (90 th percentile)	0 to 2	Aug-24	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems		

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.

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.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action and we completed one action.

Violations 2025-9935469 and 2025-9935471 and 2026-9935474

We are required to submit to the Division of Water a Monthly Operating Report (MOR) by the 10th of each month. We received these violations because our MORs for March, July, and September 2025 did not include all of the required daily minimum chlorine results from the distribution system. We are required to collect at least one chlorine sample daily from the distribution system and include the result in the MOR. We failed to complete this requirement for the dates listed below:

on days 22, 23, 29, 30 & 31 for March 2025

on day 26 for July 2025

on days 6, 7, 13, 14, & 20-25 for September 2025

We have provided instruction and training to the water system personnel to prevent similar situations in the future.

Violation 2025-9935467

Our water system violated drinking water requirements by failing to timely complete our reporting requirements for lead monitoring to the Kentucky Division of Water (KDOW). Even though this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this 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 the 2024 compliance period, we did not complete all reporting requirements by failing to provide a certification to KDOW that all customers were notified of the lead analysis results at their residence and failing to provide a copy of one of the notification letters.

There is nothing you need to do at this time. There are no potential adverse health effects related to the reporting violation, no population is at risk, and there is no need to use alternative water supplies. After becoming aware of the omission, we provided the notifications to the customers. The required certification documentation has since been submitted to KDOW. No further actions are required at this time.

For more information, please contact Robert Griggs at 270-236-2535 or 1812 South 7th Street Hickman, KY 42050.

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.

Violation 9935468

The EPA requires that public water systems receive sanitary surveys to make sure that the system can provide adequate, safe drinking water. Sanitary surveys are carried out to evaluate the capability of a drinking water system to consistently and reliably deliver an adequate quality and quantity of safe drinking water to the consumer, and the system's compliance with federal drinking water regulations. A sanitary survey was conducted on our water system and non-significant deficiencies were determined. We failed to respond to the sanitary survey non-significant deficiencies within the required time period.

Our response was due on January 9, 2025 and was not received by the state until October 10, 2025. There is nothing you need to do. Due to changes in personnel this requirement was overlooked. The response was submitted that listed deficiencies corrected and an action plan for additional corrections. We will continue our efforts to correct all of the non-significant deficiencies discovered during the Sanitary Survey.

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Violation 2025-9935470

We are required to distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to customers and submit a copy along with a certification to the Kentucky Division of Water by July 1 of each year. We received a violation for not meeting these deadlines by July 1, 2025. The 2024 CCR was distributed in December 2025 and certification submitted. The 2024 CCR is available at tapwaterinfo.com/2024/hickman. We have made arrangements to compile and distribute and certify future CCRs by the required deadlines.