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.

North Mercer Water District Water Quality Report 2025

To request a paper copy call (859) 865-2292.

Water System ID: KY0840321
Manager: Mischell Lee
Phone: 859-865-2292
CCR Contact: Mischell Lee

Mailing address:
PO Box 79, Salvisa, KY 40372

Meeting location and time:
Water Office – 4795 Louisville Road, Salvisa, KY
Third Wednesday each month at 9:00 AM

This report is designed to inform the public about the quality of water and services provided on a daily basis. Our commitment is to provide a safe, clean, and reliable supply of drinking water. We want to assure that we will continue to monitor, improve, and protect the water system and deliver a high quality product.

North Mercer Water District purchases water from the City of Harrodsburg. The following is a summary of the Harrodsburg water system's susceptibility to contamination. The Harrodsburg Water Department treats surface water from the Kentucky River near High Bridge. The susceptibility analysis indicates that this susceptibility is generally moderate although there are a few areas of high concern. Herrington Lake, a tributary to the Kentucky River, has been identified as impaired. The condition of this lake may indicate conditions in the watershed that could adversely affect source water quality. Other areas of high concern include a railroad bridge, a highway bridge, areas of row crops, a waste generator or transporter and a KPDES permitted discharger. Finally, there are numerous permitted operations and activities and other potential contaminant sources of moderate concern within the greater watershed that increase the potential for the release of contaminants within the area. These potential contaminant sources include large capacity septic systems, major roads, underground storage tanks, & Tier II hazardous chemical users.

Parksville Water District purchases water from Danville, which treats surface water from Herrington Lake. Activities and land use upstream of Danville's source of water can pose potential risks to 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. An analysis of the susceptibility of the Danville water supply to contamination indicates that the susceptibility is generally moderate. However, there are some areas of high concern. The Kentucky Division of Water has identified Herrington Lake as impaired. Also, forested areas and agricultural areas located in the watershed for Danville's intake introduce the potential for logging and the application of agricultural chemicals. Other areas of concern include power line rights-of-way with potential herbicide use, recreational grasses (i.e., golf courses) associated with the potential for chemical usage, major roads and railways, large capacity septic systems and numerous residential septic systems located throughout the watershed. The complete Source Water Assessment Plan is available for review at the Danville Water Department.

North Mercer Water District also purchases a minimal amount of water from South Anderson Water District. Water from South Anderson is purchased water from the Lawrenceburg Water Department which treats surface water from the Kentucky River. The same susceptibilities to contamination exist as mentioned for the City of Harrodsburg. The respective Source Water Assessment Plans are available for review at each of the water producers. Contact information for our suppliers can be obtained by calling our office at 859-865-2292.

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 the North mercer Water District office located at 4795 Louisville Rd., Salvisa, KY 40372.

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 North mercer Water District office located at 4795 Louisville Rd., Salvisa, KY 40372.

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 Danville (D) Harrodsburg (H) Lawrenceburg (L)								
Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Source	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	D=	0.012	0.012 to 0.012	2025	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
			B=	0.018	0.018 to 0.018	2025	No	
			L=	0.020	0.020 to 0.020	2025	No	
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	D=	0.96	0.96 to 0.96	2025	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
			B=	0.96	0.96 to 0.96	2025	No	
			L=	1.09	1.09 to 1.09	2025	No	
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	D=	1.4	1.4 to 1.4	2025	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
			H=	0.7	0.7 to 0.7	2025	No	
			L=	0.6	0.6 to 0.6	2025	No	
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors								
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (report level=lowest avg. range of monthly ratios)	TT*	N/A	D=	2.20	1.67 to 3.40	2025	No	Naturally present in environment.
			H=	1.59	1.15 to 2.19	2025	No	
			L=	1.49	1.17 to 1.83	2025	No	
*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		Source	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% monthly samples		D=	0.13	100	No	Soil runoff	
			H=	0.09	100	No		
			L=	0.05	100	No		

Regulated Contaminant Test Results North Mercer 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	1.34 (highest average)	0.38 to 2.09	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	52 (high site average)	23 to 52 (range of individual sites)	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	66 (high site average)	32.3 to 63.1 (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	0.053 (90^{th} percentile)	0 to 0.06	Jul-24	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-24	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR 5)	average	range (ppb)	date
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	0.003	0 to 0.0108	Aug-25
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	0.001	0 to 0.0033	Oct-25

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.

