

Oldham County Water District

Quality Water Report

We're pleased to present to you this year's Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. Our water is pumped from wells located in the 5000 block of West Hwy 524 in Westport KY. The Ground Water is located approximately fifteen to one hundred twenty-five feet below grade in the Ohio River Alluvium. The Ground Water that is not under the direct influence of surface water is then treated to ensure quality.

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Special Precautions

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline. The lead and copper 90 percentile is located in the highest detection column on the following page.

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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 can 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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

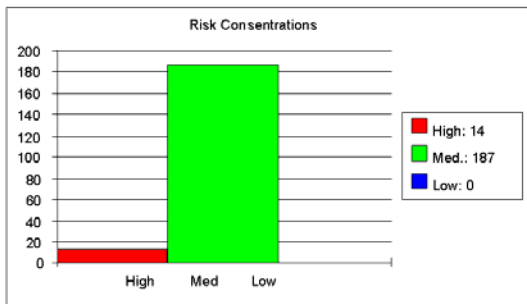
We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or your utility, please contact Phillip Ward @ (502) 222-1690. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, held on the first Tuesday of every month at 7:00 p.m. at our Buckner office, located at 3707 W. Hwy 146. If you have subject matter that needs to be addressed please call one week prior to the meeting date to be put on the agenda.

The Water District's Well Head Protection Plan Phase 1 and Phase 2 are complete. A copy can be picked up at our office at 3707 W. Hwy 146 Buckner Ky. 40010. (502-222-1690)

The purpose behind managing a wellhead protection area is to minimize the impact of land uses that threaten the quality and quantity of the public's drinking water supply. The underlying theme is simply to prevent pollution.

Preventing pollution is the key to keeping groundwater supplies safe and to protect health. Once a drinking water supply becomes contaminated, the community is faced with the difficult and costly task of installing additional treatment facilities or locating an alternate source.

A total of 201 potential sources of contamination have been located within the wellhead protection areas. The graph below shows the concentration of sources relative to their risk rankings. The majority of potential contaminant sources are classified as medium risk.



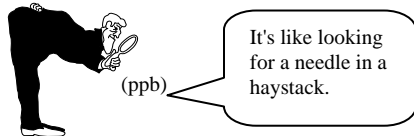
The high risk associated with this aquifer includes twelve above ground storage tanks and tobacco crop areas, which cross into WHPA 1.

The rest of the potential contaminant sources were ranked as medium risk's most of which are septic systems. There are no low risk sources. Therefore, since the majority of potential contaminant sources possess a medium risk, the aquifer has been determined to have a medium risk. This risk ranking is influenced by the nature of the aquifer that has a medium sensitivity value, the nature of the potential contaminant sources, and water quality results.

Additional information can be obtained at www.uky.edu/KGS/water/library/webintro.html just click on Oldham County.

Definitions and terms

Parts per billion (ppb) – One part per billion Corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.



Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other Requirements, which a water system must follow.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 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.

Parts per million (ppm) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

- **Public Water System Identification Number 0930333**
- Detection levels below the minimum detection limits will not be included in the CCR table
- Oldham County Water District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of Jan. 1- Dec. 31 of 2001’.

As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data in this table, though representative, is more than one year old.

Particulate Results	Allowable Levels	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	Violation Y/N	Likely Source
1. Turbidity (NTU)	Less than 0.5 NTU 95% of samples each month. (TT)	0.35	100	NO	Soil runoff

Regulated Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Date of sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2. Total Coliform Bacteria [3100] (% positive samples)	5%	0	0	N/A	N/A	NO	Naturally present in the environment
3. Copper [1022] (ppm)	AL= 1.3	1.3	0.5615 (90 th Percentile)	(0 sites exceeded the AL)	7/17/01 Through 8/01/01	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
4. Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	1.10	1.04 - 1.22	Daily Analysis For the year 01	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
5. Lead [1030] (ppb)	AL= 15	0	5.6 (90 th Percentile)	(0 sites exceeded the AL)	7/17/01 Through 8/01/01	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
6. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) [1040] (ppm)	10	10	8.00	0.78 - 8.00	02/02/01 04/09/01 07/09/01 10/18/01	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
7. TTHM [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	0	12.8	11.6 - 16.5	1/19/01 4/09/01 7/13/01 10/16/01	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Sincerely,

Phillip Ward,
Superintendent