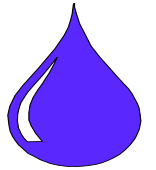


McCreary County Water District

2008 Water Quality Report



PWSID # KY0740276

www.mccrearywater.com

Billing Information: (606) 376-2540

This report is to inform you about the excellent water and services that we deliver each day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water remains at the highest level as we meet the needs of our community. A vulnerability assessment has been conducted and we are continuing to take every effort to maintain a high level of security for our facilities and distribution system.

The surface water source of your drinking water is the Laurel Creek Reservoir and Lake Cumberland near Big Creek. The area around the lake is mostly residential but also contains some agricultural, recreational, and light industry activities.

The following is a summary of the system's susceptibility to contamination, which is a part of the completed Source Water Plan (SWAP). The completed plan is available for inspection at the Water District Office located on U.S. 27, in Whitley City. The sources of raw water for McCreary County Water District are Lake Cumberland water intake and Laurel Creek Reservoir in McCreary County. An analysis of the overall susceptibility to contamination of the McCreary County Water District water supply indicated that this susceptibility is generally low. Within the critical protection area of the Lake Cumberland intake there are three potential sources of contamination that are ranked high, four ranked medium, and none ranked low. Areas of concern include forest and woodland cover, one major roadway and power lines with potential herbicide usage. Within the critical protection area of the Laurel Creek intake there are eighteen potential sources of contamination that are ranked high, thirteen ranked medium and none ranked as low. Area of concern includes a railroad, row crops, underground storage tanks; KPDES permitted discharges, mining, and waste generators or transporters. The location of the Lake Cumberland water intake and remote area of the watershed make the routine non-point contaminate sources of low concern. The Laurel Creek Reservoir intake is more susceptible too short-term hazards due to numerous contaminate sources located in the critical protection area. However water system impact is limited due to the secondary withdrawal nature of this location.

McCreary County Water District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State regulations. The table enclosed within this report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 2008.

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 human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. 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 that shall provide the same protection for public health.

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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.



East Hwy. 92 Water Storage Tank

Improvements Completed in 2008

1. Water extension for New Liberty Area, Garland Rd., Poff Rd., Creekmore/Privett Rd. and a 50,000 gallon water storage tank.
2. Water Extension to serve Riverwoods Interpretive Center & Cumberland Falls State Resort Park.

Improvements for 2009 & 2010

1. Big Creek Raw Water Intake Improvements.
2. 319 Grant from EPA Division of Water for Watershed Based Planning/Source Water Protection and Water Watch Program.
3. KY. 92 Utility Relocation Project.
4. New billing software to improve service.

Proposed Improvements for 2009 & 2010

1. Transmission Main Improvements & Booster Pump Station.
2. Emergency Power Generators.
3. Water storage tank retrofit project.



New Raw Water Intake

KY. Energy and Environmental Cabinet recognized McCreary County Water District as 1 of only 5 plants in KY. for meeting the Area-Wide Optimization Program goals for both settled and filtered water 100 percent of the time in 2008.

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.

If you have questions about our water system you can contact Stephen T. Owens at (606) 376-2540 or Stephen Whitaker at (606) 376-1739. You are also invited to attend the regular board meetings held the last Tuesday of every month at 9:00 A.M. at the Water District Office located on U.S. 27, Whitley City. Customer views are welcome.

The data presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with administrative regulations in 401 KAR Chapter 8. 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, may be more than one year old.

| | Allowable Levels | Highest Single Measurement | Lowest Monthly % | Violation Yes/No | Likely Source |
|--------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Turbidity (NTU) TT | Never more than 1 NTU Less than 0.3 NTU 95% of samples each month. (Population >10,000) | .28 | 100 | No | Soil runoff |

REGULATED CONTAMINANT TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant [Code] (Units) | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Date of Sample | Violation Yes/No | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|-------------|--|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio. * | TT* | N/A | 1.17 (Lowest annual average) | 0.77 – 2.21 (Monthly ratio) | N/A | No | Naturally present in environment. |
| <i>*Monthly ratio is the % TOC removal achieved to the % TOC removal required. Annual average of the monthly ratios must be 1.00 or greater for compliance.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Alpha emitters [4000] (pCi/1) | 15 | 0 | .9 +/- .4 | 0 to 0.9 | Mar.-07 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined radium (pCi/1) | 5 | 0 | 0.3 +/- .7 | 0 to 0.3 | May-07 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Haloacetic acids or HAA5 (ppb) | 60 | N/A | 49 (system average) | 8 to 193 (range of system sites) | N/A | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb) | 80 | N/A | 45 (system average) | 13 to 153 (range of system sites) | N/A | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Fluoride [1025] (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.01 | 0.716 to 1.31 | Aug.-08 | No | Water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Chlorine (ppm) | MRDL =4 | MRDLG =4 | 2.12 (Highest average) | 1.3 to 2.8 | N/A | No | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) [1040] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.17 | 0.1 to 0.165 | Mar.-08 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium [1010] (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.02 | 0.022 to 0.024 | May-08 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead [1030] (ppb) (0 sites exceeded the AL) | AL= 15 | 0 | 1 (90 th percentile) | 1 to 1 | Aug.-07 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Copper [1022] (ppm) (0 sites exceeded the AL) | AL=1.3 | 1.3 | 0.101 (90 th percentile) | 0.002 to 0.268 | Aug.-07 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Haloacetic acids or HAA5 (IDSE) (ppb) | IDSE (individual distribution system evaluation) is a study to determine future individual sites. | | | 10.5 to 158.1 (range of system sites) | IDSE initiated | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (IDSE) (ppb) | IDSE (individual distribution system evaluation) is a study to determine future individual sites. | | | 13 to 165 (range of system sites) | IDSE initiated | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. 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.

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) - 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.

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 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 which a water system shall follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.