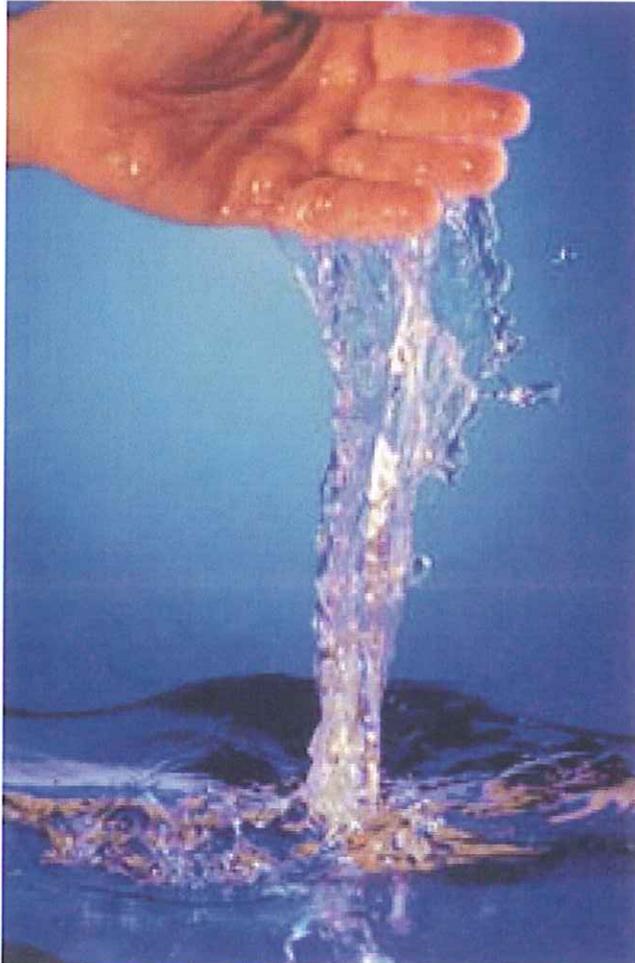


Annual Water Quality Report

Water testing performed in 2008



Trimble County Water District No. 1

PWS ID#: KY 1120431

Spanish (Español) Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Meeting the Challenge

We are once again proud to present to you our annual water quality report. This edition covers all testing completed from January 1 through December 31, 2008. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal drinking water standards. We continually strive to adopt new and better methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please share with us your thoughts about the information in this report. After all, well informed customers are our best allies.

Important Health Information

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Substances That Could be in Drinking Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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, in some cases, radioactive material; and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Trimble County Water District customers are fortunate because we enjoy an abundant water supply from a groundwater source. The source of raw water for TCWD's groundwater supply wells indicates that its susceptibility is moderate. There are a total of 53 potential sources of contamination within the wellhead protection area with the following susceptibility rankings: 23 high, 30 medium, and 0 low. Sources of high potential impact include: Highway 754 and Wise's Landing Road, above ground storage tanks, a quarry, and agricultural land use. Sources of moderate potential impact include a power plant, sewage lagoons, and septic systems. The complete Susceptibility Analysis Report and Source Water Protection Plan are available at the KIPDA Area Development District, Trimble County Water District No. 1 Office, and at the Kentucky Division of Water.



Lead and Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of 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. Trimble County Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Community Participation

You are invited to attend our regular Board of Commissioners' meetings and voice your concerns about your drinking water.



We normally meet the last Thursday of each month beginning at 9 a.m. at the District's Office, located at 34 East Morgan Drive, Bedford, Kentucky. For more information about the meetings, contact Mrs. Darra Smith at (502) 255-7554.



Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Mrs. Darra Smith, District Manager, by phone at (502) 255-7554 or by fax at (502) 255-7559. She can also be contacted via e-mail at tcwd1@bellsouth.net.

Sampling Results

During the past year we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. Although all of the substances listed here are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	DATE OF SAMPLE	MCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
INORGANIC SUBSTANCES							
Copper (ppm) sites exceeding action level: 0	JULY 2008	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.294 (90th percentile)	0.023 - 0.313	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride (ppm)	FEB 2008	4	4	1.06	0.76 - 1.39	NO	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead (ppb) sites exceeding action level: 0	JULY 2008	AL = 15	0	8 (90th percentile)	5 - 11	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nitrate (ppm)	JAN 2008	10	10	1.000	0.14 - 1	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS/ DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSORS							
Chlorine (ppm)	N/A	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.71 (highest average)	0.07 - 1.1	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA (ppb) (all sites) [Haloacetic acids] *less than 1 year of quarterly sampling	N/A	60	N/A	2 (system average)	1 - 2 (range of system sites)	NO*	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (all sites) [Total Trihalomethanes] *less than 1 year of quarterly sampling	N/A	80	N/A	7 (system average)	5 - 9 (range of system sites)	NO*	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

* EPA has not established drinking water standards for unregulated contaminants. There are no MCLs and, therefore, no violations if found.

Definitions

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system shall follow.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):

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.

N/A (Not applicable): Does not apply.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity has no health effects; however, it can provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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