

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.

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 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.



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Simpsonville, KY 40067

Meeting location and time:
7101 Shelbyville Rd. Simpsonville, KY
Third Thursday each month at 8:30 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.

Water Purchased From Shelbyville

(serves approximately 200 customers in Shelbyville area.) Shelbyville Municipal Water treats surface water from Guist Creek Lake. A Source Water Assessment Plan indicates that the susceptibility to potential contamination for Guist Creek Lake is ranked medium. A summary of that plan includes four (4) underground petroleum sites and one above ground petroleum storage tank. In addition, there were two bridges; one inactive landfill, and one site (BellSouth) which uses hazardous waste materials. Other potential contaminant concerns include major transportation corridors and commercial activities. The complete plan is available for inspection at Kentuckiana Regional Planning and Development

Agency (502-266-6084), located at 11520 Commonwealth Drive, Louisville, KY 40299. This report is also available for review during regular business hours at our District office at 7101 Shelbyville Rd, Simpsonville, KY.

Water Purchased From Louisville

(Serves all customers with exception of Shelbyville area.)

Louisville Water operates two surface water treatment plants with intakes on the Ohio River. A Source Water Assessment and Protection Plan for Jefferson County identified spills of hazardous materials on the Ohio River and permitted discharges of sanitary sewers as the highest contamination risks. In Jefferson County, land use in the protection area is primarily zoned for residential and commercial use, with only a few industrial sites. In Oldham and Trimble Counties (areas bordering the Ohio River to the north of our intakes) land use is primarily zoned for residential and agricultural use. Therefore source water contamination risks are relatively low. To view the entire Source Water Assessment and Protection Plan contact Keith Coombs at 502-569-3682.

Louisville Water also draws water through the aquifer with riverbank filtration wells at the B.E. Payne Plant. The Kentucky Division of Water approved LWC's Wellhead Protection Plan (WHPP) in 2014. The goal is to safeguard groundwater feeding into the wells from contamination within the Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA) in Prospect. Louisville Water continually updates the plan. To view the entire Wellhead Protection Plan contact Kay Ball at 502-569-3688.

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:

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. Your local public water system 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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.

L = Louisville Water S = Shelbyville W = West Shelby	Allowable Levels	Source	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	Violation	Likely Source of Turbidity
Turbidity (NTU) TT * Representative samples of filtered water	No more than 1 NTU* Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% monthly samples	L= S=	0.13 0.36	100 99	No	Soil runoff

Regulated Contaminant Test Results

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Source	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria # or % positive samples	TT	N/A	W=	1	N/A	2016	No	Naturally present in the environment
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	S=	0.02	0.01 to 0.02	2016	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	W=	0.970 (90 th percentile)	0.005 to 0.48	2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Cyanide [1024] (ppb)	200	200	S=	20	0 to 20	2016	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	L= S=	0.6 0.82	0.6 to 0.6 0.73 to 0.9	2016 2016	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0	W=	0 (90 th percentile)	0 to 3	2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	L= S=	0.3 1.1	0 to 0.3 0 to 1.1	2016 2016	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine [2050] (ppb)	3	3	S=	0.56	0 to 0.56	2016	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate [2039] (ppb)	6	0	S=	0.53	0 to 0.53	2016	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (report level=lowest avg. range of monthly ratios)	TT*	N/A	L= S=	1.00 1.59	1 to 1.18 1.5 to 2.75 to	2016 2016	No	Naturally present in environment.

*Monthly ratio is the % TOC removal achieved to the % TOC removal required. Annual average must be 1.00 or greater for compliance.

Chloramines (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	W=	1.89 (highest average)	0.64 to 2.64	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	W=	61 (average)	7 to 51.1 (range of individual sites)	2016	YES	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	W=	62 (average)	16 to 52 (range of individual sites)	2016	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Other Contaminants								
Cryptosporidium [oocysts/L]	0	TT	L= S=	1 1	24 9	2016 2016	See Note Below	Human and animal fecal waste
		(99% removal)		(positive samples)	(no. of samples)			

Cryptosporidium. We are required to monitor the source of your drinking water for Cryptosporidium in order to determine whether treatment at the water treatment plant is sufficient to adequately remove Cryptosporidium from your drinking water.

Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR 3)		average	range (ppb)	date
strontium	S=	104	97 to 120	2013-14
chromium-6	S=	0.098	0.069 to 0.13	2013-14
total chromium	S=	0.145	0.2 to 0.29	2013

EPA has not established drinking water standards for unregulated contaminants. There are no MCL's and therefore no violations if found.

West Shelby Violations 2016-9548619 (MCL-HAA)

During the first quarter of 2016 we exceeded the MCL for HAA. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Public notices were issued and submitted.

2016-9548620 (Public Notice Linked to Violation)

We failed to properly issue a Public Notice for third quarter of 2015 for exceeding the MCL for HAA (Violation 2016-9548616):

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Testing results from 7/1/2015-9/30/2015 show that our system exceeds the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL) for haloacetic acids (HAA). The standard for HAA is 0.060 mg/L. This is determined by averaging all samples collected by our system for the last 12 months. The level of HAA averaged at our system for 7/1/2015-9/30/2015 was 0.062 mg/L.

There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water.

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

We are working to minimize the formation of haloacetic acids while ensuring we maintain an adequate level of disinfectant. As of second quarter 2016, we have returned to compliance.

For more information, please contact Steve Eden at 502-722-8944 or PO Box 39, Simpsonville, KY 40067.

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.

This report will not be mailed unless requested. Copies are available at our office. If you desire a copy to be mailed to you please contact our office.