

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.

Caldwell County Water District Water Quality Report 2019



Water System ID: KY0170528
CEO: Jimmy Littlefield
270-365-9381
CCR Contact: Jimmy Littlefield
270-365-9381

Mailing address:
118 West Market Street
Princeton, KY 42445

Meeting location and time:
118 West Market Street
2nd Tuesday each month at 4:30 PM

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.

We purchase water from two sources. Most of the water is purchased from the Princeton water system which treats surface water from Lake Barkley. An analysis of Princeton's supply indicates that potential contaminant sources include underground storage tank facilities, hazardous materials transfer and storage, marinas and boat docks, landfills, agricultural operations, failing septic systems, and KPDES permitted dischargers. Their complete source water assessment plan is available at the Princeton Water and Wastewater office, located at 101 E. Market St. in Princeton.

We also purchase water from South Hopkins Water District, supplied by Dawson Springs, for customers near the Dawson Springs area. Their source is surface water from Lake Beshear. An analysis of Dawson Springs supply indicates potential contaminant sources include the Pennyrile Forest State Park golf course, three cemeteries, roads and highways, illegal dumping, and farms within the watershed using pesticides and fertilizer. The complete Source Water Assessment is available at Dawson Springs City Hall.

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>.



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.

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. **Copies of this report are available upon request by contacting our office during business hours.**

Regulated Contaminant Test Results - Dawson Springs (D) Princeton (P)

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Source	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	P	0.545	0.545 to 0.545	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	P	0.016 0.019	0.016 to 0.016 0.019 to 0.019	2019	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	P	0.4 0.5	0.4 to 0.4 0.5 to 0.5	2019	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	P	1	1 to 1	2019	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (report level=lowest avg. range of monthly ratios)	TT*	N/A	P	1.73 1.19	1.19 to 2.07 0.86 to 2.14	2019	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.

Chlorite (ppm)	1	0.8	D	0.47 (average)	0.21 to 0.50	2019	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine dioxide (ppb)	MRDL = 800	MRDLG = 800	D	700	0 to 700	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

Other Constituents

Turbidity (NTU) TT	Allowable Levels	Source	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	Violation	Likely Source of Turbidity
* Representative samples	No more than 1 NTU* Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% monthly samples	D P	0.27 0.12	100 100	No	Soil runoff

Fluoride (added for dental health)	Average Range of Detection	
	D	0.8 to 0.94
	P	0.8 to 0.93

Violation
2020-9525721

We received a violation because our Monthly Operating Report (MOR) for September 2019 did not arrive at Division of Water during the required time period. An MOR is required to arrive at Division of Water no later than 10 days after the end of each month. We have taken steps to prevent similar situations from occurring.

Regulated Contaminant Test Results Caldwell County 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	1.41 (highest average)	0.33 to 2.07	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	65 (high site average)	14 to 52 (range of individual sites)	2019	YES	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	80 (high site average)	27 to 72 (range of individual sites)	2019	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Household Plumbing Contaminants

Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.131 (90th percentile)	0.0076 to 0.411	Jul-17	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0	2 (90th percentile)	0 to 4	Jul-17	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Violations

Testing results show that our system exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL) for haloacetic acids (HAA). The standard for haloacetic acids is 0.060 mg/L. This is determined by averaging all samples at each sampling location for the previous 12 months.

2019-9525718 1/1/2019 – 3/31/2019 HAA 0.065 mg/L
2019-9525719 4/1/2019 – 6/30/2019 HAA 0.063 mg/L

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. We have increased flushing of water lines and we are also monitoring water storage tank levels and water flow patterns within the distribution system. We anticipate resolving the problem within the current year. Public notices were distributed for each of these violations.

2019-9525720

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 4/1/2019 – 6/30/2019 we did not complete all monitoring by failing to report or correctly report testing for Haloacetic Acids and Trihalomethanes (OEL). Therefore, we could not verify the quality of your drinking water to the primacy agency during that time.

For the Stage 2 DBPR requirements we monitor for trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetic acids (HAA). The standard for THM is 0.080 mg/L and the standard for HAA is 0.060 mg/L. A calculation of analytical results is part of an Operational Evaluation Level Report (OEL) to determine the potential of exceeding these standards. The operational evaluation requirements are intended as an indicator of operational performance and to allow systems to identify proactive steps to remain in compliance. Failure to submit an evaluation report to the State in the required time frame is a violation and requires a public notification.

There is nothing you need to do. When our first quarter values required an OEL to be submitted a document was developed but lost due to a problem with our computers during that time. The document was recovered and submitted when we learned of the violation for failing to submit it by the required deadline.

For more information, please contact Jimmy Littlefield at 270-365-9381 or 118 West Market Street, Princeton, KY 42445.

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.