

Where does your water come from?

SCWD purchases water from the White House Utility District (WHUD) in Tennessee. Water treated by WHUD is taken from Old Hickory Lake, a surface water source, and treated at the WHUD treatment plant in Hendersonville, TN. The water is delivered to SCWD's distribution network through two delivery points, one located along Hwy 31-W South and the other located near Prices Mill. From these points, water is distributed through 350 miles of water mains ranging in size up to 16 inches in diameter to the homes and businesses served by SCWD.

The Safe Drinking Water Act, amended in 1996, requires Community Public Water Systems to prepare a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) report that addresses a water utility's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) has prepared the SWAP Report for the untreated water source that is utilized by WHUD.

The source utilized by WHUD is rated as reasonably susceptible to potential contamination. An explanation of Tennessee's Source Water Assessment Program, the Source Water Assessment summaries, susceptibility scorings and the overall TDEC report submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency can be viewed online at <http://www.state.tn.us/environment/dws/dwassess.php> or at the SCWD office located at 104 Morgantown Road in Franklin, KY. Additional information can also be obtained by contacting the Tennessee Division of Water Supply at 1-888-891-8332.

Check Out Our Convenient Automatic Bank Draft Plan. It's free, easy and saves you time and money.

SCWD Office Hours

Monday—Friday
7:30 AM - 11:30 AM & 12:30 PM - 4:30 PM
Closed Saturday and Sunday

Simpson County Water District
P.O. Box 0657
Franklin, KY 42135

ATTENCIÓN

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



**SIMPSON COUNTY
WATER DISTRICT**

PWS ID # 1070398

2003 WATER QUALITY REPORT



104 Morgantown Road • P.O. Box 0657
Franklin, KY 42135

Tel: 270.598.9926 • Fax: 270.586.0718
KY Relay Services TTY 1.800.648.6056

Committed to Quality

Each year, SCWD publishes a water quality report. This report provides you with information regarding possible contaminants that may be present in your drinking water and to give you a better understanding of what steps we take to ensure that your water is safe and pleasant to drink. This edition covers all testing completed in 2003.

The maximum allowable contaminant levels (MCLs) for drinking water are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters (approximately 1/2 gallon) of water that contains a level of a contaminant at or above the MCL for their entire life to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Did You Know...?

In 2003, Simpson County Water District distributed over 255 million gallons of water to the residents, businesses and industries of Simpson County.

Getting Involved

We appreciate your comments and the opportunity to serve you. Simpson County Water District Board Meetings are open to the public and are held at 1:00 p.m. on the 4th Thursday of every other month at the SCWD offices located at 108 Morgantown Road, Franklin, KY.

Members of the Board of Commissioners serving you are:

James D. Snider - Chairman
Ray Mann - Secretary
Joe Richards - Treasurer
Robert Taylor - Attorney

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mr. Hauke May, Manager of Operations, at 270-598-9926.

Joe Liles - General Manager

Do You Have a Water Leak in Your Home?

Have you been putting off fixing that leaky faucet or toilet? A faucet drip or a toilet leak that totals only two tablespoons per minute can add up to 5,460 gallons per year. The average residential household used approximately 5,305 gallons of water each month so a small leak could potentially add another month's bill to your annual use. Check the graph on the bottom of your monthly statement to see how much water your household uses.

A large portion of residential leaks occur in the toilet tank. Often, toilet tanks leak around the flapper plug or around the overflow pipe. To see if you have a small leak, turn the water to the toilet off and mark the water level in the tank. Wait about an hour and check the water level again. If the level has dropped, then the flapper may need to be replaced.

Being Prepared for Cold Weather

This past winter was moderately cold and BCWS received numerous calls about frozen water pipes. Before next winter, you may want to consider some tips for what you can do before freezing weather sets in to keep you from having a problem in the future:

- Make sure that mobile homes are underpinned and that pipes are wrapped with insulation or heat tape.
- Close all crawlspace vents that are located near water line.
- Disconnect all garden hoses outside of your home, even the ones that are attached to frost-free hydrants.
- If there is plumbing in the garage, make sure that you keep your garage door closed in severely cold weather. The cold and drafts can freeze water lines in minutes.

If you leave town, it is recommended that you set your thermostat no lower than 55 degrees. Ask a friend or neighbor to check on your home to make sure that the heat is on and that no damage has occurred.

Improved Fire Protection for Simpson County

In order to provide improved fire protection, Simpson County Water District has developed a plan to install fire hydrants that are capable of flowing 250 gallons per minute within a 2 1/2 mile radius of every residence in Simpson County. The water system improvements necessary to accomplish this project will require the installation of 12 miles of 6-inch and 8-inch water mains and 11 new fire hydrants. The Water District has requested the State of Kentucky to provide \$620,000 of funding for the project from the Tobacco Development Funds which are being used for rural water system improvements.

Water System Security

To ensure the safety and security of the drinking water supply to our customers, SCWD is working towards completing a Vulnerability Assessment of the entire distribution system. This Vulnerability Assessment will help us identify the steps that we need to take to ensure that the water that is supplied to you continues to be safe and of the highest quality possible.

You, our customers, play an important role in ensuring the safety of the County's drinking water supply. Should you ever observe any suspicious activities around any of our tanks or pump stations, please call us and let us know. When we contact our customers, Simpson County Water District personnel will always appropriately identify themselves on the phone or in person. If you are not sure about someone who claims to represent SCWD, please call us at (270) 598-9926 or (270) 842-0052 and ask us to verify their identity. We can also be reached after hours at (270) 586-8106. SCWD does not engage in the sale or marketing of any products other than the drinking water that we supply to you.



PARTICULATE TEST RESULTS								
	Allowable Levels	Water Source	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	Violation Yes / No	Likely Source		
Turbidity (NTU)	Never more than 1 NTU. Less than 0.3 NTU 95% of samples each month	WHUD	0.19	N/A	No	Soil Runoff		
REGULATED CONTAMINANT TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Water Source	Level Found	Range	Date of Sample	Violation Yes / No	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive samples)	5%	0	SCWD	0 to 20% ¹	N/A	Jun, Jul & Aug 2003	Yes	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) measured as ppm but reported as a ratio	TT	N/A	WHUD	0.76	0.52 - 0.76	Monthly	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	SCWD	1.15 (highest average)	0.96 to 1.35	Mar '03	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Copper (ppm) - (Level Found is 90th percentile. No sites exceeded the AL)	AL: 1.3	0	SCWD	0.05 (90 th Percentile)	BDL to 0.07	Jun '03	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	WHUD	1.8	0.07 to 1.8	May '03	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Lead (ppb) (Level Found is 90th percentile. No sites exceeded in AL)	AL: 15	0	SCWD	3.9 (90 th Percentile)	BDL to 3.9	Jun '03	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm) (as Nitrogen)	10	10	WHUD	0.18	BDL to 0.18	2003	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Haloacetic Acids or HAA's (ppb) ³	60	N/A	WHUD	31 (Annual average)	59 (Highest Detection)	2003	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [total trihalomethanes] (ppb) ⁴	80	N/A	WHUD	58 (Annual average)	86 ² (Highest Detection)	2003	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

NOTES ABOUT THE TEST RESULTS SHOWN

¹**Total Coliform Bacteria** - In June, July and August 2003, SCWD violated a drinking water standard by exceeding the MCL for coliform bacteria. SCWD collects fewer than 40 bacteriological samples per month. Therefore, only 1 sample per month may indicate the presence of total coliform bacteria.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. In June and July 2003, two of the samples collected indicated the presence of coliforms. In August 2003, four of the samples collected indicated the presence of coliforms. We immediately re-sampled in the areas of our distribution system where the original samples were obtained and all follow-up testing showed no indication of coliforms. All samples that indicated the presence of coliforms were also tested for fecal coliforms and e-coli bacteria. None of the additional tests performed indicated the presence of these other bacteria.

²**TTHMs** - Although the TTHM levels in the water supplied by WHUD are below the current MCL, individual samples obtained by WHUD have been detected to be above the running annual average MCL and we are therefore including the following health effects language:

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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SIMPSON COUNTY WATER DISTRICT 2003 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Analysis Result Definitions

Each year, SCWD and WHUD perform numerous tests to ensure that the drinking water delivered to you is safe. In 2003, we tested for over 100 regulated and many more unregulated contaminants. The table above provides a listing of the contaminants detected and information on the maximum allowable levels of contaminants that were detected. Some of the abbreviations used in the table are:

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 highest 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.

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.

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) - 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 shall follow.

Below Detection Level (BDL) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Not Applicable (N/A) - does not apply.

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

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - a measure of radioactivity in water.

Substances Expected to be in Drinking Water

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. 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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants - viruses and bacteria which may come from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants - salts and metals that occur naturally or result from stormwater runoff, wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining and farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides - chemicals originating from sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants - synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production. These can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants - materials that occur either naturally or as a result of petroleum production and mining activities.

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.

Special Health Information

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).