

2 0 0 6 T E S T R E S U L T S

Water Quality ...

Not Just A Commitment; A Profession

Each year, Simpson County Water District and White House Utility District perform numerous tests to ensure that the drinking water delivered to you is safe. In 2006, the water was tested for over 100 regulated contaminants. We are pleased to report that the water delivered to you met or exceeded the quality standards required by state and federal laws. This report provides you with information regarding the substances that we found to be present in your drinking water and will give you a better understanding of what steps we take to ensure that our water is safe and pleasant for you to drink.

Why Are There Contaminants In My Water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of 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.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 and human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants, and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water to provide the same protection for public health.

What Are These Contaminants?

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS-viruses and bacteria that 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.

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS, INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES-chemicals originating from sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff and residential uses.

ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS-synthetic and volatile organic chemicals are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. This contaminant can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS-materials that occur either naturally or as a result of petroleum production or mining activities.

Cryptosporidium In Drinking Water

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. WHUD tests for cryptosporidium in our raw and finished water.

At the present time, there is no Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) established for cryptosporidium. Therefore, we are not required to test for these organisms. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of low levels of these organisms in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. The presence of these organisms does not cause concern, because we have not had detections in the finished water. Nevertheless, we will continue testing for the organisms to ensure the public health is protected.

Special Health Information

Some individuals may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised individuals such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, as well as some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

The data presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with Administrative Regulation 401 KAR Chapter 8. As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less 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. Unless otherwise noted, the report level is the highest level detected.

Contaminant (Units)	Allowable Levels		Source	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	Violation	Likely Source
	MCL	MCLG					
Turbidity (NTU) (Continuously)	Never more than 1 NTU. Less than 0.3 NTU's 95% of samples each month.		WHUD	0.25	100.00%	No	Soil Runoff
Microbial Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive samples) SCWD - monthly	5%	0	SCWD	2.00%	N/A	Sep-06	Yes * Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper (ppm) (Level found is 90th percentile. No sites exceeded the AL) (SCWD)	AL = 1.3	1.3	SCWD	0.057	0.002 to 0.364	2006	No Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	WHUD	1.6	N/A	2006	No Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead (ppb) - (Level found is 90th percentile. No sites exceed the AL) (SCWD)	AL = 15	0	SCWD	0.001	0.001 to 0.002	2006	No Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors							
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm but reported as a ratio)	TT	N/A	WHUD	1.66	1.3 to 2.0	2006	No Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine (ppm) (SCWD)	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	SCWD	1.34 (highest average)	1.0 to 2.20	2006	No Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids or HAA's (ppb)	60	N/A	WHUD	64 (highest average)	28 to 71	2006	No By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM [total trihalomehtanes] (ppb)	80	N/A	WHUD	52 (highest average)	35 to 67	2006	No By-product of drinking water chlorination

Haloacetic Acids (HAA's)-Although the HAA levels in the water purchased from 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 haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead and Copper- In June 2006, SCWD is required to test for the presence of lead and copper in the drinking water. During these tests, no lead was detected to be present in the drinking water.

***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. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

In July 2006, Simpson County Water District received a notice of violation for failure to submit an adequate number of routine bacteriological sampling results for the compliance period of July 2006.

In September 2006, Simpson County Water District received a notice of violation for too many positive coliform bacteria. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Table Definitions

AL (ACTION LEVEL) -the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system shall follow.

BDL (BELOW DETECTION LEVEL) -laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

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 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 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.

NTU (NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNIT) -a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

N/A (NOT APPLICABLE) -does not apply.

PPM (PARTS PER MILLION) -one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000.

PPB (PARTS PER BILLION) -one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

pCi/L (PICOCURIES PER LITER) -a measure of radioactivity in water.

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

Did You Know?

Water is necessary for a person to maintain a healthy life and keep a properly functioning body. In order to live a long healthy life, a person must consume eight glasses of water each day. The drinking water facts below show how important water is to a person's body. Drinking the proper amount of water can:

- Improve your energy
- Increase your mental and physical performance
- Remove toxins & waste products from your body
- Keep skin healthy and glowing
- Help you lose weight
- Reduce headaches and dizziness
- Allow for proper digestion
- Help to keep you more alkaline
- Reduce cardiovascular stress
- Decrease risk of dehydration

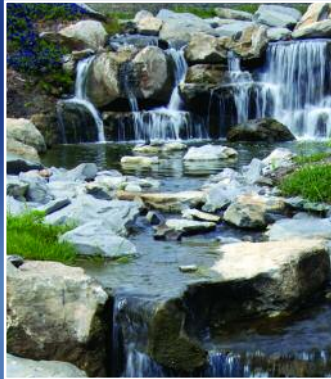
Visit <http://www.betterwayhealth.com/drinking-water.asp> for more ways to improve your health.



Where Does My Water Come From?

Simpson County Water District (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 sizes up to 12 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 108 Morgantown Road in Franklin, KY. Additional information can be obtained by contacting the Tennessee Division of Water Supply at 1-888-891-8332.



The Value of Water



Here in Simpson County we are fortunate to provide customers with a plentiful supply of fresh water. But globally, and even in and around the United States, others do not have access to fresh drinking water. As our

world's population is increasing, issues of water availability are on the rise. Water is a finite resource; so the amount of water that supplies the world's population is falling short in relation to its high demand. Even though many are lucky to have access to clean, safe drinking water, it is important that we use all that we need, but waste none so that we can protect this resource for future generations.

For additional information on how to conserve water, visit our Web site at www.simpsonwater.com or the United States Environmental Protection Agency site at www.epa.gov/safewater/publicoutreach/index.html

Providing You With Quality On Tap

Simpson County Water District is once again proud to provide this Annual Water Quality Report, which demonstrates that we are continuing to remain in compliance with state and federal water quality standards. This publication provides you with information about SCWD, and the fresh drinking water we supply to the homes, businesses and industries in and around Simpson County.

We take our responsibility seriously as your water provider to successfully transport millions of gallons of water each day to approximately 3,100

customers and accurately test the water routinely over the course of a month to ensure its quality.

We are equally vigilant in our planning and maintenance to ensure that reliable facilities are available around the clock to bring fresh drinking water to all those who need it.

In this document, you will find a detailed report on the quality of your drinking water. This report

covers all testing completed January through December 2006. If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact Mr. Alan Vilines, General Manager, at (270) 598-9926.



Additional Information On Water Quality

Simpson County Water District Web Site	www.simpsonwater.com
Bowling Green Municipal Utilities	270-782-1200 or www.bgmu.com
Kentucky Rural Water Association	270-843-2291 or www.krwa.org
Kentucky Division of Water	502-564-3410 or www.water.ky.gov
U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline	800-426-4791
U.S. EPA Web Site	www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html

Get Involved

We strive to maintain a strong a relationship with our community, so we continually welcome your comments and the increased opportunity to serve you. Simpson County Water District board meetings are open to the public and are held at 1 p.m. on the fourth Thursday of every month at the SCWD office located at 108 Morgantown Rd., Franklin, KY. Please call us at (270) 598-9926 for more information.

The SCWD Board of Commissioners

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

SCWD Staff

Alan Vilines-General Manager
Jon Schubarth-Manager of Engineering
Jeff Peebles-Manager of Finance & Administration
David Maciel-Manager of Operations

Atencion

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

Providing high quality water service to families and businesses throughout Simpson County.

Simpson County Water District

Water Quality Report 2007



Simpson County
Water District