Muhlenberg Co. Water District #3		KY0890304
Water Quality Report for year 2013	Manager:	Ben Tooley
PO Box 67	Phone:	270-525-6333
Bremen KY 42325		
Meetings: Muhlenberg Co. Water District #3 Office	CCR Contact:	Ben Tooley
Water - Essential for Life Meeting Dates and Time: 3rd Monday of every month 4:00PM	Phone:	270-525-6333
This report is designed to inform the public about the quality of water and services provided on a daily basis. Our of the service of the ser	commitment is to pro	wide our customers with a
quality product. Water is the most indispensable product in every home and we ask everyone to be conservative	and help us in our e	fforts to protect the water
source and the water system.		
Muhlenberg Co. Water District.#3 purchases water fron Central City Municipal Water and Sewer, who draws surf	ace water from the C	reen River. A perliminary
source water assessment is available at the Pennyrile Area Development District. The drainage area upstream	contains residential	agricultural, and mining
activities. The source water assessment identified 246 potential sources of contamination with 208 of those sites i sites were identified as high risk. There are twenty-five oil/gas wells and ten landfills which present the possibility	v of contamination fr	om leaching siltation and
illegal dumping. There are ten underground/aboveground storage tank facilities and three auto repair facilities while	ich have the potentia	l for contamination due to
leaking petroleum containers and spills. Other potential areas of concern located within the watershed are roads, brid	dges and highways w	hich pose a risk due to the
possibility of hazardous materials entering the water supply from traffic accidents, spills and illegal dumping. More i	nformation may be of	btained from the Kentucky
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some co	taminants. The prese	ence of contaminants does
not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential h	ealth effects may be	e 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 pi	ck up substances resulting
hom the presence of animals of from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include bacteria (sewage plants sentic systems livestock operations or wildlife). Inorganic contaminants such as s	alts and metals (na	turally occurring or from
stormwater runoff wastewater discharges oil and gas production mining or farming). Pesticides and herbicides	s (stormwater runoff	agriculture or residential
uses). Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, (by-products of industri	al processes and petr	oleum production, or from
gas stations, stormwater runoff, or septic systems). Radioactive contaminants, (naturally occurring or from oil and g	as production or mini	ng activities).
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain co	ntaminants in water	provided by public water
systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water to provide the same protection for public	health.	and an all an an and an antida
some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in artificing water than the general population. Immund cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or o	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 c	are providers. EPA/CDC
guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contant Water Holling (000.426.4701)	ninants are available	e from the Safe Drinking
Some or all of these definitions may be found in this report:	Informati	on About Lead:
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.	If present, elevat	ed levels of lead can
MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.	cause serious hea	Ith problems, especially
no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.	Lead in drinking	water is primarily from
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.	materials and co	omponents associated
There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.	with service lines	and home plumbing.
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 headfite of the use of disinfectants to	responsible for	providing high quality
control microbial contaminants.	drinking water, b	ut cannot control the
Below Detection Levels (BDL) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.	components Whe	als used in plumbing n your water has been
<i>Not Applicable (N/A)</i> - does not apply.	sitting for several h	ours, you can minimize
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	the potential for lea	ad exposure by flushing
<i>Parts per billion (ppb)</i> - or micrograms per liter, (μ g/L). One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000	before using water	for drinking or cooking.
years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.	If you are concern	ned about lead in your
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	water, you may w	ish to have your water
Parts per quadrillion (ppq) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one	water, testing meth	ods, and steps you can
penny in \$10,000,000,000.	take to minimize	exposure is available
<i>Proceuries per mer (pc/r)</i> - a measure of radiation absorbed by the body	from the Safe Drin	king Water Hotline or at
<i>Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)</i> - a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.	mp.//www.cpa.gov	rsalewaternead.
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		
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	A ^S line	Kantuchu Dural Watar Amaintia
that a water system shall follow. Treatment Technique (TT) - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water	© 2012	ACTUOL NAME AND A CONTRACT ASSOCIATION
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Spanish (Español) Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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. Unless otherwise noted, the report level is the highest level detected. Also the EPA introduced new Stage II testing required for water systems in 2013. The following Stage II results do not show a complete year since 2013 was a transition year. The following test results labeled C are results from the water producer Central City

	A	llowable	Highest Single		igle Lowest		Violation	ĭ			
		Levels	Measure	ement Monthly %				Likely Source			
Turbidity (NTU) TT	No more th	an 1 NTU*									
* Representative samples	Less than ().3 NTU in	0	.154		100	No	Soil runoff			
of filtered water	95% of mo	onthly samples		V							
Regulated Contaminant Te	Regulated Contaminant Test Results										
Contaminant			Report		Rai	nge	Date of Violation Likely Source of		Likely Source of		
[code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level	of	Det	ection	Sample		Contamination		
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	C 0.035	0.035	to	0.035	Oct-13	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	M-0.018 (90 th percentile)	0.001	to	0.022	Aug-12	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems		
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	C 1.07	0.773	to	1.6	Aug-13	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth		
Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0	M-0 (90 th percentile)	0	to	1	Aug-12	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems		
Nickel (ppm) (US EPA remanded MCL in February 1995.)	N/A	N/A	C 2.1	2.1	to	2.1	Oct-12	No	N/A		
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	C 1.8	1.8	to	1.8	Jan-13	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposit		
Selenium [1045] (ppb)	50	50	C 1	1	to	1	Oct-13	No	No Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits; discharge from mines		
Synthetic Organic Contami	nants inclu	ding Pesticides	and Herbicio	les							
Atrazine [2050] (ppb)	3	3	C 0.8	0.8	to	0.8	Jun-13	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops		
Disinfectants/Disinfection E	syproducts	and Precursors							£*		
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio)	TT*	N/A	C-1.29 (lowest average)	1.21 (mor	to nthly	1.7 y ratios)	N/A	No	Naturally present in environment.		
*Monthly ratio is the % TOC	removal ac	hieved to the %	FOC removal	required. A	Annı	al average of	the monthly ra	tios must be	1.00 or greater for compliance.		
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	M-1.26 (highest average)	0.41	to	2.02	N/A	No	Water additive used to control microbes.		
HAA STAGE ONE (ppb) (a [Haloacetic acids]	ll sites) 60	N/A	C-53 (system	28	to	96	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water		
			average)	(range c	of sy	stem sites)			uisinteenon		
TTHM STAGE ONE (ppb) [total trihalomethanes]	(all sites) 80	N/A	C-70 (system average)	37 (range c	to of sy	153 rstem sites)	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection		
HAA Stage Two	60	N/A	M-23.9	19	to	29	N/A	NO	Byproduct of drinking water		
TTHM Stage Two	80	N/A	M-35.2	31	to	40	N/A	NO			

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Secondary contaminants do not have a direct impact on the health of consumers and are not required in the Consumer Confidence Report. They are being included to provide addition information about the quality of the water.

Secondary Contaminant	Maximum Allowable	Report	Range			Date of
Secondary containmant	Level	Level	0	f Dete	Sample	
Aluminum	0.05 to 0.2 mg/l	0.14	0.14	to	0.14	Aug-13
Chloride	250 mg/l	250 mg/l 14.8 14.8		to	14.8	Aug-13
Corrosivity	Noncorrosive	0.077		N/A		Aug-13
Fluoride	2.0 mg/l	1.6	1.6	to	1.6	Aug-13
pH 1	6.5 to 8.5	7.6	7.6	to	7.6	Aug-13
Sulfate	250 mg/l	32	32	to	32	Aug-13
Total Dissolved Solids	500 mg/l	168	168	to	168	Aug-13
Sodium	optimum level =20 mg/L	8.24	8.24	to	8.24	Aug-13

Chlorine, lead, copper, and Stage Two data is obtained from Muhlenberg County Water District #3.

The other data is obtained from the city of Central City Municipal Water and Sewer 214 N 1ST Street Central City KY 42330. (270) 754-3066

Our water system violated one or more drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

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 04/2013 Chlorine monitoring we did not meet the monitoring requirements and 10/2013 DBP monitoring we did not complete all monitoring or testing for DBPs and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. Also in 04/2013 failure to submitt MOR resulted in a violation. In an effort to take of these violations, the Public Notice that we submitted also did not meet standards. This also resulted in a violation.

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for TTHM/HAA and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

contaminant	required sampling frequency	number of samples taken	samples should have been taken	when samples were or will be taken
TTHM/HAA	2 per quarter	2	2	11/12/2013
		S. S		

What happened? Who is at risk? What is being done?

All 4 violations were the result of clerical errors or mailing issues. All violations in question have been corrected with the Division of Water and copies of the appropriate reports have been sent to DOW.All issues have been addressed by Muhlenberg County Water District #3. Our Labrotory has been made of the issue and all reports are now sent by certified mail.

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.