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.

Shelbyville Municipal Water & Sewer Commission

Water Quality Report 2018

Water System ID: KY1060394
General Manager: Tom Doyle
502-633-2840
CCR Contact: Steve Searcy

Mailing address:
PO Box 608
Shelbyville, KY 40065

Public meeting location and time:
Water Office – 1059 Washington Street, Shelbyville, KY
3rd Monday each month at 6:30 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.

To request a paper copy of this report, call our office at (502) 633-2840.

Shelbyville Municipal Water & Sewer Commission utilizes surface water from Guist Creek Lake for your source of drinking water. Guist Creek Lake has a 29 square mile watershed which consists predominately of agricultural acreage, with some residential units around the lake. It is important that the community helps to protect this valuable water source located about 2.5 miles east of Shelbyville and north of US 60.

Activities and uses upstream of Guist Creek Lake can pose potential risks to your drinking water. Under certain circumstances, contaminants could be released that would pose challenges to water treatment, or even get into your drinking water. A source water assessment and protection plan has been completed for our watershed and is available for review in our offices during normal business hours. Some of the potential sources of contamination in our watershed consist of: four underground petroleum sites and one above-ground storage tank; two bridges; one inactive landfill and one site that uses hazardous materials (Bell South). These sources are rated as high in susceptibility to contamination because of their contaminant type, proximity to Guist Creek Lake, and high chance of release. Sources that are considered a medium risk for contamination of your water include major roads and commercial activities.

The Commission regularly monitors for many of the constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The water quality table in this report lists all detected constituents tested between January 1, 2018 and December 31, 2018. This report does not contain test results for contaminants that were not detected.

If you would like to learn more about your drinking water and what steps we take to ensure its safety, please attend one of our regularly held meetings held on the third Monday of each month at 6:30pm in our office located at 1059 Washington Street in Shelbyville.

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.

Quality On Tap!

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.

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.

	Allowable Levels	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% of monthly samples	0.28	100	No	Soil runoff

Regulated Contaminant Test Results

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.015	0.01 to 0.02	2018	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.030 (90th percentile)	0.01 to 0.61	2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.68	0.6 to 0.8	2018	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 1	AL = 15	0	3 (90th percentile)	0 to 49	2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	1.4	1 to 1.4	2018	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Atrazine [2050] (ppb)	3	3	BDL	BDL to 0.43	2018	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors							
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio)	TT*	N/A	1.86 (lowest average)	1.33 to 2.98 (monthly ratios)	2018	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	3.51 (highest average)	1.03 to 3.51	2018	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	39 (high site average)	12 to 53 (range of individual sites)	2018	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	36 (high site average)	13 to 42 (range of individual sites)	2018	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Violation 2019-9622547

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 to correct this situation.

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 December 2018, we did not complete all monitoring by failing to report or correctly report testing for Total Coliforms/E. coli. Therefore, we could not verify the quality of your drinking water to the primacy agency during that time.

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

We failed to collect an appropriate amount of samples during December 2018. It was an oversight on our part and we are working to ensure we do not fail to do the proper amount of testing in the future. We submitted all necessary samples in January 2019 and returned to compliance at that time.

For more information, please contact Thomas Doyle at 502-633-2840 or PO Box 608, Shelbyville, KY 40065.

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.