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.

OLDHAM COUNTY water DISTRICT

Water Quality Report for 2020

Water System ID: KY0930333
Chief Executive Officer: Russell D. Rose
502-222-1690
CCR Contact: Gary Allen
502-222-1690
ocwd@oldhamcountywater.com

Mailing address:
P.O. Box 51
Buckner, KY 40010

Meeting location and time:
2160 Spencer Court, LaGrange
Second Tuesday each month at 6:00 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.

Oldham County Water District customers are fortunate because we enjoy an abundant water supply from a groundwater source. The Oldham County Water Treatment Plant draws water from wells drilled into the Ohio River alluvial aquifer, which holds several billion gallons of water. The Oldham County Water Treatment Plant was constructed in 1981and was expanded in 2011 to increase capacity to 13 MGD. The treatment facility provides roughly 1.5 billion gallons of clean drinking water every year. An analysis of the susceptibility of the District's water supply to contamination indicates that this susceptibility is generally moderate. There are, however, a few areas of concern in the immediate vicinity of our water wells. These include row crops, septic systems, some permitted operations, and road exposure that cumulatively increase the potential for release of contaminants within the wellhead protection area. The summary of the water systems susceptibility to contamination is part of the completed Wellhead Protection Plan that is available for inspection during normal business hours at our office.

MESSAGE FROM THE EPA:
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!

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 — Oldham County Water District

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	0.035	0.035 to 0.035	Jan-20	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.69	0.69 to 0.69	Jan-20	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	1.19	0.19 to 1.19	Jan-20	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.96 (highest average)	0.6 to 1.41	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids] (Annual Sample)	60	N/A	10 (high site)	10 to 10 (range of individual sites)	2020	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes] (Annual Sample)	80	N/A	25 (high site)	21 to 25 (range of individual sites)	2020	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Household Plumbing Contaminants							
Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	1.118 (90th percentile)	0.033 to 1.244	Aug-19	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0	2 (90th percentile)	0 to 8	Aug-19	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

	Average	Range of Detection
Fluoride (added for dental health)	0.8	0.62 to 0.88
Sodium (EPA guidance level = 20 mg/L)	17.7	17.7 to 17.7

Quality On Tap!
Our Commitment Our Profession

This report will not be mailed unless requested. For a copy of this report, please contact our office.

OLDHAM COUNTY water DISTRICT

Message from the Chief Operating Officer

We take great pride in providing water for homes and business throughout Oldham County. Clean, safe drinking water is a foundation of healthy vibrant communities, and we are committed to ensuring these services are affordable and available to our customers now and in the future. Our commitment also includes planning, construction, and maintenance to ensure our facilities are continuously meeting our customers' needs. We believe being good stewards of our natural resources is not only a choice, but an obligation.

Our mission is to work with the residents of the District with pride. Keeping our customers' best interest in mind by making sure we provide safe, potable water and services at the lowest possible cost. The Oldham County Water District will continue to pursue improving techniques for treatment, distribution, and collection to ensure continued growth in our community, a healthier environment, and a better future for our children. We consider it an honor to be your water service provider. We are committed to providing clean safe potable drinking water at affordable rates and ensuring it's available for our children in the future.

The District is overseen by a 5-member board of commissioners. The current board members are Chairperson J. W. Hall III– Local Business Owner and Insurance Agent, Vice-Chairperson Jody Curry – Attorney / Local Business Owner, Treasurer Robert Durbin – Accountant / CPA, Secretary Jason Greer – Local Business Owner, Commissioner Mel Milburn – Professional Engineer.

Oldham County is a great place to grow up, live, and raise children. The reputation of life here is beyond compare to anywhere in the country, and we want to keep it that way by providing you with unequaled quality service and our most valuable natural resource "water".

Russell D. Rose
Chief Executive Officer
Oldham County Water District

Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR 4)	average	range (ppb)	date
Manganese	11.950	7.1 to 16.8	Jun-20
HAA5	6.231	5.385 to 6.62	Jun-20
HAA6Br	7.726	7.185 to 8.6	Jun-20
HAA9	12.836	11.515 to 14.19	Jun-20

Your drinking water has been sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. There are no MCLs and therefore no violations if found. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA determine where the contaminants occur and whether they should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact our office during normal business hours.