Water Service Corporation of Kentucky – Middlesboro, KY
KY- 0070282

Your Annual Water Report

We are pleased to provide you with the 2015 Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you of the quality of water we delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We get our water from Fern Lake, a surface water body located in southern Bell County, Kentucky and northern Clairborne County, Tennessee. While the lake receives much of its water from runoff of rainwater, it is partially spring fed. Currently, the land in the drainage basin is undeveloped with the exception of the fishing camp located at the northeast end of the lake. Because of the forested, undeveloped setting, the lake is a highly protected source of water.

The Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 requires every system to prepare a source water assessment that addresses the system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination. Activities and land uses upstream of Water Service Corporation of KY's source of water can pose potential risk 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. These activities and how they are conducted, are of interest to the entire community. Activities upstream of your water supply intake are of special concern because they provide little response time for the water system operators. An analysis of the susceptibility of the Water Service Corporation of KY's water supply to contamination indicates that this susceptibility is high. The largest potential contaminant threat immediately upstream of the intake is land coverage. The predominant land cover is forest; this land cover could be subject to logging which may result in soil erosion if Best Management Practices (BMPs) are not carefully applied. The Management Recommendations for land coverage are: (1) Monitor to ensure compliance with Forestry Conservation Act; and (2) Require BMP (Best Management Practices) implementation per the Forest Landowners Handbook. The Source Water Assessment has been completed and is available for inspection at the Water Service Corporation office. Contact Mr. James Leonard at 1-844-310-5556 for additional information.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

The Process of Delivering Your Water

After pumping the water from Fern Lake, we treat it with processes that remove any objectionable tastes or odors. The water is then disinfected through a chlorination process to ensure the water is microbiologically safe (free from bacteria, viruses, and protozoan parasites). These processes primarily achieve filtration and disinfection of the water to remove any harmful chemicals, bacteria and other microorganisms that might be in the water. It is important to note that all drinking water contains some naturally occurring contaminants that are not harmful to our health. In fact, some minerals provide low levels of nutritional value and actually improve the taste of drinking water. After the drinking water has been thoroughly treated at the water treatment facility, we deliver it to homes and businesses through an underground network of pipes.

Individual homes use service lines to tap into larger, underground water main lines. The water is then passed through a water meter—either inside or outside the home—so that the amount of water the household uses can be accurately calculated. The water then flows throughout the home so whenever you turn on your faucet for a drink, you're assured clean, safe water for your entire family.

Message From Steve Lubertozzi, President

Dear WSCKY Customers,

I am pleased to share your Annual Water Report for 2015. As the local President of your community water utility, this direct communication is part of our continuing effort to emphasize to our customers that we understand "water is local."

Our team is committed to providing safe, reliable and cost effective service to our customers. All of our employees share in our commitment to act with integrity, protect the environment, and enhance the local community.

We are proud to share this report which is based on water quality testing through December 2015. You will find that we supply water that meets or exceeds all federal and state water quality regulations.

These results don't happen by chance. A dedicated local team of water quality experts is working in the community everyday ensuring that our customers are our top priority and providing the highest quality drinking water and service - now and in the years to come.

Best regards,

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The Safe Drinking Water Act was passed in 1974 due to congressional concerns about organic chemical contaminants in drinking water and the inefficient manner by which states supervised and monitored drinking water supplies. Congress' aim was to assure that all citizens served by public water systems would be provided high quality water. As a result, the EPA set enforceable standards for health-related drinking water contaminants. The Act also established programs to protect underground sources of drinking water from contamination.

EPA Wants You To Know:

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:
(i) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
(ii) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that may be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
(iii) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
(iv) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
(v) Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that shall provide the same protection for public health.

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 at 800-426-4791.

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).

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. Water Service Corp of KY 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.

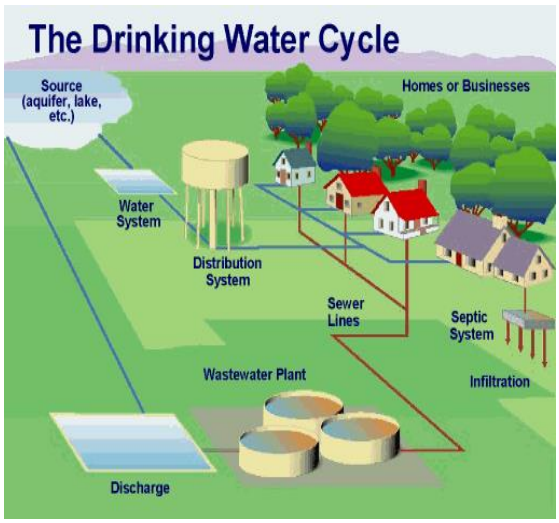
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alquien que lo entienda bien.

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Drain Disposal Information: Sewer overflows and backups can cause health hazards, damage home interiors, and threaten the environment. A common cause is sewer pipes blocked by grease, which gets into the sewer from household drains. Grease sticks to the insides of pipes. Over time, the grease can build up and block the entire pipe. Help solve the grease problem by keeping this material out of the sewer system in the first place:

- Never pour grease down sink drains or into toilets. Scrape grease into a can or trash.
- Put strainers in sink drains to catch food scraps/solids for disposal.

Prescription Medication and Hazardous Waste - Household products such as paints, cleaners, oils, and pesticides, are considered to be household hazardous waste. Prescription and over-the-counter drugs poured down the sink or flushed down the toilet can pass through the wastewater treatment system and enter rivers and lakes (or leach into the ground and seep into groundwater in a septic system). Follow the directions for proper disposal procedures. **Don't flush hazardous waste or prescription and over-the-counter drugs down the toilet or drain.** They may flow downstream to serve as sources for community drinking water supplies. Many communities offer a variety of options for conveniently and safely managing these items. For more information, visit the EPA website at: http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/conserve/materials/hhw.htm



Understanding This Report:
In order to help you understand this report, we want you to understand a few terms and abbreviations that are contained in it.

- **Action level (AL**) - Action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Action level goal (ALG**) - Action level goal is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **EPA** – Environmental Protection Agency
- **Maximum contaminant level (MCL)** - The maximum contaminant level is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG)** - The "goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG's 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.
- **N/A** – This means not applicable for this item.
- **NTU** – This means Nephelometric Turbidity Units and is a measure of turbidity (cloudiness).
- **oocysts/L** - This means the number of organisms per liter of water.
- **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 (ug/l)** - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – Picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in the water.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

We routinely monitor your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists the drinking water substances that we detected in the last round of sampling for the particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Based on certain criteria, some systems may be allowed to monitor for regulated contaminants less often than once a year. In this case, the table will include the date and results of the most recent sampling.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. 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.

If You Have Questions Or Want To Get Involved?
Because WSCK is privately owned, there are no scheduled board meetings. This report is available to individual customers. For questions about the quality of our drinking water, or to obtain a copy of this report, contact Mr. James Leonard at 1-844-310-5556.

Water Quality Data

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Report Level	Range of Detects	MCLG	MCL	MCL Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Organic Carbon-TOC (ppm)	1/15-12/15	1.13	1.00-1.62	N/A	TT	No	Naturally present in the environment.
TOC measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio. Treatment Technique (TT) is based on the lowest running annual average of the monthly ratios of the % TOC removal achieved to the % of TOC removal required. A minimum ratio of 1.00 is required to meet TT.							
Turbidity (NTU)	1/15-12/15	0.056 Highest	0.022-0.056	N/A	**TT – 95%	No	Soil and stormwater runoff.
**Highest annual measurement was 0.056 in which 100% of monthly sampling was <0.3 NTU.* ***TT – 95% of all monthly samples must be <0.3 NTU and never more than 1 NTU. Reference the end of this report for more information.*							

Water Quality Data

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Report Level	Range of Detects	MCLG	MCL	MCL Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	7/14/2015	0.010	N/A	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	1/15-12/15	1.00	0.85-1.09	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants							
Chlorine (ppm)	1/15-12/15	1.08	0.88-1.35	MRDLG =4	MRDL=4	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids - HAAs (ppb)	1/15-10/15	24	14-28	N/A	60	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
Trihalomethanes - THMs (ppb)	1/15-10/15	24	19-28	N/A	80	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination.

Lead and Copper Contaminants - Regulated at the Customers' Tap

Detected Substance (units)	Sample Date	Report Level 90th percentile	Range of Detects	# of sites found above AL	ALG	AL	Sources of Contaminants
Copper (ppm)	June 2014	0.200	ND - 0.500	0	1.3	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Reason for measuring Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filter system.

Other Water Quality Information: EPA requires us to inform you of the information presented in the table above. Additionally, some of the most often requested test results of our water supply are in the table below:

Water Quality Parameter	Average Result in 2015
Hardness	11.2 ppm as calcium carbonate
Alkalinity	<10 ppm as calcium carbonate
pH	6.99 standard units
Dissolved Solids	98 ppm
Sodium	2 ppm (an 8 ounce serving is free by FDA guidelines)
Sulfate	8 ppm
Iron	<0.2 ppm
Manganese	<0.010 ppm

Violations:

In 2015, Water Service Corporation of Kentucky performed all required monitoring for contaminants and did not exceed any allowable levels of these contaminants. In addition, Water Service Corporation of Kentucky received no violations from the Kentucky Division of Water and was in compliance with their applicable testing and reporting requirements.