

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Instructions

- A. Include a **separate** certification for **each** PWSID that your public water system has. It may be the same report, but you must submit a copy for each PWSID number.
- B. Water systems that sell to other water systems are required to provide data **no later than April 1** unless an alternate date is mutually agreed upon and **written into a contract**. If data is not provided by the April 1 deadline then a copy of the **contract must be submitted** to Division of Water along with the CCR certification.
- C. You must mail the certification and supporting documents to the Division of Water at the address below. **Do not mail the certification until after you have completed primary and secondary distribution requirements.**

CCR certification must arrive at the address listed below by July 1. (Earlier date may apply if CCR contains a PN.)

- D. If you use your annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for a public notification of Tier 3 violations, you must submit a PN certification **AND** a CCR certification **within ten (10) days after the CCR is distributed** but no later than the CCR certification deadline of July 1.

Note: Tier 3 PNs must be distributed on or before one year of date notice of violation was received.

- E. If a newspaper was used as a distribution method, the certification package must include the full newspaper page exhibiting the CCR. Customers must be informed that the reports will not be mailed unless requested. This notice may either be in the newspaper in which the report is published or by other approved means.
- F. Certification is to be signed by the Principal Executive Officer or Authorized Agent.
- G. Mail CCR, certifications, and supporting documents to:

**Division of Water
Drinking Water Branch
Attn: CCR
300 Sower Boulevard
Frankfort, KY 40601**

You can now submit this and many other documents to Division of Water electronically by attaching the document to eform 169 on the Kentucky Online Gateway site (KOG).

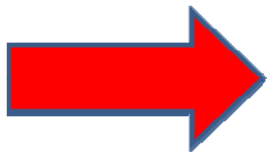
For consultation or questions regarding CCRs or certifications, contact the Drinking Water CCR Rule Manager in the Drinking Water Branch, phone (502) 564-3410.

- H. You are not required to use this form; it is provided for your convenience. Systems may submit other "certification" forms prepared by other entities or a letter, as long as the required information is included.

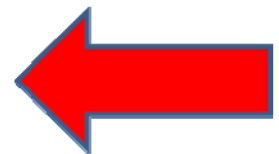
e-CCR Customer Notice Information

The Division of Water has approved a drastically reduced message to be printed on water bills concerning CCR availability. You can continue to use the previous notice however the new version makes it easier to locate on a bill card or allow you used a larger font to be more legible.

KRWA has a new dedicated web address for hosting your CCR; www.tapwaterinfo.com. This should eliminate address errors and reduce CCR violations in the future. The customer notice below can be permanently added to your bill card or invoice format thus eliminating the need to print a special notice once a year. The link will remain active throughout the year and will be updated annually with the latest CCR.



Go to www.tapwaterinfo.com/slaughters.pdf for important information regarding your Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. Call (270) 884-7000 to request a copy.



ATTACH COPY OF e-CCR AVAILABILITY NOTICE SENT TO CUSTOMERS WITH YOUR CCR CERTIFICATION FORM. BE SURE TO REDACT PERSONAL IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Calendar Year 2023

PWS Name: Slaughters Water Works PWSID#: KY1170400 Agency Interest#: 34130
 Population Served: 808

Wholesaler data due to purchasers no later than April 1, unless a contract agreeing to later date is submitted with certification.
 Wholesaler data met the April 1 deadline. Not applicable:

Systems serving less than 500: Need only to notify customers by July 1 that the report is available upon request. Indicate how customers were notified and how the report was made available upon request.
 _____ Copy attached Date: _____

Systems with populations greater than 500: Must use at least one Primary and one Secondary distribution method.

Primary Distribution Method(s):

Hand Delivery to all customers
 Mailed to all customers
 Published in Newspaper (full page of newspaper must be submitted)
 Newspaper may be used as the primary distribution method for systems with populations less than 10,000. A copy of how customers were notified that CCR would be mailed upon request must be submitted.
 Posted on Internet
 Website URL: www.tapwaterinfo.com/slaughters.pdf
 Copy of website availability notice must be submitted (water bill, insert, etc.)
 Electronic Delivery (email notification)
 Electronic notification requires documentation of subject line, the number of emails sent and the number of bounce back emails, and a statement that indicates bounce back customers were mailed hardcopies of CCR.

Secondary Distribution Method(s):

Posted in Public Places in Community
 Delivered to Community Organizations
 Multiple Copies to Apts or Employers, etc.
 Mailed to postal patrons in service area
 Published in Newspaper
 Advertised availability in news media
 (N/A if Internet or E-delivery was primary distribution method)
 Posted on Local Website
 Website URL: _____
 (N/A if Internet or E-delivery was primary distribution method)
 Other (attach description or explanation of method)

This notice confirms that a Consumer Confidence Report was prepared and distributed according to the requirements for our system and appropriate notices of availability were given. To the best of my knowledge, the report contains information that is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Kentucky Division of Water. The copy of the report furnished to the Kentucky Division of Water is identical to the information provided to the customers.

Primary Distribution Date(s): _____
Secondary Distribution Date(s): _____

Printed Name: Timothy S. Moore Title: Superintendent
 Signature: _____ Date: _____
 Address: P.O. Box 23 City, State, Zip: Slaughters, KY 42456
 Phone: (270) 884-7000 Email: cityslaughters@att.net

Water Quality – Consumer Confidence Report “Good Faith Effort”

System: Slaughters Water Works
PWSID#: KY1170400 **AI#:** 34130

State and Federal regulations require that a community water system provide an annual report to its customers containing information on the quality of the water delivered by the system. The report must also include the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in the drinking water.

The water system must also make a good-faith effort to reach consumers who do not get water bills. A good-faith effort is to be tailored to the consumer who is served by the system but is not a bill-paying customer, such as a renter or worker.

Date	Name of Facility
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I, the undersigned, confirm that a copy of the Consumer Confidence Report was prepared and distributed to the above listed facilities. Information contained in the report furnished to the facilities is identical to information provided to the billed consumers.

Printed Name: Timothy S. Moore

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Slaughters Water Works 2023 Water Quality Report

Manager: Timothy S. Moore

CCR Contact: Timothy S. Moore

PWSID: KY1170400

Address: P.O. Box 23 Slaughters, KY 42456

Phone: (270) 884-7000

Meetings: City Hall / First Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM



We purchase water from Webster County Water District. Surface water is withdrawn from the Green River and processed at their water treatment plant. During the treatment process particulate matter is settled and oxidation is used to remove contaminants after which the water is filtered and disinfected with chlorine to further protect public health. As part of a multi barrier approach to safeguard the public, land uses within the watershed have been assessed to better understand their potential impact to water quality and to assign a susceptibility rating. The susceptibility rating for our source is high which is derived by evaluating the toxicity, proximity to the intake and likelihood of potential contaminate sources to be released. These sources include oil production, pesticide & fertilizer application, wastewater discharges, landfills and fuel & chemical transportation by river and along roadways / rail that transect the watershed. Activities and land use within the watershed 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. These activities and how they are conducted, are of interest to our customers because they potentially affect your health and the cost of treating your water. The complete source water assessment can be reviewed at Webster County Water District Office (270) 639-9010.

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).

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 water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact your local water system. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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, ($\mu\text{g/L}$). 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.

Variations & 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.

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 WEBSTER COUNTY WATER DISTRICT (KY1170995)

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	0.024	0.024 to 0.024	May-23	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	1.06	1.06 to 1.06	May-23	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nickel (ppb) (US EPA remanded MCL in February 1995.)	N/A	N/A	2	2 to 2	May-23	No	N/A
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	1.12	1.12 to 1.12	May-23	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproduct Precursor

Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio)	TT*	N/A	2.39 (lowest average)	1.59 to 4.32 (monthly ratios)	2023	No	Naturally present in environment.
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*Monthly ratio is the % TOC removal achieved to the % TOC removal required. Annual average must be 1.00 or greater for compliance.

Other Constituents

Turbidity (NTU) TT * Representative samples	Allowable Levels	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	Violation	Likely Source of Turbidity
Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water and not a contaminant.	No more than 1 NTU* Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples	0.061	100	No	Soil runoff

Regulated Contaminant Test Results SLAUGHTERS WATER WORKS (KY1170400)

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.51 (highest average)	0.54 to 2.02	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	28 (high site average)	16 to 44 (range of individual sites)	2022	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
THM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	44 (high site average)	20 to 85 (range of individual sites)	2022	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Household Plumbing Contaminants

Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.007 (90 th percentile)	0 to 0.014	Jun-22	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
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