

# 2011 Annual Water Quality Report



**Kentucky  
Central  
Division**

**Fayette and  
Surrounding  
Counties**

PWS ID: KY0340250

## **A Proud Member of the Partnership for Safe Drinking Water Program**

In 2008 Kentucky American Water treatment facilities were awarded the prestigious "Ten-Year Director's Award" under the Partnership for Safe Water program administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), American Water Works Association and other water-related organizations. Our Richmond Road Station and Kentucky River Station treatment plants in Lexington were among only 16 plants in the country to first achieve this award and the only ones in the Commonwealth of Kentucky at that time. The award honors water utilities for achieving operational excellence by voluntarily improving their processes and meeting performance goals beyond what is required by federal and state drinking water regulations. We are proud to report that we completed our thirteenth successful year in the program in 2011.



## **A Message from the Kentucky American Water President**

Dear Valued Customer:

Kentucky American Water is proud to be your local water service provider, and I am pleased to share with you good news about the quality of your drinking water. Each year, we provide you with our Annual Water Quality Report – and like so many years prior – you'll find that we continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality regulations.

This doesn't happen by chance. It requires having the right team of experts and technologies in place. Delivering high-quality, reliable water service to your tap around the clock also requires significant investment in our water infrastructure. In fact, each year we conduct a variety of system improvements that total approximately \$20 million. From upgrading our treatment facilities to replacing aging water pipelines, we make these investments prudently and with purpose. And, because we invest our dollars responsibly, we can still provide our water at less than a penny per gallon—an exceptional value for a service that is so essential to our daily lives.

We hope you agree that water service is worth every penny and worth learning more about. Please take the time to review this report. It provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water using the data from water quality testing conducted for your local water system from January through December 2011. For an electronic copy of this report, visit us online at [www.kentuckiamwater.com](http://www.kentuckiamwater.com).

At Kentucky American Water, our customers are our top priority, and we are committed to providing you with the highest quality drinking water and service possible now and in the years to come.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Cheryl D. Norton".

Cheryl D. Norton  
President, Kentucky American Water

**LESS THAN A PENNY A GALLON**  
That's an exceptional value.

**Este informe contiene información muy  
importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o  
hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

## About Kentucky American Water

Kentucky American Water, a wholly owned subsidiary of American Water (NYSE: AWK), is the largest investor-owned water utility in the state, providing high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to approximately half a million people.

Founded in 1886, American Water is the largest investor-owned U.S. water and wastewater utility company. With headquarters in Voorhees, N.J., the company employs approximately 7,000 dedicated professionals who provide drinking water, wastewater and other related services to approximately 15 million people in approximately 30 states, as well as parts of Canada. More information can be found by visiting [www.amwater.com](http://www.amwater.com).

## What are the Sources of Contamination?

When it rains, water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, dissolving naturally occurring minerals (possibly radioactive material) and picking up organic material from animals or humans. The water ends up in rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells, where it may be used as a source of supply for both drinking and bottled water. The following contaminants may be present in source water as a result of this process:

- **Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria from sewage, agricultural livestock operations or wildlife.
- **Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts and metals that may occur naturally or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Pesticides and Herbicides**, which come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- **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 storm water runoff and septic systems.
- **Radioactive Contaminants**, which occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

The Kentucky River (as it runs south of Lexington and through Owen County) and Jacobson Reservoir (located in Fayette County) are surface water sources that supply the Central Kentucky area. A third surface water source in Fayette County, Lake Eilerslie, may supplement these sources if necessary.

## Information on the Internet

The U.S. EPA, Centers for Disease Control, and the Kentucky Division of Water Web sites provide a substantial amount of information relating to water sources, water conservation and public health.

### You may visit these sites at the addresses below:

#### U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

<http://water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm>

#### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

<http://www.cdc.gov/>

#### Kentucky Division of Water

<http://water.ky.gov/pages/default.aspx>

## Protecting Your Water

The Kentucky Division of Water approved a Source Water Assessment and Protection Plan for Kentucky American Water in 2003. The plan focuses on potential sources of contamination for the water supplies used by Kentucky American Water.

The Kentucky River is most vulnerable to contamination from agricultural runoff, which may include pesticides, nutrients and silt from croplands, and substances resulting from the presence of animals on pasture lands. Jacobson Reservoir is most vulnerable to urban storm water runoff, which may include heavy metals from paved areas, nutrients, pesticides and organics (e.g., yard waste) from lawn care. Industrial and construction runoff in urban areas may include silts, synthetic chemicals and metals.

A copy of the completed Source Water Assessment and Protection Plan may be viewed by calling our Customer Service Center at (800) 678-6301.

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect our water supplies by:

- Eliminating excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides, since they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach our source water.
- Picking up after your pets.
- Disposing of chemicals properly, and taking used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Disposing of used medicine properly (visit our Web site at [www.kentuckyamwater.com](http://www.kentuckyamwater.com) for additional information).
- Volunteering in watershed groups in our area.
- Remembering that storm drains dump directly into local water bodies.

Kentucky American Water encourages you to take an active part in protecting your water supply by participating in activities as they occur in your area. For example, the company participates in Reforest the Bluegrass annually, planting trees near water bodies to enhance our source water protection, and sponsors and participates in the annual River Sweep on the Kentucky River, coordinated by the Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO).

## You Can Be Involved in Matters That Affect Your Water

Kentucky American Water welcomes your comments and questions regarding water quality issues. You can contact us with questions about your water, your water bill, service issues, or to obtain additional copies of this report by calling our Customer Service Center at (800) 678-6301.

Electronic copies of this document may be obtained by visiting our Web site at [www.kentuckyamwater.com](http://www.kentuckyamwater.com).

## Substances Expected to be in Drinking Water

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 can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791).

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain substances in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

For our Central Kentucky customers Kentucky American Water maintains three water treatment plants, the Kentucky River Station, Kentucky River Station II at Hardin's Landing, and the Richmond Road Station, capable of reliably producing up to 85 million gallons of water per day (MGD). Our treatment processes are designed to protect human health by reducing contaminant concentrations to levels well below what might cause health concerns.

## Tap vs. Bottled Water

The water provided by Kentucky American Water must meet more intensive EPA testing requirements than bottled water, which is regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). In addition, our award-winning quality water is produced at less than a penny a gallon, compared to bottled water that typically costs well over \$1 a gallon.

## Water, It's Worth Using Wisely

Wasting water can add up quickly. According to the EPA, Americans use an average of 100 gallons of water each day – enough to fill 1,600 glasses of water.

Kentucky American Water encourages water conservation to help preserve water supplies for future generations, save money and protect the environment. Several tips for using water wisely are listed below. For more information about wise water use, please visit our Web site at [www.kentuckiamwater.com](http://www.kentuckiamwater.com) or EPA's Web site at [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense).

**1. Fix leaks** – A leaky faucet is easy to see, but leaks that you cannot see (e.g., in the toilet, under the sink or behind a washing machine) can waste large amounts of water and cause damage to your home. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.

**2. Install low-flow faucet aerators and shower heads** – Some showerheads can use over 5 gallons per minute, compared to a low-flow showerhead that uses 2.5 gallons per minute. Using a water-efficient showerhead can save you up to 750 gallons per month. Faucets can use 2 to 7 gallons of water per minute, but a low flow-aerator can reduce the flow by about 25 percent.

**3. Use bathroom water wisely** – Did you know that more than half of the water use in your home is from your bathroom? Here are some tips from the EPA to reduce usage:

- Turn the water off while shaving or brushing teeth.
- Take a short shower instead of a bath.
- Never use your toilet as a trash can.

**4. Outdoor water saving tips** – The EPA estimates that, depending on the climate, up to 75 percent of total water usage during the growing season is for outdoor use. Water consumption can increase up to 50 percent in the summer months due to outdoor water use, making it an especially important time to save water. Here are some good tips to keep in mind during the warmer months.

- Water your lawn (and other landscaping) in the early morning or evening to avoid evaporation.
- Be sure sprinklers water only your lawn, not the pavement.
- Never water on a windy, rainy or hot day.
- Avoid using the hose to clean debris from your driveway or sidewalk. Use a broom instead.
- Apply mulch around flowers and shrubs to reduce evaporation, promote plant growth and control weeds.
- Let your grass grow longer. Mowing your grass at a higher level helps reduce evaporation and weed growth.

## Commonly Asked Questions

**Why do I have cloudy or milky water?** Occasionally your water may look cloudy or milky. Cloudy or milky-looking water is usually the result of lots of tiny air bubbles suspended in the water. The bubbles are so small that they are almost invisible, but together they look like someone poured milk in your water. Our water has dissolved air in it all of the time, but it has more during the colder months. When the colder water warms in your hot water heater or in the pipes of your home, it can no longer hold all of the dissolved air, so air bubbles appear. There is nothing that Kentucky American Water can do to remove these air bubbles from the water, but be assured that these bubbles will clear on their own as the water warms up. If you allow a glass of water to stand for a few moments, the air bubbles will rise to the surface. This phenomenon is called

entrained air, does not affect the quality of your water and is not harmful to consume. If the water does not clear from the bottom up, please contact our Customer Service Center at (800) 678-6301.

**Why do I have brown or yellow water?** The internal plumbing of your house may be the culprit if discolored water only appears for a minute or two after your tap is turned on. Since iron is an essential nutrient, this condition poses no health hazard. If the discoloration bothers you, however, flush the tap until the water becomes clear, saving the flushed water for iron-loving plants. If the discoloration is detected only in your hot water supply, it is likely an indication of an issue with your hot water heater. You should consult your owner's manual for instructions and warnings regarding flushing your hot water heater or contact a licensed plumber.

Sediments in water mains sometimes get stirred up when fire hydrants are used and when the flow of water in mains is changed. These sediments may cause your water to turn brown or yellow. Wait 30 to 40 minutes after you notice the discolored water, and try turning on the cold water in your bathtub for a minute or two. You'll probably notice that it clears right away, since sediments settle quickly back to the bottom of water mains. Discolored water due to sediments poses no known health threat, but for aesthetic reasons you should avoid doing laundry until the water color clears. If the water does not clear after a few minutes, please contact our Customer Service Center at (800) 678-6301.

**Is there lead in my water?** 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. Kentucky American Water 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>. Kentucky American Water remains in full compliance with all of the requirements pertinent to lead and copper in drinking water.

**What is the difference between "hard" and "soft" water?** Hardness is a measure of the concentration of two minerals (calcium and magnesium) naturally present in water. Excessive hardness can cause scale (white spots) to be deposited in boilers, pipelines, faucet aerators and shower heads. Hard water also requires the use of large amounts of laundry soap to achieve the desired results. The use of water softeners adds sodium to the water, which acts as a softening agent. Soft water is either water that is low in calcium or magnesium, or water that has been treated in a softener. Hardness levels leaving our water treatment plants in 2011 ranged from 60 (slightly hard) to 350 ppm (very hard) or 3.5 to 20.5 grains per gallon.

**How much sodium is in my water?** The sodium level is approximately 23 ppm.

**What is the pH (acidity) range of my water?** Water within our distribution system averages 7.1 pH units. A pH of 7.0 is considered neutral – neither acidic nor basic.

**What is the alkalinity of my water?** Alkalinity is the capacity of water to neutralize acids. Water within our distribution system averages 71 ppm.

**Is there fluoride in my water?** Yes. Kentucky American Water is required by law to add fluoride to a level of near 1 ppm to assist in the prevention of dental cavities. The average fluoride level in our distribution system is 0.93 ppm.

## How to Read This Table

Start by finding a **Substance**, and then read across to find the information about that substance. The **Year Sampled** is 2011 or prior years. **MCL** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed. **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed). **Highest Value (Results)** represents the measured amount (less is generally better). **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured. A **Yes** under **Compliance Achieved** means the amount of the substance met government requirements. **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates.

## Definitions of Terms Used in This Report

- **AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** 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.
- **MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** 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.
- **MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** 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 contamination.
- **mrem/year (millirems per year):** A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
- **NA:** Not applicable
- **ND:** Not detected
- **NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** A measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.
- **pCi/L (picocuries per liter):** Measure of radioactivity in water.
- **pH:** A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral
- **ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.
- **ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.
- **ppt (parts per trillion):** One part substance per trillion parts water, or picograms per liter.
- **TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

## A Proud Master Member of the Kentucky EXCEL Program

The Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection administers a voluntary program that is open to anyone who wishes to improve and protect Kentucky's environment beyond regulatory requirements. The Master membership is the highest of the four membership levels, requiring members to demonstrate comprehensive environmental management planning; undergo an independent, third-party assessment of compliance; and commit to complete and report on at least four voluntary projects that will benefit Kentucky's environment. Kentucky American Water is proud to participate in this program at the Master level, and was the first utility in the state to do so.



## What is *Cryptosporidium*?

*Cryptosporidium* is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. People with severely weakened immune systems have a risk of developing life threatening illness. We encourage such individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

The U.S. EPA issued a rule in January 2006 that requires systems with higher *Cryptosporidium* levels in their source water to provide additional treatment. To comply with this rule, Kentucky American Water conducted 24 consecutive months of monitoring for *Cryptosporidium* in our raw water sources. We detected the organism two times in the Kentucky River during this testing. Based on the results of our *Cryptosporidium* monitoring, no additional treatment will be required by the U.S. EPA regulation.

## Protecting Our Water Supply – Backflow Prevention

Kentucky American Water has a backflow prevention program that ensures proper installation and maintenance of thousands of backflow prevention devices throughout our system. These devices ensure hazards originating on customers' properties and from temporary connections do not impair or alter the quality of water in our distribution system. For more information about Kentucky American Water's backflow prevention program, please visit our Web site at [www.kentuckyamwater.com](http://www.kentuckyamwater.com), or contact our Senior Cross Connection Control Specialist Kenny Roney, at [kenny.roney@amwater.com](mailto:kenny.roney@amwater.com) or (859) 268-6310.

## Special Health Information

**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).**

## Water Quality Data

Kentucky American Water conducts extensive monitoring to ensure that your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2011, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. We are pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your home or business complied with, or exceeded, all state and federal drinking water standards. Although all of the substances listed below are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, we believe it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water. For help with interpreting this table, see the "How to Read This Table." Monitoring also was performed during 2009 under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR 2), and in 2011 for the unregulated contaminant hexavalent chromium. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. The results of the UCMR 2 and hexavalent chromium monitoring are included in the Water Quality Results table.

## Water Quality Results

Regulated Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility)											
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Kentucky River Station (KRS)		Kentucky River Station II at Hardin's Landing (KRS II)		Richmond Road Station (RRS)		Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
				Highest Value	Range Low-High	Highest Value	Range Low-High	Highest Value	Range Low-High		
Barium (ppm)	2011	2	2	0.031	NA	0.024	NA	0.026	NA	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L) <sup>1</sup>	2011	15	2	ND	NA	1.5	0.6 - 1.5	ND	NA	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2011	4	4	1.2	0.9-1.2	1.1	0.9 - 1.1	1.2	0.8 - 1.2	Yes	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Beta or Photon emitters (pCi/L) <sup>2</sup>	2011	50	0	NA	NA	2.7	0.8 - 2.7	NA	NA	Yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2011	10	10	0.46	NA	1.17	0.62 - 1.17	0.04	NA	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	2011	1	1	ND	NA	0.022	ND - 0.022	ND	NA	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) <sup>3</sup>	2011	TT	NA	1.18	0.90 - 1.90	1.32	1.06 - 1.69	1.33	1.07 - 2.86	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU) <sup>4</sup>	2011	TT	NA	0.08	100% Lowest Monthly	0.11	100% Lowest Monthly	0.09	100% Lowest Monthly	Yes	Soil runoff
Uranium (ppb) <sup>5</sup>	2011	30	0	1.3	NA	ND	NA	1.2	NA	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Regulated Substances (Measured in the Distribution System)											
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest RAA	Range Low-High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source				
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) <sup>6</sup>	2011	80	0	47	22 - 74	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection				
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) <sup>6</sup>	2011	60	0	31	9 - 72	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection				
Chloramines (ppm) <sup>7</sup>	2011	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2.7	0.5 - 4.4	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes				
Unregulated Substances (Measured in the Distribution System)											
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Average	Range Low-High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source				
N-Nitroso-dimethylamine (NDMA) (ppt) <sup>8</sup>	2009	NA	NA	4.2	ND - 5.8	Yes	Nitrosamines can form by action of nitrate-reducing bacteria. Foods such as bacon and malt beverages can contain nitrosamines.				
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) <sup>9</sup>	2011	NA	NA	0.11	ND - 0.32	Yes	Hexavalent chromium can be generated from natural deposits of chromium in soils as well as produced by industrial processes such as steel manufacturing and pulp mills.				
Regulated Substances (Measured at the Customer's Tap)											
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile	Number of Samples	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source			
Lead (ppb) <sup>10</sup>	2009	15	0	ND	52	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems			
Copper (ppm) <sup>10</sup>	2009	1.3	1.3	0.14	52	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems			
Bacterial Results (Measured in the Distribution System)											
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Percentage Detected	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source					
Total Coliform	2011	5% Positive	NA	1	Yes	Naturally present in the environment					

<sup>1</sup> Combined Radium: Radium-226 and Radium-228 concentrations added together. Kentucky River Station and Richmond Road Station tested for radium-226 and radium-228 in 2008.

<sup>2</sup> Beta or Photon Emitters: The MCL for beta or photon emitters is 4 mrem/year (millirems per year is a measure of radiation absorbed by the body). The result in the table are reported in picoCuries/liter (pCi/L). EPA considers 50 pCi/L the level of concern for beta emitters. The Kentucky River Station and Richmond Road Station tested for Beta / photon emitters 2008.

<sup>3</sup> Total Organic Carbon: Although the concentration is listed as ppm, the values shown are ratios that are used to determine compliance. Compliance with the TOC Treatment Technique (TT) requirement is based on the lowest running annual average (RAA) of the monthly ratios of the % TOC treatment removal achieved compared to the required removal. A minimum annual average ratio of 1.00 is required.

<sup>4</sup> Turbidity: Turbidity is the clarity of water. It is measured as an indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of the filtration system. Compliance with the turbidity Treatment Technique (TT) is achieved when 95% of four-hour filtered water readings are 0.3 NTU or lower and no readings are greater than 1 NTU. All of our readings met the TT for 2011.

<sup>5</sup> Uranium: KRS and RRS tested for uranium in 2008.

<sup>6</sup> Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s): Compliance is based on a Running Annual Average (RAA) that is calculated quarterly. The highest quarterly RAA is the measured value in the table.

<sup>7</sup> Chloramines: A public water system shall be in compliance with the MRDL if the running annual average of monthly averages of samples taken in the distribution system computed quarterly is less than or equal to the MRDL.

<sup>8</sup> NDMA is part of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2): Results in table are for 2009 quarterly monitoring. Annual average is for all detections.

<sup>9</sup> Hexavalent Chromium (Cr-6): Chromium 6 is not currently regulated as an individual substance. Kentucky American Water voluntarily performed this monitoring based on recommendations from U.S. EPA. For more information on chromium 6, please visit our web site. Results in table are for 2011 quarterly monitoring.

<sup>10</sup> Lead and Copper: Compliance is achieved when the results for at least 90% of samples collected from water standing in contact with plumbing for at least 6 hours are below the Action Level.