COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
BEFORE THE KENTUCKY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF:

ELECTRONIC APPLICATION OF THE	)
McKINNEY WATER DISTRICT	)
FOR THE ISSUANCE OF A CERTIFICATE	)
OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY	)
TO CONSTRUCT A WATER SYSTEM	)
IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT AND AN ORDER	) **Case No. 2025 - 00022**
AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF SECURITIES	)
PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF	)
KRS 278.020, KRS 278.300 AND 807 KAR 5:001	)

** *** **** ******* **** *** **

RESPONSE TO COMMISSION STAFF'S SECOND REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

TO MCKINNEY WATER DISTRICT

The Applicant, McKinney Water District ("McKinney District"), by Counsel, files this Response to the March 28, 2025 Commission Staff's Second Request for Information as set forth below:

Information Request 1: Referring to Stanford Water Works Public Comments, Pages 2-3.

a. Explain the scope of McKinney District engagement with Water Solutions Unlimited, Inc. (WSU).

Witness: Marty Spears, P.E., AGE Engineering Services, Inc.

Information Response 1a: McKinney District staff attended a meeting at the Stanford Water Works water treatment plant on or about February, 2018. There was no other engagement with WSU. The primary result of the meeting was to deal with the Stanford Water Works water treatment issues with Disinfection Byproducts (DBP) (**See Stanford Water Works Comments - Attachment 1**).

The recommendations from the meeting were as follows per email summarizing the meeting.

** McKinney District has been and will continue to flush twice a year. Joe Burns of Kentucky Rural Water Association (KRWA) emphasized that they really need to maximize the flow rates when flushing to "scour" the lines to remove as much as possible.*

** Chemical Treatment Option for McKinney District : Obtain a permit to feed Ora-Cle at master meter location - Nick Stanley to provide Treatment Narrative. McKinney District needs to first get this approved by their Board.*

McKinney District staff have indicated on numerous occasions that flow sufficient to scour many of the water mains in the McKinney District system is not possible due to low pressures. To reach scour velocities would leave some customers with no water pressure, a clear violation of DOW regulations.

The recommendations of the meeting were taken up in the McKinney District Board meeting in February, 2018 **(see February 2018 meeting minutes Attachment 1).**

In further recommendations Joe Burns of KRWA said the following.

** Joe Burns recommended to McKinney District that they over-flow their stand-pipe storage units to remove potential stagnant water. This should be done a few weeks ahead of the DBP sampling in the system. It is also recommended that the DBP sample locations be flushed thoroughly (scoured) two weeks before quarterly sampling for DBP's.*

Federal Regulations require testing to be done at the point of Maximum Potential DBP. This includes during warm months or time of year depending on testing schedule requirements. To

alter the water system or change treatment processes two weeks before the sampling is possibly a violation of Federal Regulations and is at the minimum unethical. This provides for possible passing the test but does nothing to eliminate DBPs in the other 50 weeks of the year.

McKinney District's Board also indicated that the following was considered in the discussion about the meeting with WSU.

- The Ora-Cle was a product sold by WSU.
- The cleaning of McKinney District's water mains would not help if the water bought at the meter with Stanford Water Works was already over the limit for DBPs.
- Chemical cleaning of the water mains may not work due to the inability to scour many of the water mains in the system due to low pressure.
- McKinney District should wait and see what changes the Stanford Water Works is making to see if it helps the DBP problem.

As a result of the various discussions, Stanford Water Works and McKinney District agreed to move the sampling dates for DBP to about the same time as both systems for each quarterly testing period.

McKinney District was able to achieve four quarters of compliance with HAA5s to get off the Agreed Order after the water supply from Stanford Water Works was in compliance with HAA5s.

b. Explain why McKinney District did not use the Ora-Cle to clean its distribution system.

Witness: Marty Spears, P.E., AGE Engineering Services, Inc.

Information Response 1b: As explained above, the McKinney District Board and their staff did not see the water mains in the system as the problem when the water at the sales point with Stanford Water Works was already over the limit for HAA5. This has proven to be correct, and McKinney District saved time and money that would have been used to implement the Ora-Cle treatment program.

c. Explain what recommendations WSU made to McKinney District and what, if any, recommendations McKinney District implemented.

Witness: Marty Spears, P.E., AGE Engineering Services, Inc.

Information Response 1c: WSU made no recommendations to McKinney District as they never contracted with McKinney District nor did they send any written report to McKinney District. Joe Burns of KRWA made recommendations to McKinney District as outlined in paragraph (a) above. McKinney District altered its testing schedule with DOW approval to match the same schedule as the Stanford Water Works system. This helped eliminate any issues with the Stanford Water Works system that may occur between quarterly testing dates. Also see **Attachment 2 McKinney Agreed Order Report** for altered flushing information implemented by McKinney District.

d. Explain why McKinney District is listing one of the reasons for the project as water quality issues in the light of Stanford Water Works asserted efforts to improve its water quality. In this explanation, include what issues McKinney District is presently seeing in terms of water quality.

Witness: Marty Spears, P.E., AGE Engineering Services, Inc.

Information Response 1d: When McKinney District was placed under the Agreed Order (DOW 150283) previously presented in the Application and supporting documents, McKinney District was having a problem with the Stanford Water Works supplying water that did not meet the required water quality standards (**see Attachment 2 McKinney Agreed Order Report**). Stanford had been having problems for some length of time as shown in this attachment. As a result of this and other issues to be addressed later in this Response, McKinney District started looking for alternate sources of supply. Stanford has continued to have problems with HAA5s even later (**see 2019 CCR for Stanford Water Work Attachment 3).**

To bring this matter up to the present time, the current water treatment plant project proposed by Stanford Water Works (WX 21137007) has the Project Description and Need for the project in Stanford Water Works' own words.

> *Need for Project:*
>
> *Briefly describe how this project promotes public health or achieves and/or maintains compliance with the Clean Water Act or Safe Drinking Water Act:*
>
> *This increase in plant capacity will be required to meet customer demand for both existing and future customers and will improve water quality to both residential and wholesale customers.*

Further the funding for this project of $7,400,000 is shown as follows:

KIA SRF Fund F Loan (DW)	*F21-022 2021*	*$ 4,000,000*	*Withdrawn*	*07-07-2023*
USDA RD Loan 2021		*$ 2,550,000*	*Anticipated*	

USDA RD Grant 2021 *$ 850,000* *Anticipated*

This shows a possible additional debt to Stanford Water Works for $6,550,000 which would require additional rate increases if implemented.

For further current information please see the attached **Current 2024 CCR for Stanford Water Works as Attachment 4.** This report shows that the Stanford Water Works highest HAA5 system test was 67 with their highest average at 56 which is just under the MCL of 60. The water quality is better than it was in 2015 through 2019 however it still needs to be improved. HAA5 levels at the Ballpark master meter still run very close to the MCL. For additional information on this issue the City of Danville 2023 CCR is included as **Attachment 5 the City of Danville 2023 CCR.** It shows the high HAA5 as 53 and the high average as 43, well below the MCL of 60.

Information Request 2: Refer to Stanford Water Works Public Comment, page 3, regarding the water line project. Confirm that the 1,330 feet of water line replacement is complete, if not complete provide a detailed update of the project's status. If confirmed, explain whether this project has improved any water supply or water quality issues with Stanford Water Works. If no water supply or water quality issues with Stanford Water Works have improved, provide McKinney Districts' position as to why no improvements have been achieved.

Witness: Marty Spears, P.E., AGE Engineering Services, Inc.

Information Response 2: McKinney District has limited information on this project. McKinney District believes the project was constructed about 3 years ago, which would be about 2020 or 2021. To McKinney District staff's memory, McKinney District was not consulted regarding

construction of this project. The project on this date would put its construction 3 to 4 years after the McKinney District pursued contracts with the City of Danville to make a connection to the Danville Water System. If there had been communication between the parties, then Stanford Water Works would not have had to build this redundant water line. But, as we will discuss later in this Response, the relationship between the parties has been so bad that communications have not been as they should have been. Stanford has yet to discuss the Danville Connection Project in any way with the McKinney Project. In my opinion, if Stanford Water Works wanted to keep McKinney District as a wholesale customer at the Ballpark meter, they should have reached out to the McKinney District Board or the staff to pursue better lines of communication.

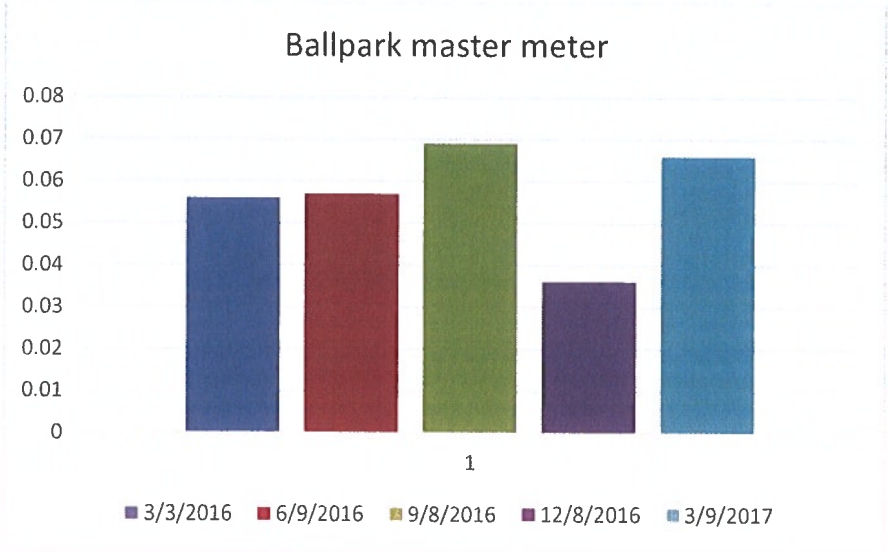
Information Request 3: Refer to Stanford Water Works Public Comment, page 3, with regards to McKinney District's high disinfection byproducts. Explain why McKinney District's system tests high in disinfection byproducts when Stanford Water Work's system does not.

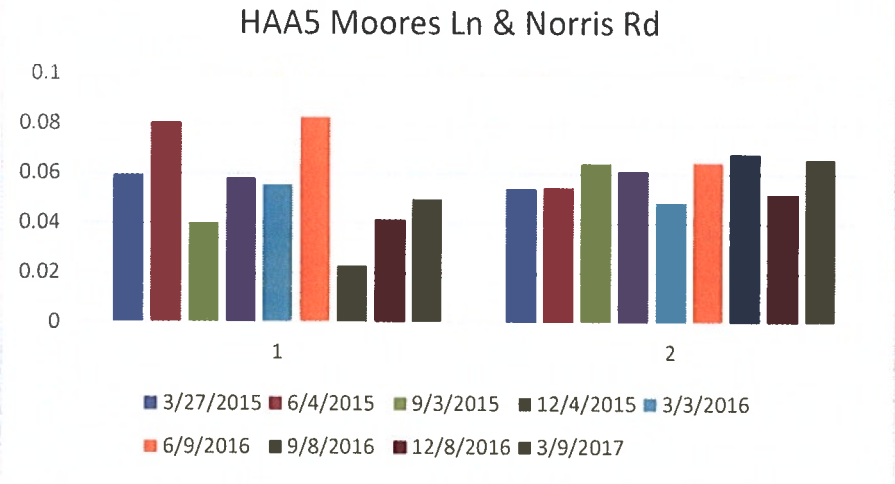
Witness: Marty Spears, P.E., AGE Engineering Services, Inc.

Information Response 3: The information provided in attachment 5 of the Stanford Water Work Public Comment does not tell the whole story. All the NOV's listed occurred prior to 2019. The DBP for McKinney District should and will always be higher than the DBP for the supplier of the water, whether Stanford, Eubank, or Danville. This is because the DBP will increase with the water age (setting or moving longer in the water mains) if you have free chlorine in the water. You must have free chlorine in the water mains, or you can cause harm to people. The following graphs

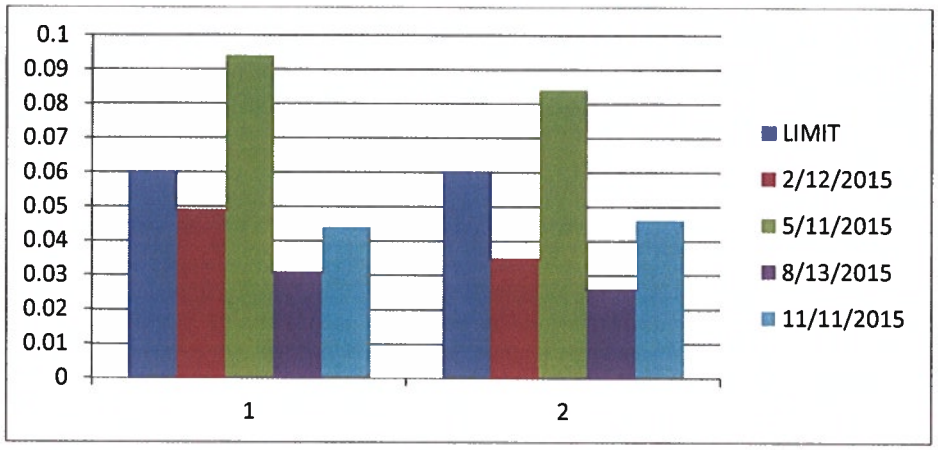
show a better comparison of the DBP results for this period. These test results show the primary reasons for McKinney District to pursue a connection to the City of Danville.

McKinney District
HAA5 Test Results for three locations. Ballpark master meter, Moores Lane, Norris Road

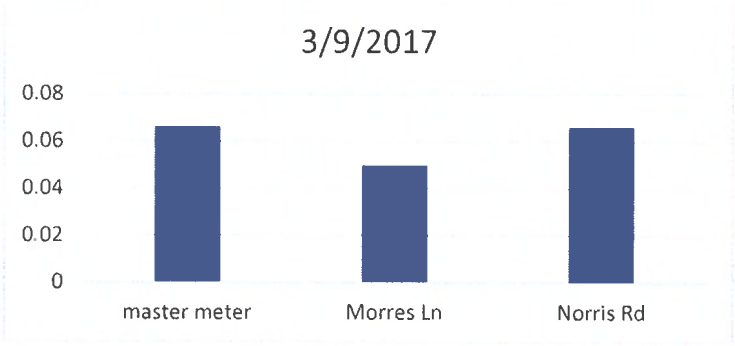




City of Stanford HAA5 Test Results for 2015 One location at the treatment plant. This location will have the lowest concentration of DBPs in the system.



As this shows the DBPs in the system do not always increase with distance, many things can affect the results of a DBP Sample. The chart shows the highest level at the master meter with lower levels at the furthest reaches of the McKinney Water System.



Information Request 4: Explain How the Project will alleviate any of the issues within McKinney District's own system.

Witness: Marty Spears, P.E., AGE Engineering Services, Inc.

Information Response 4: The following are the reasons for the project:

- The relationship with Danville is better than with Stanford. Danville has been extremely helpful in the development of the project, including investing substantial funds in the project, i.e., building a new pumping station and over 7,000 feet of 8-inch water mains at their expense and operational cost. Stanford Water Works has repeatedly accused McKinney District of causing problems in the Stanford system in order to deflect attention from the real problems their system has experienced. We will cover more of this later in this Response. The relationship has been difficult between the two since 2002 according to the Board Chairman Matt Rankin which is when he began doing work for McKinney District. The biggest problem came when the McKinney District Ballpark Master Meter failed to work. Stanford, in violation of the purchase agreement, attempted to charge a punitive amount for the water for several months until the meter was repaired. The overcharge nearly doubled the amount of the water bill McKinney District would have owed to Stanford Water Works (see Table 1 below). After attorneys and others became involved and a call to the Public Service Commission was made, the matter was resolved to no one's satisfaction. See newspaper articles as **Attachment 6 for the dispute between McKinney District and Stanford Water Works**.
- To provide a reliable water supply. This item will be expanded further in response to Information Request Number 6 below.
- The Danville water will be sold at a reduced price once the financing has been repaid. This would have been substantially less if KIA SRF funds had been available for this portion of the projects, but we were told that KIA would not fund this project.

- We also think the water quality from Danville will be better due to the multi million dollar investment in GAC and other upgrades to their water treatment plant already complete. Stanford in their own project profile said "*and will improve water quality*" for their proposed $7,400,000 water treatment plant project. This project will be several years in the future and it is expected that a substantial rate increase will accompany this project.
- Danville will be building a new pumping facility to supply Mckinney District's new water tank and will be responsible for the facilities operation, maintenance and energy cost. This will replace the current McKinney District pumping facility at the Ballpark meter, the supply point from Stanford Water Works to this part of the system.

TABLE 1: Overcharge attempted by Stanford Water Works

Month	Reading Date	Meter Billing gallons	Usage By Contract gallons	Overcharges Gallons
Mar-16	2/17/2016	5,368,000		
Apr-16	3/17/2016	4,054,000		
May-16	4/15/2016	4,308,000		
Jun-16	5/17/2016	5,024,000		
Mar-17	2/16/2017	7,870,000	5,368,000	2,502,000
Apr-17	3/20/2017	8,033,000	4,054,000	3,979,000
May-17	4/20/2017	9,023,000	4,308,000	4,715,000
Jun-17	5/19/2017	7,800,000	5,024,000	2,776,000
Jul-17	6/15/2017	4,912,000		
			18,754,000	
		Total overcharges		13,972,000

Information Request 5: Refer to Stanford Water Works Public Comment, page 4, specifically "McKinney Water District does not need to connect with Danville to obtain clean water for its customers." Provide a response to this comment.

Witness: Marty Spears, P.E., AGE Engineering Services, Inc.

Information Response 5: McKinney District appreciates that Stanford Water Works has made progress in the treatment of the water since 2020. This is important to the Mckinney District customers who will remain on Stanford supplied water.

We feel that the improvements made by Stanford Water Works are primarily due to manipulating the timing of treatment functions and flushing activities as was recommended by KRWA (see attachment 1). We feel that this type of manipulation is unethical and does not meet the intent of the regulations and the commitment to our customers to provide safe drinking water to the public every day of the year. Stanford Water Works admits in their project profile by saying "*and will improve water quality*" that water quality is still a problem. It is the responsibility of the McKinney District Board to provide the best water quality and quantity available to their customers.

Information Request 6: Refer to Stanford Water Works Public Comment, Page 4, regarding issues during Winter Storm Elliott.

a) Explain whether McKinney District is aware of any efforts Stanford has made to winterize its equipment or make weather-based improvements as a result of Winter Storm Elliot.

Witness: Marty Spears, P.E., AGE Engineering Services, Inc.

Information Response 6a: McKinney District is not aware of any improvements made to this resolve these issues. Since there has been no recurrence since that time, we expect that Stanford Water Works has not resolved the problems. Other information will be presented in this Response regarding the quantity of water available in extreme weather events.

b) Explain whether the Nates (Neals) Creek meter area had high water loss during December, 2022.

Witness: Marty Spears, P.E., AGE Engineering Services, Inc.

Information Response 6b: Yes, the Neals Creek meter was running high as was all the meters in the system on or about December 24th **(see Attachment 7 Meter Readings Nov 22-Jan 23).** Both

the Neals Creek and Rowland meters were running about 100% above normal. The Ballpark meter was running about 40% above normal. This meter has two water tanks in this part of the system which would absorb some of the peak demand. Also, the Neals Creek meter feeds the Ottenheim water tank pumps that will run when this tank is low. This tank is also supplied by the Eubank Water System, who was also experiencing high demand.

These high demands were caused by extremely cold weather which caused many customers to constantly run water to prevent frozen water pipes. **(See Attachment 8 – December, 2022 Temps).** In the Stanford Water Works' comments they asserted that McKinney District had numerous leaks that caused the high demand. This is simply not the case. As can be seen from the meter data (**Attachment 7**), the meter at Neals Creek was relatively consistent in demand throughout the month until December 24th. The system did not have any unusual leaks during the high demand period in question according to the McKinney District Staff. They did, however, experience numerous customer homes with frozen water meters leaking after water service was restored which was caused at least partially by termination of the service. McKinney District did find and repair a leak on or about January 8th that was a result of a failed connection at a 3-inch tee. This may or may not have been caused by the termination of the water service. This was a small leak which did not cause the high usage during the cold weather.

McKinney District was informed of the termination of service around 9:15 PM on December 26th and service was terminated around 9:45 P.M. on that same date. This did not allow McKinney District any time to respond or to terminate pumping or other services. Other service issues have occurred since this time and will be addressed later in this Response. This is another case of Stanford Water Works diverting attention to McKinney District away from their own issues.

c) Provide all other instances of water shortage issues with Stanford Water Works since December 2022. In this response provide the reason for the shortage issues.

Witness: Marty Spears, P.E., AGE Engineering Services, Inc.

Information Response 6c: There have been two major shortage issues since December 2022 as shown above. Neither of these have resulted in termination of service only the threat or request to go to other water supply sources. In September through December 2023, Stanford Water Works was experiencing a water shortage due to a minor drought (**see Attachments 9, 11, 12, 13 - Messages and Reports on Water Shortage**). Stanford Water Works draws water from three sources which are not reliable in drought conditions. The 10 state standards require a water system to design for the drought of record which for Kentucky is the year 1933 which many people call the "Dust Bowl". Stanford Water Works does not have a raw water supply that would meet this requirement. Stanford Water Works knows this and has plans to address this by, among other things, a connection to the City of Danville water supply system. In Stanford Water Works' own words, a $15.847 million project (WX21137066) is being planned to improve their supply shortfalls.

Project Description:

The City of Stanford Waterworks is seeking to add to their finished water supply, while also improving the transmission of water throughout their distribution system. The City of Stanford Waterworks has an existing interconnect to the City of Danville municipal system, which is only utilized during emergency events. However, due to limitations in line size and supply side pressures, the proposed project includes approximately 80,000 Linear Feet of 12" Water Main, and two 1.0 MGD pump stations to move additional water into and throughout the City of Stanford's distribution system. This project reduces stress on the existing water supply sources and water treatment plant, and improves resiliency for the customer base. The project also improves flow along U.S. 150 to the Rowland Industrial Tank to increase the level of service to the Rowland Industrial Park and support future growth along the U.S. 150 corridor.

Need for Project:

Briefly describe how this project promotes public health or achieves and/or maintains compliance with the Clean Water Act or Safe Drinking Water Act:
Stanford is poised for growth and the existing water supply system experiences periods of stress which result in water conservation measures. This project will help to meet the needs of the community, while also providing the infrastructure required to support growth in the region.

In January 2025, Kevin with Stanford Water Works asked McKinney District to find another source of water to supplement the high demand they were experiencing due to weather (**See Attachment 10 -Test Message, 14 – weather data Jan 2025)** with the temperature dropping to near zero for 3 days. This shows again that Stanford Water Works does not have the capacity to handle extreme weather events. This includes extremely dry or extremely cold conditions. Further, Stanford Water Works does not have the capacity to handle any high demand situation. As shown above, they are planning to do the same thing McKinney District is doing by going to the City of Danville for a connection to supplement their water supply. If McKinney District is not allowed to buy water directly from the City of Danville, then Stanford Water Works will, at least part of the time, be selling City of Danville water to McKinney District at a higher price which will be reflected in higher water rates to McKinney District customers.

Information Request 7: Refer to Stanford Water Works Public Comment, generally.

a) Explain why the water provided from Stanford Water Works does not meet the needs of McKinney District and its customers.

Witness: Marty Spears, P.E., AGE Engineering Services, Inc.

Information Response 7a: The following is a list explaining why the water provided by Stanford Water Works does not meet the needs of McKinney District and its customers. This is not an all inclusive list but will highlight the major issues.

- Historically, and recently to some lesser degree, the water quality (DBP HAA5 in particular) has not met McKinney District's requirement causing them additional cost to comply with the requirements of the DOW Agreed Order discussed earlier.
- Stanford Water Works terminated the water service to a portion of the McKinney District system in 2022 and the McKinney District Board is afraid this may happen again.
- Stanford Water Works, through their treatment plant operator, has requested McKinney District seek other sources of water in 2022, 2023, and 2025 as well as other times not as recent as these.
- The water supply contract between Stanford Water Works and McKinney District has expired and has not been renewed. Stanford Water Works is under no contractual obligation to supply water to McKinney District.
- When the Stanford Water Works is having problems maintaining water levels in their water tanks, it causes problems for McKinney District to maintain water levels in their water tanks and results in having customers service fall below the minimum allowed water pressure. This is one of the contributing factors for the current Agreed Order DOW 20-3-0293 (see **Attachment 15 – Agreed Order**) for water pressure falling below operation levels in the water system.

b) Explain why Phase 1A of the project will not result in wasteful duplication, specifically regarding the supply of water from Stanford Water Works.

Witness: Marty Spears, P.E., AGE Engineering Services, Inc.

Information Response 7b: The project does not result in wasteful duplication is needed for the following reasons.

- The connection to the City of Danville with the Phase 1A project will allow McKinney District to supply a portion of the water demand to the Stanford Water Works in the event of a water shortage emergency in the Stanford Water Works system.
- The connection of McKinney District to the City of Danville water system will help the Stanford Water Works by reducing, delaying or even eliminating the need to expand the water treatment plant at a cost of $7,400,000 and by reducing, delaying or even eliminating the need for the other project of Stanford Water Works to connect directly to the City of Danville water system at a cost of $15,847,000.
- The pump the City of Danville will be installing for McKinney District will also serve Stanford Water Works in the event they do connect at some future time to the City of Danville system.
- If the connection to Danville at $1,045,000 by the McKinney District is a wasteful duplication, then the $15,847,000 for Stanford Water Works to do the same thing is much more wasteful.
- The complaint about Stanford Water Works spending about $75,000 on 1,330 feet of 6-inch water main only for McKinney District on page 3 of the Stanford Water Works Public Comments is only partially true. The new Fort Logan Reconstruction Project will also access this water main. In addition, McKinney District will continue to use water from this location at times when needed. This may be at a time of emergency or failures in water main breaks, or other supplies. The project profile outline in Stanford Water Works page 3 Public Comment indicates the project was to replace old cast iron water mains that are heavily tuberculated. Tuberculation is the buildup of water

chemicals, particularly lime, over time that severely limits water flow and quality. According to the project profile (WX21137008) these lines needed to be replaced whether McKinney District was a customer or not.

"STANFORD PLANS TO REPLACE NUMEROUS OLD, INADEQUATE LINES IN ITS WATER SYSTEM TO IMPROVE SERVICE, RELIABILITY, AND WATER QUALITY.

IMPROVED PRESSURE AND WATER QUALITY TO EXISTING USERS."

- **Attachment 16** is a letter from McKinney District's Chairman referencing a termination of water service by Stanford Water Works that occurred on or about April 4, 2025. Said letter also explains why the Phase 1A project is not a wasteful duplication of services and is definitely in the best interests of McKinney District's customers.
- **Attachment 17** is a letter from McKinney District's Engineers explaining the devastating effect and ramifications on McKinney District's customers if the Commission denies a CPCN for the Phase 1A project.

Verification of Response to Commission Staff's Second Request for Information

The undersigned, Marty Spears, P.E., states that he is a registered professional engineer with the firm of AGE Engineering Services, Inc., and that he has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the Responses for which he is identified as the witness, and the answers contained in said Responses are true and accurate to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief formed after a reasonable inquiry.

Marty Spears, P.E.
AGE Engineering Services, Inc.
Registered Professional
Engineer, State of Kentucky
No. 31674

Respectfully Submitted,

Rubin & Hays

By _____

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned, in accordance with 807 KAR 5:001, Section 8, hereby certifies that the McKinney Water District's electronic filing of the foregoing Response is a true and accurate copy of the same document being electronically transmitted to the Kentucky Public Service Commission on April 8, 2025; that there are currently no parties that the Kentucky Public Service Commission has excused from participation by electronic means in this proceeding.

_____

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ATTACHMENT 1

Minutes of February 13, 2018 McKinney Water District Board Meeting

February 13, 2018 Meeting

Present:	Matt Rankin, Tommy Messer, Bobby Hasty, Mike Reed, Lonnie Brown, Ryan Owens, Nicki Bastin, and Donna Yocum
Absent:	Les Gooch
Visitor:	Fred Short, Attorney

The meeting was called to order by the Asst. Chairman, Matt Rankin.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, Tommy made motion to accept, Mike seconded the motion, motion carried.

The Financial Report for the previous month, was discussed, Mike made motion to approve, Bobby seconded the motion, motion carried.

Danny Coffman's bill of $825.00 labor, $178.60 for truck repair, total of $1003.60, was presented for approval of payment. Tommy made motion to pay, Bobby seconded the motion, motion carried.

Scott Coffman's labor bill of $1700.00 was presented for approval of payment, Mike made motion to pay, Bobby seconded the motion, motion carried.

Discussion of Water Loss of 25.3%. There were several leaks on this month. Lonnie is going to try and put more by-pass meters in.

Discussion: Nicki has talked to Joe Burns, about rate increase. He thinks it will go faster than normal. We need estimates to take to RD, and then apply for rate increase. J Hoffman is going to write contracts and estimates for tanks to be repaired. Permission for Lonnie to get with J Hoffman, to get this started, and once estimates are here, Nicki will get with Joe Burns.

Mr. Short was just here to discuss status with Stanford Water, last deduction came out this month. Matt and Lonnie went to the Water Plant, for a meeting, concerning the samples. They are planning on cleaning filters by March, and inject chemicals in water, this should help us. He is working on situation concerning Pump Station on 518. Balance owed to Mr. Short tonight is $1487.50, Tommy made motion to pay, Bobby seconded the motion, motion carried.

Nicki stated RD did accept the budget.

Lonnie discussed, the situation at the old Redemption Rd Church Building, new owners are putting in sprinkler system, and are wanting MWD to put in bigger lines and hydrant. Lonnie told them what we could do, Board agrees with him.

There was no more business, Bobby made motion to adjourn, Tommy seconded the motion, motion carried.

ATTACHMENT 2

McKinney Water District Agreed Order Report

Attachment 2
McKinney Water District
Agreed Order
Engineers Report

Introduction:

The following report is to follow up on the testing results for McKinney Water District and the agreed order entered to date.

This is to address the issues facing the McKinney Water District in regard to the violation of limits on HAA5 in the water system.

Water Supply

The McKinney Water District purchases water from the City of Stanford and the City of Eubank.

This report will deal with the Stanford portion of the system in that it is the majority of the system and the area with water quality test results in question.

The McKinney Water District does not add any disinfection products to the system and depends entirely on the disinfection products delivered at the meter to sustain the residuals in their water system. As a result of the problems McKinney Water District has added sampling at the Stanford main meter for the following dates. (3-3-16, 6-9-16 and 9-8-16). The results are shown below. The HAA5 for the three tests were 0.056, 0.057 and 0.0690 respectively. This is very close to and over the limit of 0.060.

Following are the test results from the City of Stanford for the past year 2015. Please note the HAA5 plant tap of 0.084 on 5-11-16 compared to the result of the McKinney Water District HAA5 test of 0.079 on 6-4-15.

City of Sanford 2015 Test Results

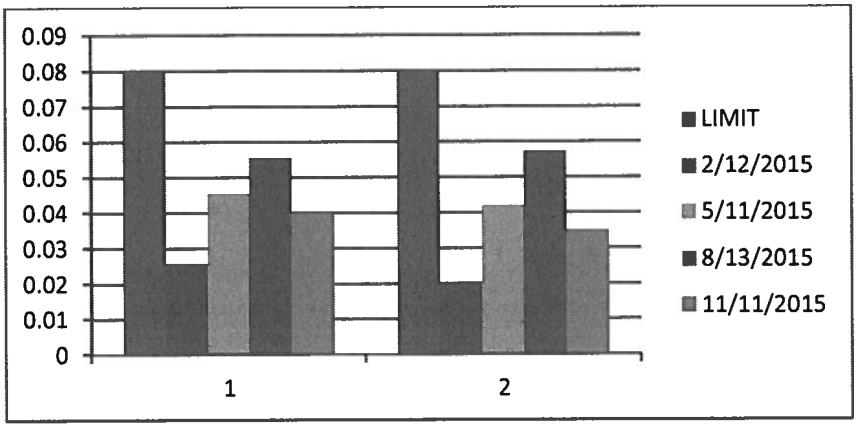
Test Label	Test Date	Sample Location	THM	HAA5
021	2/12/15	MORGAN	.0258	.049
023	2/12/15	DESHON	.0204	.035
01A	2/12/15	PLANT	.0175	.043
021	5/11/15	MORGAN	.0454	.094
023	5/11/15	DESHON	.0420	.084
01A	5/11/15	PLANT	.0406	.083
021	8/13/15	MORGAN	.0555	.031
023	8/13/15	DESHON	.0573	.026
01A	8/13/15	PLANT	.0288	.024
021	11/11/15	MORGAN	.0396	.044

023	11/11/15	DESHON	.0350	.046
01A	11/11/15	PLANT	.0252	.039

Following are the test results for the McKinney Water District:

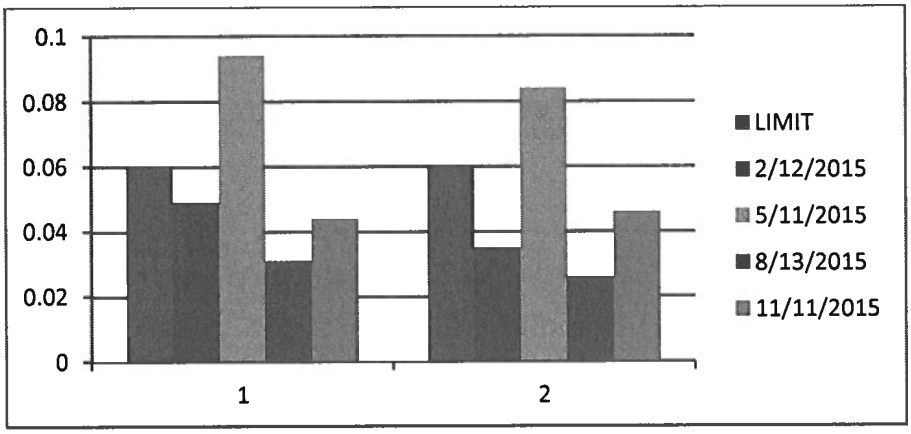
Test Label	Test Date	Sample Location	THM	HAA5
SM2	3/27/15	10 Norris Road	.0352	.0595
SM3	3/27/15	860 Moores Lane	.0305	.0540
SM2	6/4/15	10 Norris Road	.0744	.0807
SM3	6/4/15	860 Moores Lane	.0790	.0544
SM2	9/3/15	10 Norris Road	.0939	.0397
SM3	9/3/15	860 Moores Lane	.0764	.0644
SM2	12/4/15	10 Norris Road	.0515	.0581
SM3	12/4/15	860 Moores Lane	.0420	.0611
SM2	3/3/16	10 Norris Road	.0339	.0555
SM3	3/3/16	860 Moores Lane	.0305	.0483
SP1	3/3/16	Master Meter	.0316	.0560
SM2	9/8/16	10 Norris Road	.0764	.0228
SM3	9/8/16	860 Moores Lane	.0578	.0681
SP1	9/8/16	Master Meter	.0450	.0690
SM2	12/8/16	10 Norris Road	.0329	.0412
SM3	12/8/16	860 Moores Lane	.0246	.0520
SP1	12/8/16	Master Meter	.0184	.0361

City of Stanford THM Test Results for 2015



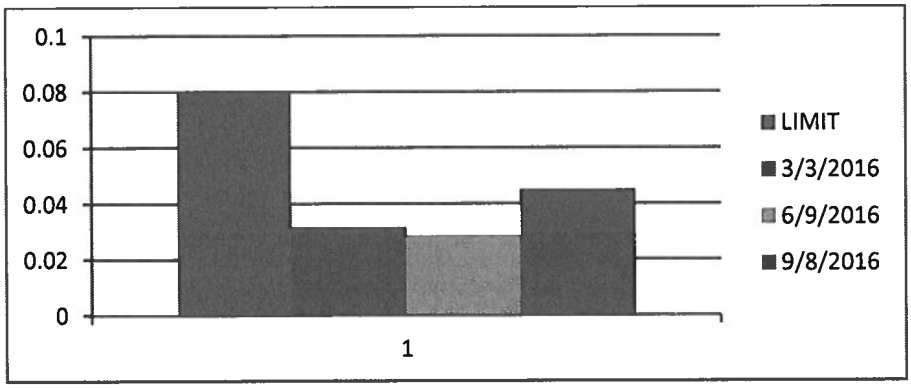
Sample Point Number

City of Stanford HAA5 Test Results for 2015



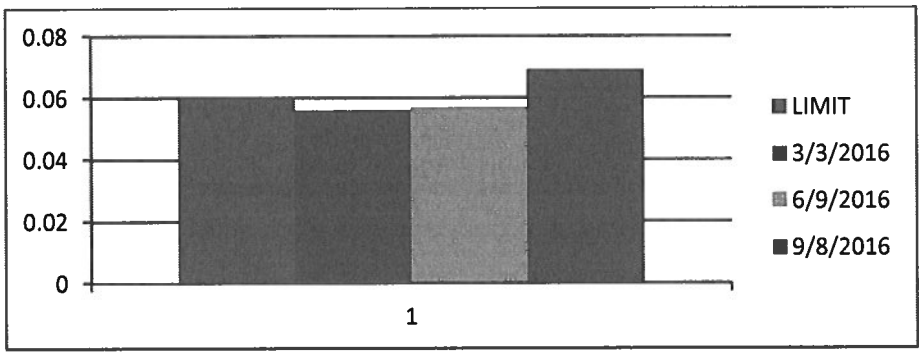
McKinney Water District

THM Test Results SP1 Location Master Meter



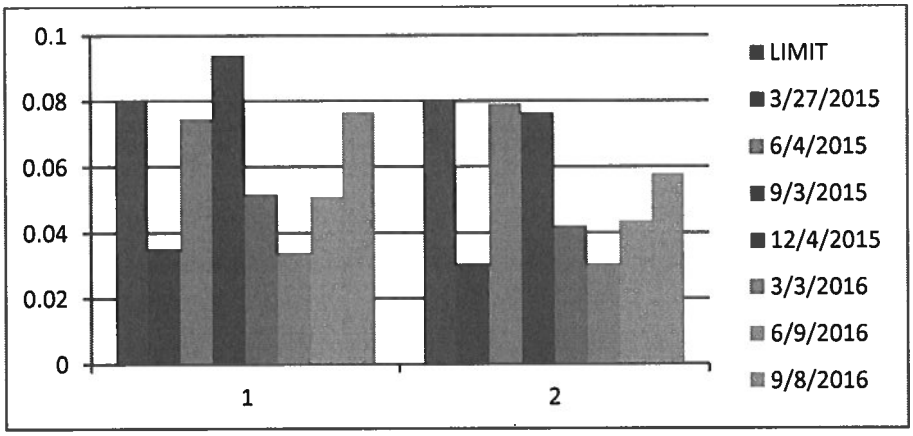
McKinney Water District

HAA5 Test Results SP1 Location Master Meter



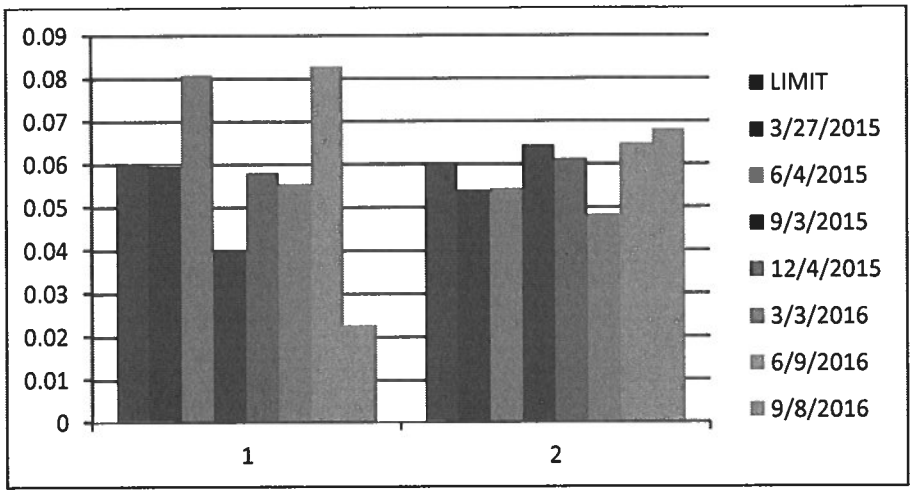
McKinney Water District

McKinney Water District
THM Test Results



Sample points

McKinney Water District
HAA5 Test Results



Sample points

Conclusions:
The HAA5 coming through the meter is at or over the limit. No amount of flushing of the system will prevent the limit of HAA5 from be exceeded at times when the City of Stanford is sending water to the McKinney Water District at these numbers.

The THM limit was exceeded only once since March 2015 even though the McKinney Water District has been close several times. The September 3, 2015 corresponded to the highest THM reading in the City of Stanford Water System for 2015 as tested on August 13, 2015 of 0.0555 and 0.0573. These were major contributors to the McKinney Water District numbers as reported the following month.

APPENDIX 'B'
McKinney Water District
Agreed Order
Water Consumption
And
Flushing Summary

McKinney Area

Road	Consumption Gallon per day	Flushing * Gallons	Flushing Priority
Hwy 78	21233	6300	1
McCormick Church	12566	1750	2
Peytans Well	3866	2614	3
Hwy 198-1	8200	3238	1
Hwy 198-2	9733	2800	1
McKinney	9666	-	
Hwy 698	16766	3580	1
Hwy 1778	12433	2100	2
Norris Rd	10133	1050	3
Mt Salem	906	1220	3
Moccosin Rd	2000	785	4
Miracle Greely Rd	4133	1571	4
Blue Lick Rd	10633	1900	2

Neals Creek Area

Road	Consumption Gallon per day	Flushing Gallons	Flushing Priority
Neal Creek Rd	13733	1780	1
Fair Grounds Rd	16800	900	2
Maywood	7153	2400	3

Ottonheim Area

Road	Consumption Gallon per day	Flushing Gallons	Flushing Priority
Hwy 643	21933	4380	1
Hwy 1948	8033	1750	2
Ephesus Rd	9900	1200	4
Shueler/Koker Rd	5633	1450	3

- Recommended Flushing volumes for each line in the areas indicated.

ATTACHMENT 3

Stanford Water Quality Report 2019

Attachment 3

Stanford Water Works
Water Quality Report 2019

Water System ID: KY0690417 Manager: Ryan Owens CCR Contact: Troy Carrier Phone: 606-365-4515
Mailing Address: 842 East Main Street, Stanford, KY 40484
Meeting Location and Time: Stanford Water and Sewer Office, Second Monday each month at 10:00 AM

Source Information:
Our source is surface water from Henry Rice reservoir, supplemented by James Harris Reservoir. An analysis of the susceptibility of the Stanford Water Supply to contamination indicates that the susceptibility is generally moderate. However, there are a few areas of high concern. The Henry Rice Reservoir has been identified as impaired by the KY Division of Water. The cause of impairment is described as "Nutrients/low dissolved oxygen". The presence of an impaired water may indicate that environmental conditions detrimental to source water quality already exists within the watershed. Forested areas within the watershed may contribute to elevated levels of organic material in the reservoir or these areas may also introduce the potential for logging. Forested areas around James Harris reservoir are also of high concern. If logging were to take place in this watershed, the intake could be at risk of contamination. A copy of this report can be viewed at the water office upon request.

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.

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.
To request a paper copy call (606) 365-4510.

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	0.1	100	No	Soil runoff

Regulated Contaminant Test Results **City of Stanford Waterworks**

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters [4000] (pCi/L)	15	0	3.7	3.7 to 3.7	Jul-19	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.02	0.02 to 0.02	Jun-19	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.31 (90^{th} percentile)	0.02 to 0.51	Jul-17	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.90	0.9 to 0.9	Jun-19	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0	2 (90^{th} percentile)	0 to 8	Jul-17	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors							
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio)	TT*	N/A	1.38 (lowest average)	0.60 to 2.03 (monthly ratios)	2019	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.							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.89 (highest average)	0.46 to 1.47	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	66 (high site average)	5 to 92 (range of individual sites)	2019	YES	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	57 (high site average)	37.9 to 74.1 (range of individual sites)	2019	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Testing results show that Stanford Water Works exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL) for haloacetic acids (HAA). The standard for haloacetic acids is 0.060 mg/L. These are determined by averaging all samples at each sampling location for the previous 12 months.
2019-9953217 4/1/2019 – 6/30/2019 HAA 0.066 mg/L
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
We are working to minimize the formation of haloacetic acids while ensuring we maintain an adequate level of disinfectant. We have increased flushing of water lines and we are also monitoring water storage tank levels and water flow patterns within the distribution system. We returned to compliance the following quarter. Public notices were distributed for each of these violations.

2020-99533218
Our water system Stanford Water Works recently failed to comply with a required testing procedure. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the 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 2019, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for Dichloromethane, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

Any sample we collect must be sent to and analyzed by a certified laboratory within a specified amount of time. We collected the sample on 12/11/2019, but due to laboratory contamination the dichloromethane result was invalidated.

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.

On 1/27/2020 we collected a new sample of our finished water in order to have it analyzed for dichloromethane. We sent the sample to the certified lab via courier to ensure that the sample arrived within the allowed holding time. The sample was analyzed and dichloromethane was not found at detectable levels.

For more information, please contact Troy Carrier at 606-365-4515 or 842 East Main St., Stanford, KY 40484.

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.

ATTACHMENT 4

Stanford Water Quality Report 2024

Attachment 4

Stanford Water Works
Water Quality Report 2024

Water System ID: KY0690417 Manager: Ryan Owens CCR Contact: Kevin Drakeford Phone: 606-365-4515
Mailing Address: 842 East Main Street, Stanford, KY 40484
Meeting Location and Time: Stanford Water and Sewer Office, Second Monday each month at 10:00 AM

Source Information:
Our source is surface water from Henry Rice reservoir, supplemented by James Harris Reservoir. An analysis of the susceptibility of the Stanford Water Supply to contamination indicates that the susceptibility is generally moderate. However, there are a few areas of high concern. The Henry Rice Reservoir has been identified as impaired by the KY Division of Water. The cause of impairment is described as "Nutrients/low dissolved oxygen". The presence of an impaired water may indicate that environmental conditions detrimental to source water quality already exists within the watershed. Forested areas within the watershed may contribute to elevated levels of organic material in the reservoir or these areas may also introduce the potential for logging. Forested areas around James Harris reservoir are also of high concern. If logging were to take place in this watershed, the intake could be at risk of contamination. A copy of this report can be viewed at the water office upon request.

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: 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.

Service Line Inventory Information:
To address lead in drinking water, EPA requires that all community water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials. We have completed a service line inventory (SLI) and it is available for review at our main office located at 842 East Main St., Stanford, KY 40484.

Lead Sample Results Availability Information:
We are required to periodically sample water from customer taps to determine lead and copper levels. EPA sets the lead action level at .015 mg/L (15 ppb). For a water system to be in compliance, at least 90% of tap water samples must have lead levels below this limit. This report contains the 90th percentile and range of our most recent sampling. The individual results for each location sampled can be reviewed at the water plant or by requesting a hard copy.

We are only required to test for some contaminants periodically, so the results listed in this report may not be from the previous year. Only detected contaminants are included in this report. For a list of all contaminants we test for please contact us. Copies of this report are available upon request by contacting our office.

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.

Regulated Contaminant Test Results	City of Stanford Waterworks						
Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.69	0.69 to 0.69	Sep-24	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors							
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio)	TT*	N/A	1.54 (lowest average)	0.82 to 1.89 (monthly ratios)	2024	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.							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.92 (highest average)	0.44 to 1.24	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	56 (high site average)	14 to 67 (range of individual sites)	2024	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	50 (high site average)	31 to 58.5 (range of individual sites)	2024	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Household Plumbing Contaminants							
Copper (ppm) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 0	AL= 1.3	1.3	0.228 (90^{th} percentile)	0.025 to 0.335	Aug-23	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 1	AL= 15	0	0 (90^{th} percentile)	0 to 17	Aug-23	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

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	0.11	100	No	Soil runoff

Quality On Tap!

Our Commitment Our Profession

ATTACHMENT 5

Danville Water Quality Report 2023

Attachment 5

Danville Water Works Water Quality Report 2023

Water System ID: KY0110097 Manager: Andy Tompkins 859-238-1241	CCR Contact: Andy Tompkins 859-238-1241 atompkins@danvilleky.gov	Mailing Address: P.O. Box 670 Danville, KY 40423	Meeting location and time: Danville City Hall 2nd & 4th Monday at 5:30 PM

Danville treats surface water from Herrington Lake and operates the only water treatment plant in Boyle County that produces water for consumption by the general public. Activities and land uses upstream of Danville's source of water can pose potential risks to your drinking water. These activities, and how they are conducted, are of interest to the entire community because they potentially affect your health and the cost of treating your water. An analysis of the susceptibility of the Danville water supply to contamination indicates that the susceptibility is generally moderate. However, there are some areas of high concern. The Kentucky Division of Water has identified Herrington Lake as impaired. Also, forested areas and agricultural areas located in the watershed for Danville's intake introduce the potential for logging and the application of agricultural chemicals. Other areas of concern include power line rights-of-way with potential herbicide use, recreational grasses (i.e., golf courses) associated with the potential for chemical usage, major roads and railways, large capacity septic systems and numerous residential septic systems located throughout the watershed. The complete Source Water Assessment Plan is available for review at the Danville Water Department.

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.

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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.

To request a paper copy call (859) 238-1241.

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 — Danville Water Works

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	0.02	0.02 to 0.02	May-23	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.79	0.79 to 0.79	May-23	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	1.53	1.53 to 1.53	May-23	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors							
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio)	TT*	N/A	2.3 (lowest average)	1.61 to 3.65 (monthly ratios)	2023	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.							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2.16 (highest average)	0.76 to 2.75	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	45 (high site average)	17 to 53 (range of individual sites)	2023	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	45 (high site average)	23.2 to 57 (range of individual sites)	2023	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Household Plumbing Contaminants							
Copper [1022] (ppm) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.056 (90^{th} percentile)	0 to 0.129	Aug-22	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead [1030] (ppb) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0	0 (90^{th} percentile)	0 to 8	Aug-22	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

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	0.1	100	No	Soil runoff

	Average	Range of Detection
Fluoride (added for dental health)	0.8	0.67 to 1.06
Sodium (EPA guidance level = 20 mg/L)	16.0	16 to 16

Secondary contaminants do not have a direct impact on the health of consumers. They are being included to provide additional information about the quality of the water.

Secondary Contaminant	Maximum Allowable Level	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample
Chloride	250 mg/l	20	20 to 20	May-23
Corrosivity	Noncorrosive	-0.62	-0.62 to -0.62	May-23
Fluoride	2.0 mg/l	0.8	0.8 to 0.8	May-23
Odor	3 threshold odor number	2	2 to 2	May-23
pH	6.5 to 8.5	7.36	7.36 to 7.36	May-23
Sulfate	250 mg/l	16.9	16.9 to 16.9	May-23
Total Dissolved Solids	500 mg/l	160	160 to 160	May-23

ATTACHMENT 6

Stanford/McKinney Water Dispute Article

Attachment 6

Stanford Waterworks disputes McKinney Water District claims of overbilling, poor water quality

Published 12:17 pm Wednesday, November 22, 2017

By Abigail Roberts (https://theinteriorjournal.com/author/abigail-whitehouse/)

Photo by Abigail Whitehouse Stanford Waterworks representatives meet with the McKinney Water District to discuss claims of over-billing and poor water quality in test samples.

STANFORD – Representatives of the McKinney Water District repeated their concerns about the quality of water purchased from Stanford that they claim is failing state regulatory tests but this time, Stanford Water Commissioners were there to respond to the accusations.

Stanford Water Commissioners sat quietly during a special-called meeting Nov. 14 as Mike Reed of the McKinney water district recapped the complaint he made during Stanford's November city council meeting in regards to the "cancer-causing chemical" in the water.

Reed said he received the information from local engineer Luther Galloway.

"Basically, what he told me was that the organic material in the water is in all water…and then when they put the chemicals in there, to take care of the organic material, it creates a situation…which causes cancer," Reed said. "Is it very serious? This is what Luther said…you would have to drink several glasses of water every day for 20 or 30 years for it to have any effects. But the Division of Water, which is who we deal with, doesn't want it in there. They don't like it in there."

The McKinney Water District purchases water from Stanford but does not treat any water, he added.

Jonathan Baker, attorney for Stanford Waterworks, said McKinney buys water from more than one entity but the water that Stanford produces meets all requirements by law.

"We haven't had a violation in years and water in other districts, Stanford Water has no control over their levels," Baker said.

Aside from a minor violation for pulling only nine of the 10 required water samples during the 2016 snow storm, Stanford Water Works' last violation was in 2010 and was brought into compliance that same year.

"The water that we get from Stanford, basically 90 percent of it comes in out here by the ball park or where the fort (Logan's Fort) is," Reed said. "That's where McKinney and Stanford waters meet right there. If you pull a sample at Roy Lee Rickenback's house, which is less than a quarter-of-a-mile away, and you send them off, it doesn't pass."

Stanford resident Donna Aldridge asked how the water could change from "good to bad" within just a quarter-of-a-mile of where it came from.

Troy Carrier, water treatment plant supervisor for Stanford Waterworks, said improper flushing of the system on the McKinney side is a possible cause.

"It could be not flushed properly," Carrier said. "I'm not saying that's true but it could be. We flush our system twice a year, according to what we're supposed to do."

Les Gooch of the McKinney Water District said a "Rural Water" representative was with them when they took the sample.

"And it didn't pass…it's not that we're fudging it. We had a guy with us," Gooch said.

Lonnie "Pumpkin" Brown, general manager for McKinney Water District, said they're not the only ones in the state having difficulty.

Brown said McKinney flushes their lines twice a year and as needed throughout the year.

"McKinney Water ain't the only one in this boat, there's like 67 other districts having the same problems we're having," Brown said.

But Stanford Waterworks is not one of them, according to General Manager Ryan Owens, who said Stanford is actually surpassing many in the state thanks to optimizations made to the system.

"If you take the sample we pulled (at) the same time their sample was pulled and you go to the farthest outreach in our system, it will pass with flying colors also," Owens said. "As Troy said, once it hits that system, there's something there in those pipes that could cause that."

Owens said Stanford Waterworks has been working to find the cause of the problem.

"What makes a difference is, we don't know where they're taking their sample," Gooch said. "The only way to settle that problem, as I see it, is take the Division of Water representative and go with you (Stanford) to your closest person and go with Pumpkin (McKinney), take a sample on your side, take a sample on our side. There's no arguing about it."

Owens said the July 20 sample that McKinney claims violated state water requirements actually passed.

Baker pressed McKinney further about the July 20 water sample.

"Didn't you just say that it failed?" Baker asked.

"I took several and it's failed right at the meter," Brown answered.

"Did the Division of Water take those?" Baker said.

"No, but I mean…if I'm getting hot water at the first point, there ain't nothing I can do on up the system," Brown said.

Baker said third-party testing of Stanford water shows the water being provided meets all the legal requirements.

"We don't maintain your lines, we don't flush your lines, we don't do anything with your lines. What we are providing you is what's required by law," he said.

Brown said Tim Blanton of the Kentucky Rural Water Association will be visiting McKinney Water to look into the issues.

"I'm under court-order and stuff and I've got to be in compliance in another year-and-a-half and like I said, it's costing me money every three months to be out of compliance," he said.

Brown and Owens said plans are in the works to resolve the issue.

Stanford addresses over-billing claim

Also during the November Stanford city council meeting, McKinney Water said they were owed close to $39,000 by Stanford Water for over-billing during the first five months of this year.

The billing issue stems from a water meter failure that lasted several months, according to Reed, who spoke to the council.

"Here's our position on that," Baker said. "we've had four meetings with McKinney Water regarding that issue. The contract to sell water to McKinney was that McKinney Water was to maintain the meter that controlled the flow or measured the flow of water. That was out for six months and McKinney was aware of it and did not repair it."

Baker said meetings were held in an attempt to reach an agreement but each time the groups met, the numbers changed.

"We did leave the meeting without an agreement but that was after sitting down and going back and forth several times trying to reach an agreement," he said.

If the two parties are unable to settle the matter amongst themselves, Baker said the Public Service Commission (PSC) will have to mediate.

Fred Short, attorney for McKinney Water District, said the PSC "frowns on anything being presented to them" until all possibilities of resolving it amicably have been resolved.

"It seems to me that we're still at an impasse," Short said.

Baker said a response to Short's last letter has been mailed but Stanford Waterworks' does not agree with McKinney's claims and expects the bill to be paid in full.

The meter that failed was an "odd ball" meter, according to Reed, and couldn't be acquired in a short amount of time.

"Do you think that we would sacrifice $9,000 a month for a $1,500 water meter?" Reed asked.

Baker said Stanford Waterworks can purchase and receive a new water meter within three days.

"Y'all are breaking the contract, it's as simple as that," Gooch said. "We've got a contract and y'all are breaking it."

"That's the impasse we're at," Baker said.

The meeting ended without a resolution but both attorneys agreed to meet and continue to attempt to reach an agreement.

SportsPlus

- **How to Watch ASUN College Basketball Games – Tuesday, March 4 (https://theinteriorjournal.com/2025/03/03/how-to-watch-asun-college-basketball-games-tuesday-march-4/)**
  ASUN teams will hit the court in four games on Monday in college basketball play. That includes the…
- **How to Watch Jacksonville vs. Eastern Kentucky on TV or Live Stream – ASUN Tournament (https://theinteriorjournal.com/2025/03/03/how-to-watch-jacksonville-vs-eastern-kentucky-on-tv-or-live-stream-asun-tournament/)**
  The No. 4 seed Jacksonville Dolphins (18-12, 12-6 ASUN) will head into the ASUN Tournament against the No.…

ATTACHMENT 7

Master Meter Readings Nov. 2022 - Jan. 2023

Attachment 7

MCKINNEY WATER DISTRICT **Nov-22**

MASTER METER READINGS

	BALLPARK 000				Rowland 000				[illegible]		
	Past	Present	Usage		Past	Present	Usage		Past	Present	Usage
Carry Over		398460000		Carry Over		110024000		Carry Over		528079000	
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MCKINNEY WATER DISTRICT Dec-22

MASTER METER READINGS

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MCKINNEY WATER DISTRICT Jan-23

MASTER METER READINGS

	BALLPARK 000					Rowland 000					[illegible]			
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3	411335000	411562000	227000	8:45	3	111469000	111491000	22000	9:00	3	533566000	533656000	90000	9:15
4	411562000	411769000	207000	8:30	4	111491000	111511000	20000	8:45	4	533656000	533737000	81000	9:00
5	411769000	411962000	193000	8:55	5	111511000	111533000	22000	9:10	5	533737000	533828000	91000	9:25
6	411962000	412159000	197000	8:35	6	111533000	111554000	21000	8:30	6	533828000	533913000	85000	9:05
7	412159000	412359000	200000	8:55	7	111554000	111574000	20000	9:10	7	533913000	534003000	90000	9:25
8	412359000	412559000	200000	8:35	8	111574000	111595000	21000	8:50	8	534003000	534079000	76000	9:05
9	412559000	412762000	203000	8:35	9	111595000	111616000	21000	8:50	9	534079000	534151000	72000	9:10
10	412762000	412962000	200000	8:16	10	111616000	111636000	20000	8:30	10	534151000	534223000	72000	8:45
11	412962000	413153000	191000	7:50	11	111636000	111656000	20000	8:05	11	534223000	534295000	72000	8:20
12	413153000	413348000	195000	8:40	12	111656000	111678000	22000	9:00	12	534295000	534372000	77000	9:15
13	413348000	413524000	176000	8:25	13	111678000	111700000	22000	8:40	13	534372000	534443000	71000	8:55
14	413524000	413697000	173000	8:43	14	111700000	111720000	20000	9:01	14	534443000	534511000	68000	9:15
15	413697000	413884000	187000	8:13	15	111720000	111741000	21000	8:36	15	534511000	534584000	73000	8:46
16	413884000	414089000	205000	9:15	16	111741000	111764000	23000	10:05	16	534584000	534669000	85000	10:14
17	414089000	414285000	196000	7:46	17	111764000	111784000	20000	8:06	17	534669000	534739000	70000	8:15
18	414285000	414494000	209000	8:10	18	111784000	111806000	22000	8:10	18	534739000	534814000	75000	8:47
19	414494000	414700000	206000	8:12	19	111806000	111820000	14000	8:27	19	534814000	534885000	71000	8:54
20	414700000	414914000	214000	9:48	20	111820000	111837000	17000	10:03	20	534885000	534962000	77000	10:18
21	414914000	415095000	181000	9:14	21	111837000	111848000	11000	9:27	21	534962000	535025000	63000	9:37
22	415095000	415286000	191000	9:39	22	111848000	111863000	15000	9:55	22	535025000	535099000	74000	10:13
23	415286000	415453000	167000	7:59	23	111863000	111876000	13000	8:12	23	535099000	535174000	75000	8:55
24	415453000	415639000	186000	9:06	24	111876000	111890000	14000	8:53	24	535174000	535249000	75000	9:31
25	415639000	415824000	185000	9:09	25	111890000	111903000	13000	8:55	25	535249000	535318000	69000	9:29
26	415824000	416000000	176000	9:02	26	111903000	111918000	15000	9:21	26	535318000	535394000	76000	9:38
27	416000000	416172000	172000	8:42	27	111918000	111931000	13000	9:03	27	535394000	535469000	75000	9:20
28	416172000	416349000	177000	9:20	28	111931000	111943000	12000	9:34	28	535469000	535544000	75000	9:44
29	416349000	416546000	197000	10:05	29	111943000	111960000	17000	10:36	29	535544000	535630000	86000	10:48
30	416546000	416725000	179000	9:19	30	111960000	111973000	13000	9:03	30	535630000	535706000	76000	9:51
31	416725000	416894000	169000	8:57	31	111973000	111986000	13000	9:12	31	535706000	535776000	70000	9:30
Total			5943000		Total			558000		Total			2385000	
Average			191709.677		Average			18000		Average			76935.4839	

ATTACHMENT 8

December, 2022 Weather Data

Attachment 8

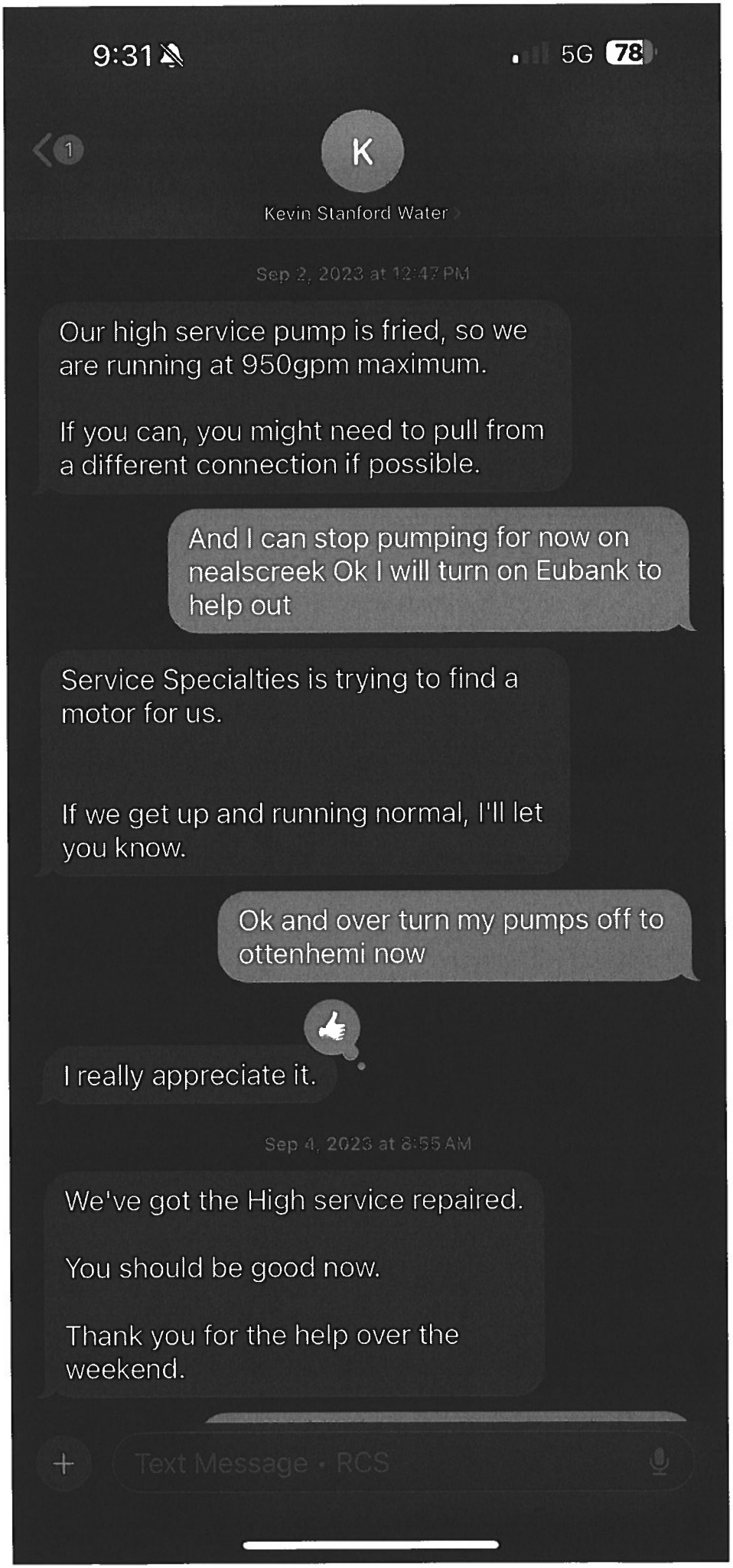
Daily Observations

Time	Temperature (°F)			Dew Point (°F)			Humidity (%)			Wind Speed (mph)			Pressure (in)			Precipitation (in)
Dec, 2022	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Total
1	42	31.8	23	19	16.5	15	75	55.3	34	7	2.9	0	29.5	29.4	29.3	0
2	59	47.8	31	45	30.8	17	72	53.1	33	25	14.4	6	29.3	29.1	29	0
3	59	51.5	33	54	40.8	22	89	68.6	38	25	12.8	0	29.4	29.2	29	0.25
4	43	32.5	25	25	21.8	18	81	65.5	45	7	3.5	0	29.3	29.2	29.1	0
5	48	40.9	30	46	35	22	93	80.5	56	12	7.4	3	29.1	29	28.9	0
6	64	56.2	48	61	53.2	46	93	89.7	80	16	8.1	3	29	28.9	28.9	0.04
7	66	60.8	51	62	57.1	47	93	87.7	78	14	6	0	29.3	29.1	29	0.39
8	51	49.1	48	48	45.8	44	93	88.4	83	16	9.3	6	29.3	29.2	29.1	0
9	52	48.4	45	49	45.8	42	93	90.5	86	12	6.5	0	29.1	29.1	29	0.52
10	48	44.5	37	45	41.7	35	97	90.3	83	9	3.6	0	29.2	29.1	29.1	0
11	48	45.7	42	45	40	34	93	81.1	66	9	4.8	0	29.2	29.1	29.1	0
12	49	40.1	35	33	30.6	28	86	69.8	50	15	9.3	5	29.2	29.2	29.1	0
13	49	40.4	33	36	30.9	26	79	69.5	59	16	10.6	6	29.2	29.1	29	0
14	56	51.6	45	54	47.4	37	93	85.7	64	17	10.3	5	29	28.8	28.6	0.45
15	56	49.4	40	53	42.7	31	90	78	56	18	12.2	6	28.8	28.6	28.5	1.3
16	44	38.3	31	30	23.4	20	69	55.7	42	22	12.3	6	28.8	28.8	28.7	0
17	37	32.9	28	23	20.5	17	75	60.6	48	21	11.8	7	29	28.9	28.8	0
18	37	30	25	19	16.7	13	69	58.2	48	16	9.5	5	29.3	29.1	29	0
19	38	29.1	20	20	17.2	15	82	62.6	41	8	2.5	0	29.4	29.3	29.3	0
20	49	36.4	29	22	20	19	67	53.2	32	8	4.2	0	29.4	29.3	29.3	0
21	49	36.7	23	24	19.3	15	75	52	32	12	6.4	0	29.3	29.2	29.1	0
22	48	42.5	19	44	37.1	17	100	83.2	43	26	12.1	6	29.1	28.8	28.5	0
23	17	0.7	-6	15	-4.9	-12	92	77.4	66	29	21.3	14	29.1	28.9	28.6	0.3
24	17	8.2	1	6	-0.5	-7	73	67.7	59	20	14.8	12	29.1	29.1	29	0
25	22	14.7	9	5	3	1	70	60.4	46	16	11.5	7	29.2	29.1	29.1	0
26	29	23.1	13	23	14.8	3	82	71	55	15	8.2	0	29.2	29.1	29.1	0
27	35	31.2	28	27	24.8	22	82	77.3	72	10	5.9	3	29.2	29.2	29.1	0.02
28	53	40.3	28	29	24.1	20	75	54	38	17	12	8	29.2	29.1	29.1	0
29	64	54.3	42	43	37.2	25	63	52.8	46	17	12.8	8	29.2	29.1	29.1	0
30	68	60.6	54	48	42.6	39	70	52	40	17	11.9	6	29.1	29	28.9	0
31	59	52.8	39	55	45	0	100	81.3	0	13	7.8	0	28.9	28.9	28.8	0.16

ATTACHMENT 9

Text Message - September 2, 2023

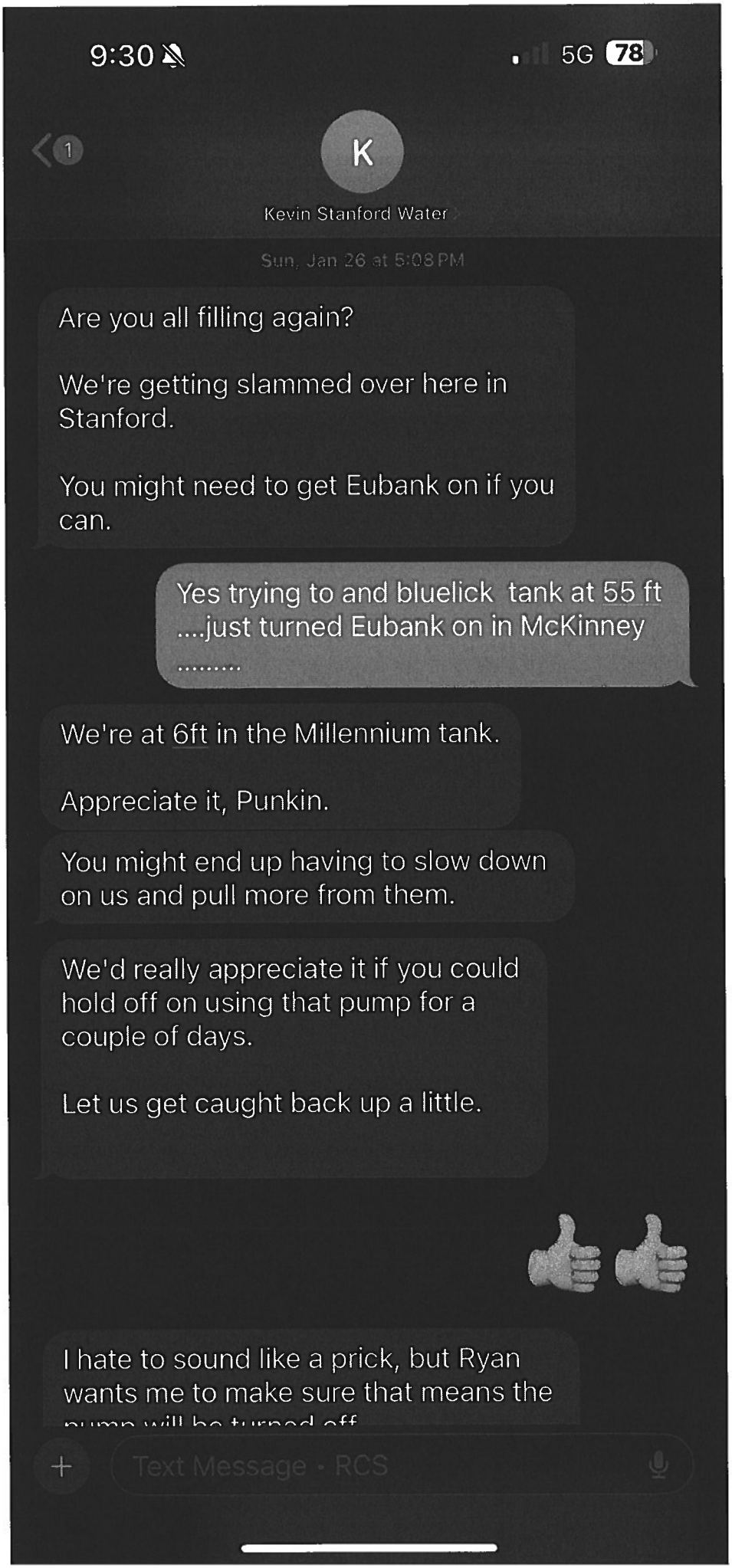
Attachment 9



ATTACHMENT 10

Text Message - January 26, 2025

Attachment 10



ATTACHMENT 11

Stanford Declares State of Emergency Article

NEWS

Stanford mayor declares state of emergency over water shortage

Posted 12:19 PM, Dec 26, 2023 and last updated 7:12 PM, Dec 26, 2023

STANFORD, Ky. (LEX 18) — Stanford is under a state of emergency after water levels in their reservoirs dropped to critically-low levels. The mayor says it's a result of the ongoing drought and delays in getting parts to repair pumps. He's asking Stanford residents to conserve water.

Mayor Dalton Miller issued the declaration Wednesday. Lincoln County is in a moderate drought. Miller said the water department also had to wait 10 months on parts to repair pumps. Those issues, he said, have left the city's reservoirs critically low.

"Fortunately, we do have three reservoirs to draw water from. Unfortunately, we only have three reservoirs to draw water from. We don't have a Lake Herrington. We don't have a Lake Cumberland. We depend on runoff from about, I think it's about 18,000 acres," Miller said.

The emergency declaration allows the city to purchase more water without taking the time to go through the usual government procedures. Miller is asking residents to reduce their water use by 20%.

"There's quite of a few of my clients that were like, 'No problem, I'll do a dry cut!,'" Elliott said.

She also said they could do laundry at her mother's house outside the water district.

"We usually do the laundry here, the towels and the capes, and there's quite a bit because we try to keep everything fresh and clean, so we might just have to temporarily take that stuff to her house and use her space for that to help," Elliott said.

"I definitely want to look out where I can, so that we continue to have water, for the needs, so I think just doing my part by conserving where I can will just help us have it for when we need it more," she added.

Miller said, based on historical averages, the reservoirs could return to their normal levels by the end of February.

ATTACHMENT 12

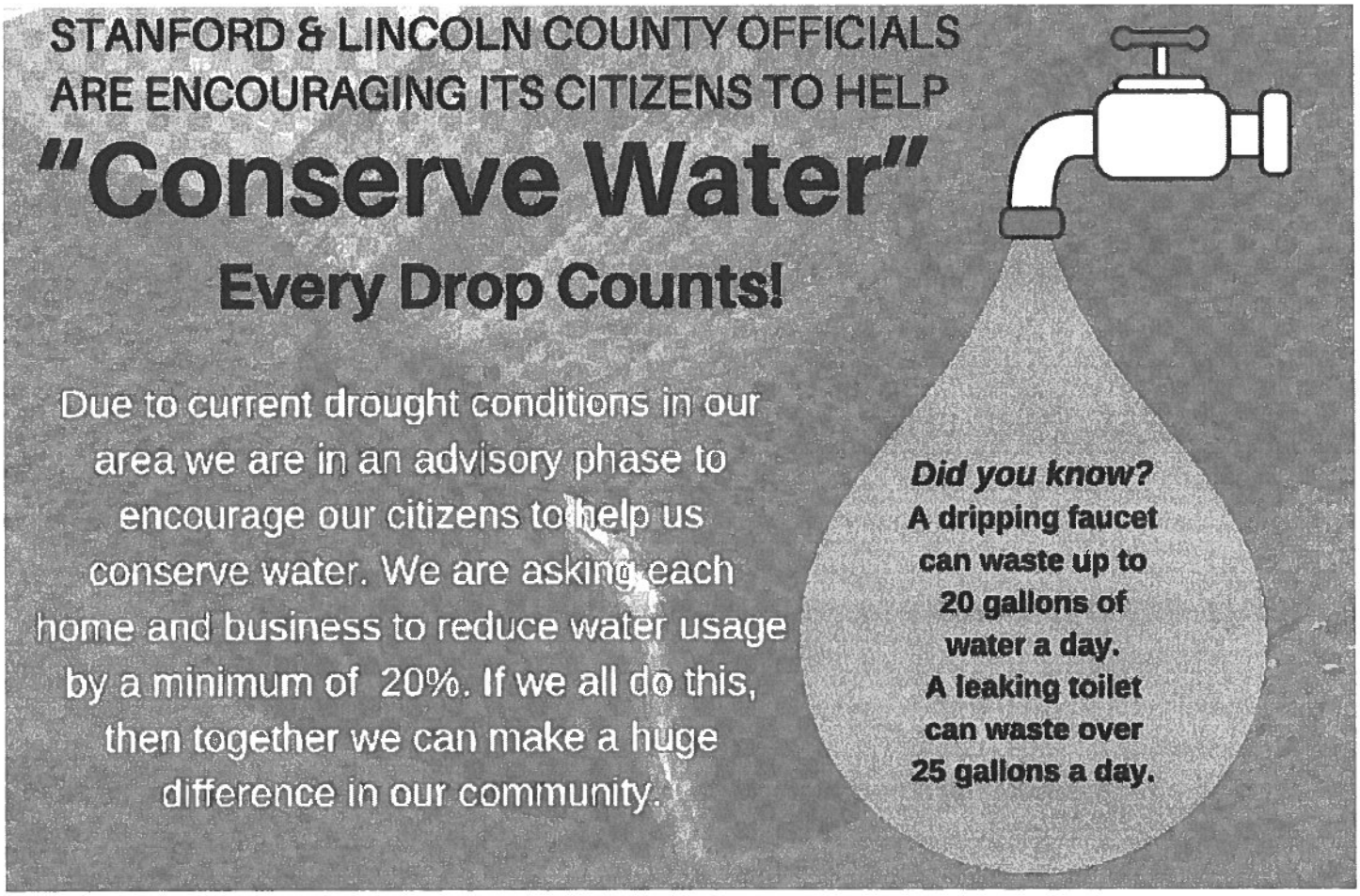
Stanford Declares State of Emergency Article - 2023

Attachment 12

Stanford declares state of emergency amid drought, water shortage

Published 6:24 pm Friday, December 29, 2023

By Abigail Roberts (https://amnews.com/author/abigail-whitehouse/)



The City of Stanford has declared a state of emergency due to lack of rainfall in recent months that has left raw water reservoirs low.

"The big message we want to get out is conservation," said Mayor Dalton Miller.

Stanford declared a state of emergency concerning the water shortage on Dec. 27.

Miller said the declaration was a way for the city to be proactive about the situation, and have access to important state and federal resources immediately if needed.

"People don't realize we're in a drought. Even though it just rained the other day, nobody thinks about it," he said.

Since July 1 to Dec. 21, Miller said he estimates the area has received 13 inches of rain.

"Most of the rain came during the hottest part of the year so, what happens to it, it evaporates," he said.

Stanford Waterworks has three water reservoirs including Rice Lake, Harris Lake and Buck Creek Lake.

"It looks like we still have a lot of water, and we do, but if the drought continues we won't," he said. "After speaking with the Emergency Management Agency, the water company had a meeting and they voted to pass a resolution declaring a water shortage."

That resolution then prompted the Stanford City Council to act.

Miller didn't want to cause panic in the community on Christmas, and there was some rainfall as projected on Christmas Day, but it did not amount to much so an emergency City Council meeting was held on Dec. 27.

"We only got half an inch at the water plant," Miller said.

The emergency declaration does not shut anyone's water supply off but acknowledges that the levels of water reservoirs are critically low and could create a water shortage that requires essential conservation of water resources.

The situation has not reached a crisis level yet, but the city is asking residents to conserve as much water as possible until more rain falls.

There are several ways water customers can conserve water including:

- fix any leaks promptly
- turn off the faucet while brushing your teeth
- limit showers to five minutes or less
- limit excess toilet flushes
- do fewer loads of laundry per week
- use a dishwasher
- restrict the washing of automobiles

Lincoln County Emergency Management, along with the City of Stanford and Lincoln County, is asking all residents and local businesses to help conserve water during this time.

"We are asking each home and business to reduce water usage by a minimum of 20 percent," the EMA flyer states. "If we all do this, then together we can make a huge difference in our community."

The flyer also states that a dripping faucet can waste up to 20 gallons of water a day and a leaking toilet can waste 25 gallons of water a day.

According to Kentucky Mesonet climatological summaries, Lincoln County received the following amounts of precipitation in 2023: July, 3.3 inches; Aug., 3.6 inches; Sept., 1.5 inches; Oct., 1.5 inches; Nov., 1.5 inches; and Dec., 2 inches.

Last year, Lincoln County received 2.8 inches of rain in Nov. and 3.2 inches of precipitation in Dec.

Anyone with current water leaks is asked to immediately fix them, Miller said.
This advisory isn't just for Stanford residents, he added.
"It doesn't just affect Stanford, it affects way out in the county in different directions with the Stanford water line," Miller said. "We are planning for the worst and praying for the best."
Miller said as of Thursday, there was no rain predicted in the forecast for the next seven days.

SportsPlus

- **How to Watch ASUN College Basketball Games – Tuesday, March 4 (https://amnews.com/2025/03/03/how-to-watch-asun-college-basketball-games-tuesday-march-4/)**
  ASUN teams will be on Monday's college basketball schedule in four games, including the Queens Royals squaring off…
- **How to Watch Jacksonville vs. Eastern Kentucky on TV or Live Stream – ASUN Tournament (https://amnews.com/2025/03/03/how-to-watch-jacksonville-vs-eastern-kentucky-on-tv-or-live-stream-asun-tournament/)**
  The No. 4 seed Jacksonville Dolphins (18-12, 12-6 ASUN) and the No. 5 seed Eastern Kentucky Colonels (18-13,…
- **March 3 NHL TV Schedule: TV Channel, Start Times & Live Streaming Options (https://amnews.com/2025/03/03/march-3-nhl-tv-schedule-tv-channel-start-times-live-streaming-options/)**
  Today's NHL schedule should have plenty of excitement on the ice. Among those games is the Tampa Bay…
- **How to Watch Top 25 College Basketball Games – Tuesday, March 4 (https://amnews.com/2025/03/03/how-to-watch-top-25-college-basketball-games-tuesday-march-4/)**
  Two games on the Monday college basketball schedule feature a ranked team, including the matchup between the Wake…
- **College Basketball Picks Against the Spread: ASUN Games Today, March 3 (https://amnews.com/2025/03/03/college-basketball-picks-against-the-spread-asun-games-today-march-3/)**
  The Monday college basketball slate in the ASUN has plenty of exciting matchups in store. Among those contests…

- How to Watch (/category/how-to-watch/)
- Injury Report (/category/injury-report/)
- Player Props (/category/player-props/)
- Power Rankings (/category/power-rankings/)
- Tickets (/category/tickets/)

ATTACHMENT 13

Stanford Water State of Emergency Article - 2023

Water shortage leads to state of emergency for Kentucky town

Water shortage leads to state of emergency for Kentucky town

By Phil Pendleton
Published: Dec. 28, 2023 at 11:43 AM EST

STANFORD, Ky. (WKYT) - People are being encouraged to cut back on their usage as the city's main sources of raw water continue to dwindle.

A state of emergency means the city can access resources faster in the event of a water main break or other problems.

Mayor Dalton Miller says people are being encouraged to conserve as much water as they can, but this is not a water shortage emergency. At least not yet.

Miller says the city's lakes are much lower than they need to be. He says problems began surfacing a few months ago because they have not received adequate rainfall. He says people need to watch how much water they are using now so more drastic measures don't have to be taken later.

"The easiest thing to do is not let the water run while you brush your teeth. You can waste up to five gallons of water brushing your teeth. By allowing the water to run. Use a dishwasher if you have a dishwasher at home," said Miller.

Miller says he hopes the city will receive more rainfall in the coming months.

If a 'water shortage emergency' is issued, people and businesses could be required to ration water. Miller says the city has had water shortage issues before, and people have responded well.

Ryan Owens with Stanford Water Works says the city cannot access water from nearby Cedar Creek Lake in Crab Orchard because it is a "bass trophy lake," and federal and Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife stipulations prevent a water access permit from being awarded there.

Owens did say the city does have an avenue to buy water from Danville but says, because of differences in pressure, there would have to be a catastrophic shortage situation before those lines would be tapped.

ATTACHMENT 14

Weather Data - January, 2025

Attachment 14

Jan-25

Day	Date	Maximum Temperature (F)	Minimum Temperature (F)	Average Temperature (F)	Average Dewpoint Temperature (F)	Maximum Heat Index Temperature (F)	Minimum Wind Chill Temperature (F)	Heating Degree Days	Cooling Degree Days
WED	1	40.9	23.7	32.3	28.5	40.9	23.7	32.7	0
THU	2	42.5	21.5	32	27	42.5	18.6	33	0
FRI	3	38.7	25.3	32	25.4	38.7	19.5	33	0
SAT	4	33.4	25.2	29.3	17.6	33.4	16.6	35.7	0
SUN	5	33.8	28.6	31.2	28.5	33.8	N/A	33.8	0
MON	6	33.7	26.1	29.9	25.6	33.7	N/A	35.1	0
TUE	7	27.7	25.7	26.7	21.4	27.7	15.8	38.3	0
WED	8	27.2	18.4	22.8	19.6	27.2	12.1	42.2	0
THU	9	32.5	13	22.8	15.4	32.5	8.6	42.2	0
FRI	10	29.6	26.3	27.9	24.9	29.6	19	37.1	0
SAT	11	32.5	23	27.8	25.4	32.5	16.9	37.2	0
SUN	12	44.2	17.2	30.7	25.8	44.2	12.6	34.3	0
MON	13	35.8	17.3	26.5	21.4	35.8	14.8	38.5	0
TUE	14	44.3	14.2	29.2	18.4	44.3	7.8	35.8	0
WED	15	34.3	14.5	24.4	12.3	34.3	7.9	40.6	0
THU	16	49.4	20.6	35	27	49.4	14.4	30	0
FRI	17	57.8	19.3	38.5	30.2	57.8	16.3	26.5	0
SAT	18	46.1	33.5	39.8	38.6	46.1	25.5	25.2	0
SUN	19	33.5	9.1	21.3	16.4	33.5	-4.4	43.7	0
MON	20	18.3	3.6	11	1.2	18.3	-7.6	54	0
TUE	21	20.9	5.4	13.2	5.3	20.9	-2.8	51.8	0
WED	22	28.7	2.8	15.7	4.1	28.7	-2.8	49.3	0
THU	23	42.3	20.2	31.2	17	42.3	10.7	33.8	0
FRI	24	32.8	17.3	25.1	15.1	32.8	10.9	40	0
SAT	25	51.2	16.1	33.6	19.8	51.2	10.2	31.4	0
SUN	26	47.9	28.8	38.4	25	47.9	23.7	26.6	0
MON	27	44.5	22.8	33.6	19.1	44.5	17.4	31.4	0
TUE	28	53.4	29.1	41.3	24.9	53.4	22.6	23.8	0
WED	29	59.6	30.2	44.9	29.4	59.6	28.5	20.1	0
THU	30	48.6	26.2	37.4	36.7	48.6	25	27.6	0
FRI	31	65	44.3	54.6	50.5	65	42	10.3	0
Monthl	**Montl**	**39.7**	**20.9**	**30.3**	**22.5**	**39.7**	**14.6**		

Maximum Relative Humidity (%)	Minimum Relative Humidity (%)	Precipitation (Inches)	Prevailing Wind Direction	Average Wind Speed (mph)	Maximum Wind Speed (mph)	Incoming Solar Radiation (MJ/m^2)
93.2	64.2	0	NW	8.4	21	2
95.9	59.3	0	SW	3.4	15.6	7.8
86.3	52.6	0	NW	9.4	29.3	8.3
77.2	47.4	0	N	4.3	13.8	5.4
99.6	58.6	1.52	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
100	77.5	0.17	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.8
87.4	73.2	0	NNE	6.2	17	2.7
89.9	74.7	0	NW	7.3	16.4	3.7
94.2	44.1	0	E	2.5	9.7	10.3
98.4	67.8	0.22	ENE	3.9	16.4	3.4
92.5	72	0	W	6.5	16.4	4.8
96.8	63.4	0	SSW	5.7	23.3	10.2
95.9	49.5	0	NW	5.3	17.6	9.5
89	48.5	0	W	7.9	23.3	9.7
82.1	37.2	0	NE	3	10.5	11.8
91.1	52.3	0	WSW	7.8	21.8	10.8
97.3	42.4	0.12	S	7.7	34.3	9.9
99.2	85.8	0.37	NW	7.8	22.4	1.4
96.5	55.6	0	NW	13.6	27.1	8
83.9	44.7	0	NW	3.4	16.5	12.5
89.9	49.2	0	NW	6.2	20.5	10.5
85.6	35.3	0	S	3.9	14.6	11.7
85.9	46.2	0	W	7.2	19	10.7
82.4	45	0	WNW	5.1	15.1	10.6
85.1	32.5	0	SW	7.5	23.1	12.4
77.1	39.7	0	W	4.4	12.2	6.5
85.5	28	0	WNW	5.5	16.1	12.8
70.7	37.6	0	SW	7.7	21.1	12.9
81.8	26.5	0	W	6.8	20.2	12.8
100	64.1	2.68	E	3.7	15.2	1.5
100	47.1	0.34	WSW	8.8	31.5	7
90	**52.3**		**W**	**6.2**	**19.4**	

ATTACHMENT 15

Agreed Order DOW - 20-3-0293

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT CABINET
DIVISION OF ENFORCEMENT
CASE NO. DOW-20-3-0293

IN RE: McKinney Water District
2900 Middleburg Rd
McKinney, KY 40448
Lincoln County
AI No. 33991
Activity ID No. ERF20200001

AGREED ORDER

* * * * * * * * * * * *

WHEREAS, the parties to this Agreed Order, the Energy and Environment Cabinet (hereinafter "Cabinet") and McKinney Water District (hereinafter "Responsible Party") state:

STATEMENTS OF FACT

1. The Cabinet is charged with the statutory duty of enforcing KRS Chapter 224 and the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.

2. The Responsible Party is a surface water purchaser that purchases water from Eubank Water System and Stanford Water Works. The facility is located in Lincoln County at 2900 Middleburg Rd, McKinney, KY 40448.

3. The facility described in paragraph two (2) is assigned Public Water Supply Identification (hereinafter "PWS ID") No. KY0690278, issued by the Cabinet's Division of Water (hereinafter "DOW").

4. Authorized representatives of the Cabinet identified alleged violations of KRS Chapter 224 and the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto at the facility identified in paragraph two (2) above, and issued Notices of Violation (hereinafter "NOV"). The Responsible Party was issued NOVs on September 24, 2019 and August 25, 2020. The NOVs are attached to this Agreed

Order as 'Exhibit A'.

5. Representatives of the Responsible Party participated in an administrative phone conference with the Cabinet's Division of Enforcement (hereinafter "DENF") on November 17, 2020, and agreed to the entry of this Agreed Order to resolve the violations and stimulate communication with the Division of Water to create a formal timeline to restore system conditions to normal operations. The Responsible Party admitted to the allegations contained in the Notices of Violation referenced in paragraph four (4), and accepts civil liability for the alleged violations of KRS Chapter 224 and the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.

NOW THEREFORE, in the interest of settling all civil claims and controversies involving the violations described above, the parties hereby consent to the entry of this Agreed Order and agree as follows:

REMEDIAL MEASURES

6. Within thirty (30) days of the execution of this Agreed Order, the Responsible Party shall submit to the Cabinet for review and acceptance, a Corrective Action Plan (hereinafter "CAP"). The CAP shall include a detailed summary explaining why violations listed in 'Exhibit A' occurred, a report of completed corrective actions, a list of proposed corrective actions to be completed to avoid future non-compliance, a schedule of implementation for proposed corrective action items, and a final compliance date.

a.) Upon review of the CAP, the Cabinet shall, in whole or in part, (1) approve or (2) disapprove and provide comments to the Responsible Party identifying the deficiencies. Upon receipt of Cabinet comments, the Responsible Party shall have thirty (30) days to revise and resubmit the CAP for review and approval. Upon resubmittal, the Cabinet may, in whole or in part, (1) approve (2)

disapprove and provide comments to the Responsible Party identifying the deficiencies. If any part of the resubmitted CAP is disapproved, the Cabinet may deem the Responsible Party to be out of compliance with the Agreed Order and may assess stipulated penalties pursuant to paragraph eleven (11).

b.) The Responsible Party shall strictly comply with the approved CAP and meet the deadlines and requirements created therein.

c.) If at any time either party determines it is necessary to amend the CAP, the following will occur:

i. If the Cabinet determines an amendment to the CAP is necessary, DENF shall notify the facility in writing that an amendment is necessary and will outline the reasons for the determination. The Cabinet shall give the Responsible Party thirty (30) days from receipt of written notification to submit an Amended CAP for review and approval. Upon receipt of the Amended CAP, the Cabinet may, in whole or in part, (1) approve or (2) disapprove and provide comments to the Responsible Party identifying the deficiencies. If any part of the Amended CAP is disapproved, the Cabinet may deem the Responsible Party to be out of compliance with this Agreed Order and may assess stipulated penalties pursuant to paragraph eleven (11) of this Agreed Order;

ii. The Responsible Party may request an amendment to the CAP, in writing outlining the reasons why the amendment is

necessary. Upon receipt of the request to amend the CAP, the Cabinet shall respond in writing that it will (1) accept a proposed Amended CAP for review or (2) deny the request and state the reasons for the denial.

iii. Upon receipt of the proposed Amended CAP, the Cabinet may in whole or in part, (1) approve or (2) disapprove and provide comments to the Responsible Party identifying the deficiencies. Upon receipt of the Cabinet's comments, the Responsible Party shall have thirty (30) days to revise and resubmit the Amended CAP for review and approval. If any part of the resubmitted Amended CAP is disapproved, the Cabinet may deny the request to amend the CAP.

iv. An Amendment to the CAP does not require an amendment pursuant to paragraph eighteen (18) of this Agreed Order.

7. Following execution of the Agreed Order and through its termination, the Responsible Party shall submit Quarterly Progress Reports to the Cabinet on the 15th day of the month following the compliance period detailing completion of corrective actions for the compliance period as well as anticipated corrective actions for the upcoming compliance period.

8. At all times, the Responsible Party shall provide for proper operation and maintenance of its Facility and distribution system, per the requirements of 401 KAR Chapter 8.

9. By the final compliance date specified in the CAP, the Responsible Party shall be in compliance with KRS 224, and the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, PWS ID KY0690278, and this Agreed Order.

10. All submittals required by the terms of this Agreed Order shall be sent to:

Division of Enforcement
Attention: Director
300 Sower Blvd
Frankfort, KY 40601

STIPULATED PENALTIES

11. The Cabinet may assess a stipulated penalty in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each failure to comply with any condition outlined in paragraphs six through nine (6-9).

12. If the Cabinet determines that a stipulated penalty is due in accordance with paragraph eleven (11) it will send the Responsible Party a written notice, including the amount of the stipulated penalty. The Responsible Party shall pay the stipulated penalty within thirty (30) days of notice to the permittee at the address provided to the Cabinet. If the Responsible Party believes that a request for payment of a stipulated penalty is erroneous or contrary to law, it may request a hearing in accordance with KRS 224.10-420(2). This request for a hearing does not excuse timely payment of the stipulated penalty. If an order is entered pursuant to KRS 224.10-440 that excuses payment, the Cabinet will refund the payment to the Responsible Party. Failure to pay the stipulated penalty may be deemed an additional violation of this Agreed Order. The stipulated penalties specified in paragraph eleven (11) shall be waived upon the Responsible Party's full completion of the obligations referenced in this Agreed Order.

13. Stipulated penalties are in addition to and not in lieu of, any other penalty which could be assessed by the Cabinet. The Cabinet may, in its discretion, waive stipulated penalties that would otherwise be due.

14. Payment of the civil penalty and stipulated penalties shall be by cashier's check, certified check, or money order, made payable to **"Kentucky State Treasurer"** and sent to the

attention of the Director, Division of Enforcement, Department for Environmental Protection, 300 Sower Boulevard, 3rd Floor, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601; note **"Case Number DOW 20-3-0293"** on the instrument of payment.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

15. This Agreed Order addresses only the violations specifically alleged above. Other than those matters resolved by entry of this Agreed Order nothing contained herein shall be construed to waive or to limit any remedy or cause of action by the Cabinet based on statutes or regulations under its jurisdiction and the Responsible Party reserves its defenses thereto. The Cabinet expressly reserves its right at any time to issue administrative orders and to take any other action it deems necessary that is not inconsistent with this Agreed Order, including the right to order all necessary remedial measures, assess penalties for violations, or recover all response costs incurred, and the Responsible Party reserves its defenses thereto.

16. This Agreed Order shall not prevent the Cabinet from issuing, reissuing, renewing, modifying, revoking, suspending, denying, terminating, or reopening any permit to the Responsible Party. The Responsible Party reserves its defenses thereto, except that the Responsible Party shall not use this Agreed Order as a defense.

17. The Responsible Party waives its right to any hearing on the matters admitted herein. However, failure by the Responsible Party to comply strictly with any or all of the terms of this Agreed Order shall be grounds for the Cabinet to seek enforcement of this Agreed Order in Franklin Circuit Court and to pursue any other appropriate administrative or judicial action under KRS Chapter 224, and the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.

18. The Agreed Order may not be amended except by a written order of the Cabinet's Secretary or her designee. The Responsible Party may request an amendment by writing the

Director of the Division of Enforcement at 300 Sower Blvd, 3rd Floor, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601 and stating the reasons for the request. If granted, the amended Agreed Order shall not affect any provision of this Agreed Order unless expressly provided in the amended Agreed Order.

19. The Cabinet does not, by its consent to the entry of this Agreed Order, warrant or aver in any manner that the Responsible Party's complete compliance with this Agreed Order will result in compliance with the provisions of KRS Chapter 224, and the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto. Notwithstanding the Cabinet's review and approval of any plans formulated pursuant to this Agreed Order, the Responsible Party shall remain solely responsible for compliance with the terms of KRS Chapter 224, and the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, this Agreed Order and any permit and compliance schedule requirements.

20. The Responsible Party shall give notice of this Agreed Order to any purchaser, lessee or successor in interest prior to the transfer of ownership and/or operation of any part of its now-existing facility occurring prior to termination of this Agreed Order, shall notify the Cabinet that such notice has been given, and shall follow all statutory and regulatory requirements for a transfer. Whether or not a transfer takes place, the Responsible Party shall remain fully responsible for payment of all civil penalties and response costs and for performance of all remedial measures identified in this Agreed Order.

21. The Cabinet agrees to allow the performance of the above-listed remedial measures and payment of civil penalties by the Responsible Party to satisfy the Responsible Party's obligations to the Cabinet generated by the violations described above.

22. The Cabinet and the Responsible Party agree that the remedial measures agreed to herein are facility-specific and designed to comply with the statutes and regulations cited herein. This Agreed Order applies specifically and exclusively to the unique facility referenced herein and

is inapplicable to any other facility.

23. Compliance with this Agreed Order is not conditional on the receipt of any federal, state, or local funds.

24. This Agreed Order shall be of no force and effect unless and until it is entered by the Secretary or her designee as evidenced by his signature thereon. If this Agreed Order contains any date by which the Responsible Party is to take any action or cease any activity, and the Secretary enters the Agreed Order after that date, then the Responsible Party is nonetheless obligated to have taken the action or ceased the activity by the date contained in this Agreed Order.

TERMINATION

25. This Agreed Order shall terminate upon the Responsible Party's completion of all requirements described in this Agreed Order. The Responsible Party may submit a written request for termination to the Cabinet when it believes all requirements have been performed. The Cabinet reserves its right to enforce this Agreed Order, and the Responsible Party reserves its right to file a petition for hearing pursuant to KRS 224.10-420(2) contesting the Cabinet's determination.

AGREED TO BY:

Lonnie Brown, Manager
McKinney Water District

4-27-21
Date

APPROVAL RECOMMENDED BY:

Michael B. Kroeger, Assistant Director
Division of Enforcement

Date

Elizabeth U. Natter, Executive Director
Office of Legal Services

Date

ORDER

Wherefore, the foregoing Agreed Order is entered as the final Order of the Energy and Environment Cabinet this ___ day of _____, 20___.

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT CABINET

_____
JOHN S. LYONS, DEPUTY SECRETARY
AUTHORIZED DESIGNEE, REBECCA W. GOODMAN,
SECRETARY OF THE ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT
CABINET

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and accurate copy of the foregoing **AGREED ORDER** was mailed, postage prepaid, to the following this _____ day of _____, 20___.

McKinney Water District
ATTN: Lonnie Brown
2900 Middleburg Rd
McKinney, KY 40448
Lincoln County

And mailed, messenger to:

Michael B. Kroeger, Assistant Director
Division of Enforcement
300 Sower Boulevard, 3rd Floor
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Elizabeth U. Natter, Executive Director
Office of Legal Services
300 Sower Boulevard, 3rd Floor
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

_____
DOCKET COORDINATOR

MATTHEW G. BEVIN
GOVERNOR

CHARLES G. SNAVELY
SECRETARY

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT CABINET
DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Division of Water
2751 Campbellsville Rd
Columbia, KY 42728
WWW.KENTUCKY.GOV

September 24, 2019

Certified No. 7018 1830 0000 1535 5858
Return Receipt Requested

McKinney Water District
2900 Middleburg Rd
McKinney, KY 40448

Re: Notice of Violation
AI ID: 33991
AI Name: McKinney Water District
Activity ID: ENV20190003
PWSID No. KY0690278
Lincoln County, KY

Dear McKinney Water District:

The Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection (DEP) has issued the enclosed Notice of Violation for violations discovered at your system during an investigation conducted on 9/24/2019. The nature of the complaint was water pressure levels lower than allowable limits. A pressure study of the area conducted by system confirmed pressures from the Highway 198 area are below acceptable levels.

The system was directed by the Columbia Regional Office to issue a Boil Water Advisory for the affected area. The facility shall develop a corrective action plan and submit necessary plans to the Water Infrastructure Branch for approval. Please review this Notice of Violation carefully to ensure that all remedial measures are completed by the specified deadlines.

- **A written response outlining corrective actions and including a schedule of implementation shall be submitted to the Division of Water Columbia Regional Office within thirty (30) days upon receipt of this notice.**

Your cooperation and attention to this matter is appreciated. If you have any questions, please contact me at 270-384-4734.

Sincerely,

E-Signed by Davis, Crystal
VERIFY authenticity with e-Sign

Ms. Crystal Wilson Davis,
ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTOR
Division of Water

Enclosure

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
Energy and Environment Cabinet
Department for Environmental Protection
Division of Water

NOTICE OF VIOLATION

To: McKinney Water District
2900 Middleburg Rd
McKinney, KY 40448

AI Name: McKinney Water District **AI ID:** 33991 **Activity ID:** ENV20190003
County: Lincoln
Enforcement Case ID:
Date(s) Violation(s) Observed: 09/24/2019

This is to advise that you are in violation of the provisions cited below:

1 **Violation Description for Subject Item AIOO00000339910:**
A public or semipublic water system shall be subject to the requirements of 401 KAR Chapter 8, except those exempted in 40 CFR 141.3, effective July 1, 2007. [401 KAR 8:020 Section 1]

Description of Non Compliance:
The facility has failed to maintain minimum system pressure.

Pressure for all conditions must be 20 psi. Normal working pressure in the distribution system at the service connection should be approximately 60-80 psi and shall not be less than 30 psi under peak demand flow conditions. Peak demand is defined as the maximum customer water usage rate, expressed in gallons per minute (gpm), in the pressure zone of interest during a 24 hour (diurnal) time period.

The required remedial measure(s), and date(s) to be completed by, are as follows:
System was directed by the Columbia Regional Office to issue a Boil Water Advisory for the affected area and to develop a corrective action plan and submit necessary plans to Water Infrastructure Branch for approval. **A written response outlining corrective actions and including a schedule of implementation shall be submitted to the Division of Water Columbia Regional Office within thirty (30) days upon receipt of this notice.** [401 KAR 8:020 Section 1]

Violations of the above cited statute(s) and/or regulation(s) are subject to a civil penalty per day per violation. Violations carry civil penalties of up to $25,000 per day per violation depending on the statutes/regulations violated. In addition, violations may be concurrently enjoined. Compliance with remedial measures and their deadlines does not provide exemption from liability for violations during the period of remediation, nor prevent additional remedial measures from being required.

If you have questions or need further information, write or call the undersigned:

Division of Water
Columbia Regional Office
2751 Campbellsville Rd
Columbia, KY 42728
270-384-4734 (8:00 AM – 4:30 PM)
Ms. Crystal Wilson Davis, Environmental Inspector

Issued By: 

Ms. Crystal Wilson Davis, Environmental Inspector
Date: September 24, 2019

Issued By: 

Brian Crump, Environmental Control Supervisor
Date: September 24, 2019

How Delivered: Certified Certified/Registered # 7018 1830 0000 1535 5858

ANDY BESHEAR
GOVERNOR

REBECCA W. GOODMAN
SECRETARY

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT CABINET
DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Division of Water
2751 Campbellsville Rd
Columbia, KY 42728
WWW.KENTUCKY.GOV

August 25, 2020

Certified No. Electronic Transmittal
Return Receipt Requested

McKinney Water District
Attn: Lonnie Brown
2900 Middleburg Rd
McKinney, KY 40448

Re: Notice of Violation
AI ID: 33991
AI Name: McKinney Water District
Activity ID: ENV20200001
Permit No. KY0690278
Lincoln County, KY

Dear Mr. Brown:

The Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection (DEP) has issued the enclosed Notice of Violation for violations discovered in your system during an inspection conducted on July 30, 2020.

As you are aware, a section of Highway 198 does not have adequate operating pressure within the drinking water system. The issue was reported to the Division of Water Columbia Regional Office on 8/9/2019 (incident 2458556). Due to the complex and lengthy nature of the required actions necessary to restore your system's normal operating pressure, you are being referred to the Division of Enforcement.

This referral is to assist the system with Division of Water infrastructure approval requirements and expedite the process of restoring normal operation within the public water system. Please review this Notice of Violation carefully to ensure that all remedial measures are completed by the specified deadlines.

- **Due to the significance of the non-compliance, you are being referred to the Division of Enforcement. You may expect further correspondence from that agency.**

Your cooperation and attention to this matter is appreciated. If you have any questions, please contact me at 270-384-4734.

Sincerely,

Recoverable Signature

Crystal Wilson Davis

Ms. Crystal Wilson Davis,
ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTOR
Division of Water

Enclosure

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
Energy and Environment Cabinet
Department for Environmental Protection
Division of Water

NOTICE OF VIOLATION

To: McKinney Water District
2900 Middleburg Rd
McKinney, KY 40448

AI Name: McKinney Water District **AI ID:** 33991 **Activity ID:** ENV20200001
County: Lincoln
Enforcement Case ID:
Date(s) Violation(s) Observed: 07/30/2020

This is to advise that you are in violation of the provisions cited below:

1 **Violation Description for Subject Item AIOO00000339910:**
A public or semipublic water system shall be subject to the requirements of 401 KAR Chapter 8, except those exempted in 40 CFR 141.3, effective July 1, 2007. [401 KAR 8:020 Section 1]

Description of Non Compliance:
Refer to CIN20200001 Routine Distribution Inspection form DOWCOMP073020 for further detail.

The required remedial measure(s), and date(s) to be completed by, are as follows: Properly operate and maintain the public water system. **Due to the significance of the non-compliance, you are being referred to the Division of Enforcement. You may expect further correspondence from that agency.** [401 KAR 8:020 Section 1]

Violations of the above cited statute(s) and/or regulation(s) are subject to a civil penalty per day per violation. Violations carry civil penalties of up to $25,000 per day per violation depending on the statutes/regulations violated. In addition, violations may be concurrently enjoined. Compliance with remedial measures and their deadlines does not provide exemption from liability for violations during the period of remediation, nor prevent additional remedial measures from being required.

If you have questions or need further information, write or call the undersigned:

Division of Water
Columbia Regional Office
2751 Campbellsville Rd
Columbia, KY 42728
270-384-4734 (8:00 AM – 4:30 PM)
Ms. Crystal Wilson Davis, Environmental Inspector

Recoverable Signature

Issued By: Crystal Wilson Davis

Ms. Crystal Wilson Davis, Environmental Inspector
Date: August 25, 2020

Recoverable Signature

Issued By: Brian Crump

Brian Crump, Environmental Control Supervisor
Date: August 25, 2020

How Delivered: Electronic Transmittal

ATTACHMENT 16

McKinney Water District Chairman Verified Statement

McKinney Water District

2900 KY Hwy 198, P O Box 7, McKinney, KY 40448, Phone (606) 346-2220

mckinneywaterdistrict@gmail.com Fax (606) 346-5145 Matt Rankin, Chairman

April 7, 2025

Linda Bridwell, Executive Director

Kentucky Public Service Commission
P.O. Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky 40602-0615
Case No. 2025-00022

Dear Ms. Bridwell:

As Chairman of the McKinney Water District, I am writing in response to the recent situation with the City of Stanford Waterworks. As of this writing we have found ourselves in a situation where Stanford Water Works has terminated our water service again. As of Friday April 4 at 4:09 PM the McKinney Water District was experiencing low supply side pressure alarms for the pumps at Ballpark meter. Upon investigation Mckinney Water District discovered that Stanford Water Works was experiencing rapid water loss in their system. Shortly after this Stanford Water Works terminated water service at the Mckinney Water District's Ballpark meter. This meter supplies water to about 1200 customers for McKinney Water District. As a result, the system issued an advisory to boil water due to loosing pressure in parts of the system. The cause of this termination, as we understand, was a result of a large water main leak on Somerset Street. Soon after Stanford Water Works had repaired the leak or cut off the mains feeding the leak to restore water service to Mckinney Water District. Renewed service only lasted a short time when Stanford Water

Works experienced another leak in their system which caused the service to be interrupted again.

First and foremost, McKinney Water District's decision to seek an interconnection with Danville is rooted in our responsibility to provide our customers with the highest quality and most reliable water supply possible. McKinney has serious concerns regarding short-term and long-term reliability and supply stability.

Repeated problems with Stanford Water Works' supply have been experienced, including a water shortage due to the raw water supply during a dry period, failure to meet demand during extreme cold weather twice, and now during extreme wet weather. It appears the Stanford Water Works has problems during any extreme weather event to meet the expected water demand. We understand leaks, breakdowns and other problems will happen, but the system must have the capacity to deal with these all too often extreme events.

Our solution to handle these events is to have a drinking water supply from Danville in the Phase 1A project and to have a water supply from Stanford Water Works as well. The Phase 1A project improvements will directly benefit McKinney customers by improving water quantity and increasing overall system reliability and efficiency. The project will also increase the capacity of water supply mains to handle current and future customer demands for the next 50 years.

It is important to note that McKinney Water District's goal is not to sever ties with Stanford but to enhance our ability to serve our customers effectively. Having a third source of

supply will strengthen our overall system, provide operational flexibility, provide emergency capabilities, and allow us to better manage future challenges.

In conclusion, McKinney Water District remains committed to providing our customers with safe, clean, and reliable water. The proposed interconnection with Danville (Phase 1A) is a necessary and strategic step toward achieving that goal. We appreciate the Commission's attention to this matter and would appreciate their wholehearted support.

Sincerely,

Matt Rankin
Chairman
McKinney Water District

State of Kentucky

County of Lincoln

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this the 7th day of April, 2025.

NOTARY PUBLIC

KENTUCKY STATE AT LARGE

My Commission Expires: 2-28-2026

DALLAS KEITH FLETCHER
Notary Public - State at Large
KENTUCKY
Notary ID # KYNP45602
My Commission Expires Feb. 28, 2026

ATTACHMENT 17

McKinney Water District Engineer Verified Statement

P.O. BOX 204
165 FOSTER LANE
STANFORD, KY

ENGINEERING SERVICES, INC.

PHONE 606.365.8362
FAX 606.365.1097

April 7, 2025

Linda Bridwell, Executive Director
Kentucky Public Service Commission
P.O. Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky 40602-0615
Case No. 2025-00022

Dear Ms. Bridwell,

In keeping with the vision outlined in Governor Paul Patton's Executive Order 96-1339, the Commonwealth of Kentucky committed to providing the best available water and sewer service to every Kentuckian by the year 2020. These statutes emphasized source water assessments and strategic planning, administered by the Division of Water in coordination with the Kentucky Area Development Districts (ADDs), local governments, water and wastewater utilities, and the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority (KIA). The McKinney Water Improvements Project — and specifically the **Danville interconnect** — is a direct outcome of this collaborative, statewide effort to improve water quality, service reliability, and long-term sustainability through system interconnections.

If the Danville interconnect (Phase 1A) is not approved, McKinney Water District will be forced to pursue a significantly more expensive and less efficient alternative — upgrading the Stanford pump station and replacing approximately 4.5 miles of water main from Stanford to Hwy 198. This would not only require a substantial increase in borrowed funds, but it would also **require McKinney to restart the entire project development and approval process**. That includes resubmitting the project through the state Clearinghouse, presenting it again before the Water Management Council and Bluegrass Area Development District (BGADD), updating the WRIS Portal with new listings, rankings, and project details, and securing approvals from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority (KIA), and the Division of Water due to the significant changes in project scope and location. Additionally, **new easements would have to be acquired** along the revised route before McKinney could even begin approaching CDBG and ARC for funding support. This could also include having to redo the LMI Survey for CDBG. This would result in major delays, potentially adding years to project completion and creating significant service uncertainty for McKinney residents. This would require a substantial increase in borrowed funds, and we are uncertain whether McKinney can sustain the added financial burden. This change could also result in raising the previously proposed 22% water rate increase by another 10-15%.

It's important to emphasize that this is not a simple case of shifting funds from one project to another. The Danville interconnect project includes significant direct financial participation from the City of Danville, who is covering a large portion of the project cost, including funding the pump station and committing to its

long-term operation and maintenance. Losing this partnership would not only eliminate those contributions but shift the entire financial responsibility to McKinney.

Beyond the immediate financial implications, the Danville interconnect offers broader regional benefits:

- Connecting McKinney to the Danville water system supports the Stanford Water Works by potentially **reducing, delaying, or even eliminating the need for costly future expansion** of their treatment plant (estimated at $7.4 million) and a separate $15.8 million direct connection to Danville.
- The pump station Danville is constructing for McKinney would also serve Stanford Water Works if they later connect to the Danville system.
- The interconnect would enhance **regional resiliency**: McKinney would be capable of supplying a portion of Stanford's demand during a water shortage emergency, strengthening both systems.

Finally, from a long-term financial perspective, purchasing water from Danville will produce cost savings that nearly offset the Rural Water loan payments. Once the loan is paid off, those ongoing savings can be redirected toward reducing other infrastructure-related debts in McKinney.

The Danville interconnect is not a redundant or wasteful project — it is a safe, reliable, cost-effective, collaborative solution that benefits multiple systems and ensures sustainable service for the future. We strongly urge the Commission to consider the broader regional impact and long-term savings and to support approval of Phase 1A.

Sincerely,

Marty Spears

Marty Spears, PE

State of Kentucky

County of Lincoln

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this the 7th day of April, 2025.

Dallas Keith Fletcher

NOTARY PUBLIC

KENTUCKY STATE AT LARGE

My Commission Expires: 2-28-2026

DALLAS KEITH FLETCHER Notary Public - State at Large KENTUCKY Notary ID # KYNP68022 My Commission Expires Feb. 28, 2026