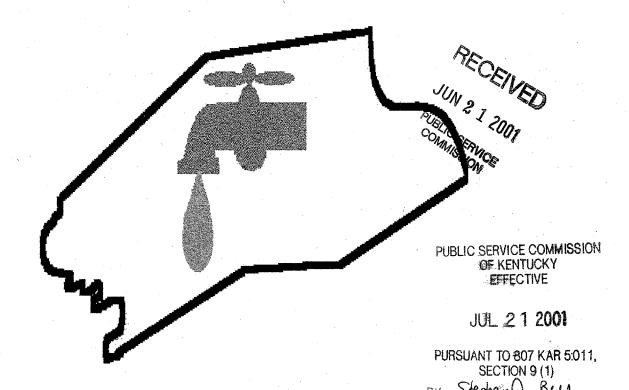
WEBSTER COUNTY WATER DISTRICT



Water Shortage Response Plan

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INTRODUCTION

In accordance with Kentucky Environmental Protection Agency's Division of Water, Kentucky's Public Service Commission, Regional and Local Planning Agencies for requirements the Webster County Water District has compiled this Water Shortage Response Plan.

Due to varying degrees of shortage and our current dependency on ground water the Webster County Water District's plan has been divided into four (4) statuses with three (3) phases per status. Each phase will address the conditions that occur and the response to be taken by the District.

We feel that these responses should be viewed as minimum guidelines and not limited to only the specific actions listed.

The Webster County Water District always has and will continue to address any emergency with minimal discomfort to the customer.

Sincerely,

Management Webster County Water District

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WATER ADVISORY STATUS

PHASE # 1

CONDITION:

Supply of raw water is adequate but on a weekly average finished water demands are equal to production and distribution capabilities.

RESPONSE:

Monitor the distribution system looking for increases of usage and/or main line leaks. Determine if increase usage will be short term or long term and/or repair any leaks found.

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WATER ADVISORY STATUS

PHASE # 2

CONDITION:

Supply of raw water is adequate but on a weekly bases demand is fifteen (15) to twenty (20) percent greater than production and distribution capability. *

RESPONSE:

Isolate the increase in demand, determine if it is long term or short term demand. If long term, more than five (5) weeks, make arrangements to purchase additional water from interconnects with other systems. If short term, adequate storage is available to meet the demand.

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SECTION 9 (1)
BY: SECHETARY OF THE COMMISSION

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* This will allot the system five (5) to six (6) weeks in storage.

WATER ADVISORY STATUS

PHASE # 3

CONDITION:

Supply of raw water is adequate but on a weekly average demands are greater than twenty-five (25) to fifty (50) percent than production and distribution capabilities. *

RESPONSE:

Isolate the increase in demand and determine if it is long term or short term. ** If long term, make arrangements to purchase additional water from interconnect system. If short term, adequate storage is available to meet the demand.

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- * This should allot the system two (2) to three (3) weeks storage.
- ** Under these conditions demand increases longer than one (1) week shall be considered long term.

WATER ALERT STATUS

PHASE # 1

CONDITION:

When drought conditions exist in the area but the static water level and drawdown are normal in the wells and system demands are being met.

RESPONSE:

Monitor the water levels in the wells on a weekly basis.

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WATER ALERT STATUS

PHASE # 2

CONDITION:

When drought conditions exist in the area and static water level and drawdown are lower than normal in the wells but system demands are still being met.

RESPONSE:

Monitor water levels in wells on a daily basis. Consult a Hydrologist and inform the Water Board Commissioners of this condition. Contact Meteorologists at local weather stations to help determine a time table for the extent of the drought.

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WATER ALERT STATUS

PHASE # 3

CONDITIONS:

When drought conditions exist in the area static water levels and drawdown in the wells have dropped to a level where only eighty-five (85) to ninety (90) percent of system demands can be met.

RESPONSE:

Monitor water level in wells on a daily basis. Consult a Hydrologist and inform the Water District Commissioners of this condition. Contact Meteorologists at local weather stations to help determine a time table for the extent of the drought. Purchase additional water from interconnects with other systems.

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WATER EMERGENCY STATUS

PHASE # 1

CONDITION:

When drought conditions exist in the area, static water levels and drawdown are so great that enough additional water cannot be purchased from other systems to meet the demands and additional draw water cannot be obtained.

RESPONSE:

Monitor water levels in wells on a daily basis. Consult a Hydrologist and notify Water District Commissioners of the condition. Contact Meteorologists are local weather stations to help determine a time table for the extent of the drought. Purchase all additional water available from other systems. Request coal industries that have backup water supplies to voluntarily use these supplies for coal preparation and mining operations.

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WATER EMERGENCY STATUS

PHASE # 2

CONDITION:

When measures taken under Emergency Status Phase # 1 does not result in adequate conservation resulting in sufficient storage not being maintained and additional raw water cannot be obtained.

RESPONSE:

Additional measures to Emergency Status Phase # 1 will be to notify the local government, i.e. County Judge Executive, mandate coal industries to bathhouse use only and issue a voluntary conservation notice * to all residential customers to limit all nonessential uses. **

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- Notice to be issued over local radio and newspapers
- ** Definition of nonessential uses of water may be obtained in Appendix A

WATER EMERGENCY STATUS

PHASE # 3

CONDITION:

When measures taken in Water Emergency Status Phase # 1 and Phase # 2 does not result in adequate conservation resulting in sufficient storage not being maintained and additional raw water cannot be obtained.

RESPONSE:

Issue a water shortage emergency. Ban all nonessential use of water by public and industry by using radio, newspaper and television stations. Issue "How-To Conserve Water" * sheets to all customers by mail or hand delivery.

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PURSUANT TO 807 KAR 5:011. SECTION 9 (1) BY: Stephan Bry

WATER RATIONING STATUS

PHASE # 1

CONDITION:

When measures taken in Water Emergency Status Phase # 3 do not result in sufficient conservation and sufficient storage cannot be maintained.

RESPONSE:

Rationing measures must be implemented. Each service shall be allotted and amount of water to be used. This allotment shall be based on the county wide residential average. Any usage over this determined amount may be assessed a \$50.00 penalty per violation.

- If any customer should feel that the rationing measures stated in this plan causes an undue hardship financially or physically, the Water District Board of Commissioners may grant exemptions to the rationing on an individual basis.
- ** If said customer is not satisfied with the Water District Board of Commissioners they may request an exemption, in writing to the Public Service Commission.

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WATER RATIONING STATUS

PHASE # 2

CONDITION:

When measures taken in Water Rationing Status Phase # 1 does not result in adequate conservation of water and sufficient storage cannot be maintained.

RESPONSE:

Rationing measures must increase by reducing the county wide residential average allotment by thirty (30) percent. By banning all uses of water to nonresidential service. Noncompliance with these steps may result in a \$50.00 penalty.

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- If any customer should feel that the rationing measures stated in this plan causes an undue hardship financially or physically, the Water District Board of Commissioner may grant an exception to the rationing on an individual basis.
- ** If the customer is not satisfied with the decision of the Water District Board of Commissioners they may request in writing to the Public Service Commission an exemption from rationing.

WATER RATIONING STATUS

PHASE # 3

CONDITIONS:

When all of the above steps have been taken on the local level and adaquate water still cannot be maintained.

RESPONSE:

Rationing measures stated in Water Rationing Status Phase # 2 shall continue and the DES and National Guard shall be contacted concerning hauling water by tanker truck from other supplies to the Webster County Water District.

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PURSUANT TO 807 KAR 5:011, SECTION 9 (1)

BY: Stephand Buy
SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION

APPENDIX "A"

CLASSIFICATION OF WATER USES

*Water Use Classes, " as the term is used in this ordinance, shall be established as follows:

Class 1: Essential Water Uses

Domestic Use:

Water necessary to sustain human life and the lives of domestic pets, and to maintain minimum standards of hygiene and sanitation.

Health Care Facilities:

Patient care and rehabilitation.

Public Use:

Fire fighting

Health and public protection purposes, if specifically approved by health officials and the municipal governing body.

Class 2: Socially or Economically Important Uses of Water

All Domestic Uses Other Than Those Included in Classes 1 and 3:

Home water use including kitchen, bathroom and laundry use.

Outdoor Non-Commercial Watering (public or private):

Agricultural irrigation for the production o food and fiber or the maintenance of livestock

Watering by commercial nurseries at a minimum level necessary to maintain stock to the extent that sources of water other than fresh water are not available or feasible to use

Water use by arboretums and public gardens of national, state, or regional significance where necessary to preserve specimens, to the extent that sources o water other than fresh water are not available or feasible to use

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Use of fresh water at a minimum rate necessary to implement revegetation following earth moving, where such revegetation is required pursuant to an erosion and sedimentation control plan adopted pursuant to law or regulation, to the extent that sources of water other than fresh water are not available or feasible to use

Water of golf course green.

Filling and Operation of Swimming Pools:

Residential pools which serve more than 25 dwelling units

Pools used by health care facilities for patient care and rehabilitation

Municipal pools

Washing of Motor Vehicles:

Commercial car and truck washes, unrestricted hours of operation

Commercial Laundromats:

Unrestricted hours of operation

Restaurants, Clubs and Eating Places:

Unrestricted hours of operation

Air Conditioning:

Refilling for startup at the beginning of the cooling season

Make-up of water during the cooling season

Refilling specifically approved by health officials and the municipal governing body, where the system has been drained for health protection or repair purposes.

Schools, Churches, Motels/Hotels and Similar Commercial Establishments:

Unrestricted operation

Class 3: Non-Essential Uses of Water

Ornamental Purposes:

Fountains, reflecting pools and artificial waterfalls

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BY: Stephan Buy
SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION

Outdoor Non-Commercial Water (public or private):

Gardens, lawns, parks, golf courses (except greens), playing fields and other recreational areas.

exceptions:

Agricultural irrigation for the production of food and fiber or the maintenance of livestock

Watering by commercial nurseries at a minimum level necessary to maintain stock, to the extent that sources of water other than fresh water are not available or feasible to use

Water use by arboretums and public gardens of national, state, or regional significance where necessary to preserve specimens, to the extent that sources of water other than fresh water are not available or feasible to use,

Use of fresh water at a minimum rate necessary to implement revegetation following earth moving, where such revegetation is required pursuant to and erosion and sedimentation control plan adopted pursuant to law or regulation, to the extent that sources of water other than fresh water are not available or feasible to use.

Filling and Operation of Swimming Pools:

exceptions:

Residential pools which serve more than 25 dwelling units

Pools used by health care facilities for patient care and rehabilitation

Municipal pools

Washing of Motor Vehicles:

Automobiles, trucks, boats and trailers.

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exceptions:

exceptions:

Commercial care and truck washes

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Serving Water in Restaurants, Clubs, or Eating Places:

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By Stephand Bu

SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION

Specific request by a customer

Fire Hydrants:

Any purpose, including use of sprinkler caps and testing fire apparatus and for fire department drills

exceptions:

Fire fighting

Health protection purposes, if specifically approved by the health officials of the municipality

Certain testing and drills by the fire department, if in the interest of public safety and is approved by the municipal governing body.

Flushing of Sewers and Hydrants:

exceptions:

As needed to ensure public health and safety, and approved by health officials and the municipal governing body

Air Conditioning:

Refilling cooling towers after draining

exceptions:

Refilling for startup at the beginning of the cooling season make-up of water during the cooling season

Refilling specifically approved by health officials and the municipal governing body, where the system has been drained for health protection or repair purposes.

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APPENDIK "B"

"HOW TO CONSERVE WATER"

Direct Residential Users to Adopt the Following Conservation Measures:

- 1. Locate and repair all leaks in faucets, toilets, and waterusing appliances.
- 2. Adjust all water-using appliances to use the minimum amount of water in order to achieve the appliance's purpose.
- 3. Use automatic washing machines and dishwashers only with full loads.
- 4. Take shorter showers and shallower baths.
- 5. Turn off faucets while brushing teeth, etc.
- 6. Turn off shower while scaping up.
- 7. Set temperature settings of hot water at lease 10 degrees lower to discourage lengthy shower-taking.
 - 8. Where plumbing fixtures can accommodate then, install flow-restricting or other water-saving devises.
 - 9. Reduce the number of toilet flushes per day. Each flush uses about 5 gallons. Reduce water used per flush by installing toilet tank displacement inserts.
 - 10. Use sink and tub stoppers to avoid wasting water.
 - 11. Keep a bottle of chilled water in the refrigerator.

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Toilets:

If you hear running water in your toilet tank, adjust the leaky float valve or replace the faulty hardware.

Flush only when necessary.

Don't use your toilet as a trash can.

Install a water-filled plastic jug in your toilet tank to reduce the water used per flush, without disturbing the flushing mechanism.

Check for leaks by dropping a small amount of food coloring in the upper tank. If color appears in the bowl, you have a leak.

Shovers:

Take fewer and shorter showers.

Take a Navy-style shower: 1) wet down, 2) turn water off, 3) lather, 4) rinse.

Install flow restrictors, or water-saving shower heads.

Sinks:

Eliminate leaks by replacing old gaskets. A dripping faucet can waste 3,600 gallons a year.

Install faucet aerators and shut-off valves.

Don't leave the water running while rinsing, shaving, or brushing teeth.

For food preparation, fill sink and don't let water run.

Don't let water run until it gets cold; instead keep a refrigerated supply for drinking.

Don't use a garbage disposal.

Laundry and Dishwashers

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Use the "water-saver" setting or make sure you machine is set for the most efficient use.

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Only wash with full loads.

Don't rinse dirty dishes before loading into dishwater; scrape clean and let the machine do the rest.

Gardening

Hold your garden hose close to the roots of plants so that there's little waste and evaporative loss.

Water slowly so that the soil soaks up all the water you use.

Use bath water to water plants in or near the house.

Avoid watering during peak hours of evaporation and use (12 noon to 8 p.m.). Placing high demands on your treatment plant can increase costs and potentially lowers the water quality and pressure in the system.

Avoid watering on windy days.

Position sprinklers so that they do not water pavement.

Never let water run unnecessarily

Don't let children play with the hose or sprinkler.

Limit car washing. Use a bucket and a hose with spray attachment for rinsing.

Don't use the hose to clean driveways and sidewalks. A broom will provide more exercise, anyway.

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