

Four students selected as Rogers Explorers

Thomas Burdette, Andrew Ponder, Mikaela Sadler, and Mahala Saylor from Rockcastle County Middle School have been invited to enhance their leadership, math, science, and technology skills this summer as a participant in The Center for Rural Development's 2013 Rogers Explorers youth leadership program.

They were selected from 383 applicants from across Southern and Eastern Kentucky to strengthen academic skills and begin working toward a future career in some of the country's most demanding career fields.

"Rogers Explorers was formed in 2006 as a means to reach more young people within The Center's 45-county primary service area, and to focus on leading students into in-demand careers in our region," said Lonnie Lawson, President and CEO of The Center. "The Center has partnered with four Kentucky colleges and universities to host our Explorer camps on their campuses to give these students hands-on experience in a college environment.

By doing so, we help them see the value of higher education and prepare them for success."

This year's sessions of Rogers Explorers will be held on the campuses of Lindsey Wilson College in Columbia, June 2-4; University of the Cumberlands in Williamsburg, June 5-7; Eastern Kentucky University in Richmond, July 21-23; and Morehead State University in Morehead, July 24-26.

Thirty rising ninth-grade students will attend each of the four summer sessions of Rogers Explorers making this the largest class of participants in the history of the program.

"We look forward to this year's Rogers Explorers Program, as students will get to experience one-of-a-kind opportunities in the fields of math and science," said Delaney Stephens, Youth Programs Coordinator and Community Liaison for The Center. "As they prepare to enter high school in the fall, students will have a better understanding of the many career possibilities that await them if they excel in math and science."



Youth from Rockcastle County celebrated their 4-H accomplishments on Monday, May 20th at the Rockcastle County Extension Office. Pictured from left are: Autumn Courtney (BES), Kerrigan Medley (RES), Jesse Smith (RCMS) and Katherine Coffey (MVES).

Adoptable Shelter Dogs



Hey!! Look at us! Aren't we three of the cutest Beagle/Jack Russell mixes you've ever seen? We are sisters and we are 3 months old and we are so excited about finding our new homes after we were surrendered by our owners because they moving and were unable to take us along. We would loving companions for anyone that could there home and hearts to us! If you could help us then please call the shelter @ 256-1833. (kennel 17)



Hello, my name is Rusty and I am a male Lab/Basset mix. I am 3 years old and I am super friendly and full of energy! I get along with everyone and with other dogs as well. I have been looking for a new home every since my owner surrendered me because I kept digging and climbing out of my kennel. If you could give me a home then call the shelter @ 256-1833. (kennel 3)

STRUGGLING WITH ADDICTION?

Toll-free Treatment Help Line
1-866-90-UNITE

Take control of your life
T O D A Y !

As Rogers Explorers, participants spend three days and two nights on a college campus, where experts guide them through hands-on assignments, all of which encourage creative thinking and teamwork and build leadership skills.

The program is presented tuition-free to participants and hosted in partnership with the University of the Cumberlands, Lindsey Wilson College, Eastern Kentucky University, and Morehead State University.

Thomas Burdette is the son of Jeffery and Twila Burdette. Andrew Ponder is the son of Marvin and Judy Ponder. Mikaela Sadler is the daughter of Robert and Amy Sadler; and Mahala Saylor is the daughter of John and Karen Saylor.



Rockcastle County School System teacher, center, Colleen Green of Brodhead Elementary School, receives the Campbellsville University Excellence in Teaching Award from Dr. Brenda Priddy, dean of the School of Education, left, and Dr. Frank Cheatham, senior vice president for academic affairs.

(Campbellsville University Photo by Linda Waggener)

Brodhead Water Works
Water Quality Report for year 2012
PO Box 556
Brodhead, Kentucky 40409

KY1020889
Manager: **Roger Bray**
Phone: **606-758-8635**
CCR Contact: **Roger Bray**
Phone: **606-758-8635**

Water - Essential for Life

Meetings: Brodhead City Hall
Meeting Dates and Time: Second Monday of the Month 7:00 PM

This report is designed to inform the public about the quality of water and services provided on a daily basis. Our commitment is to provide our customers with a safe, clean, and reliable supply of drinking water. We want to assure that we will continue to monitor, improve, and protect the water system and deliver a high quality product. Water is the most indispensable product in every home and we ask everyone to be conservative and help us in our efforts to protect the water source and the water system.

Our water is purchased from Mt. Vernon Water Works, that is located at Renfro Valley, Kentucky. Our supplier treats surface water from Lake Linville. The source water assessment has been performed to identify land uses which may impact the water supply. This assessment indicates that the susceptibility of the Mt. Vernon water supply to contamination is generally moderate. Contaminants present in source water may include microbial contamination, pesticides, and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants, and radioactive contaminants. The primary source of contamination are agriculture, onsite septic systems, and roadways. Activities and land uses upstream of this water can pose potential risks to your drinking water. The complete source water assessment can be reviewed at Mt. Vernon Water Works. The Brodhead Water Works routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. The table enclosed is results of our Monitoring for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2012, it can be obtained at Brodhead City Hall, 7 West Main Street, Brodhead, Kentucky.

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).

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.

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>.

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Spanish (Español) Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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. Unless otherwise noted, the report level is the highest level detected.							
	Allowable Levels	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	Violation	Likely Source		
Turbidity (NTU) TT	No more than 1 NTU*	0.58	96	No	Soil runoff		
* Representative samples of filtered water							
Regulated Contaminant Test Results							
Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.9	0.9 to 0.9	Oct-10	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.019	0.019 to 0.019	Jan-12	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper [1022] (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.843 (90 th percentile)	0.014 to 1.34	Sept. 11	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	1.01	0.8 to 1.23	Sept.12	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead [1030] (ppb)	AL = 15	0	5 (90 th percentile)	0 to 5	Sept. 11	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	0.9	0.9 to 0.9	Jan.12	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; 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	1.38 (lowest average)	1.18 to 2.94 (monthly ratios)	N/A	No	Naturally present in environment.
*Monthly ratio is the % TOC removal achieved to the % TOC removal required. Annual average of the monthly ratios must be 1.00 or greater for compliance.							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.55 (highest average)	0.88 to 1.89	N/A	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (all sites) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	35 (system average)	22 to 54 (range of system sites)	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (all sites) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	36 (system average)	3 to 80 (range of system sites)	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
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.							