

Hardin County Water District No. 2

PWSID# 0470175

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Your Water Professionals



Pictured above is James Jeffries, General Manager of HCWD2, Spencer Bruce, President of LWC and Carlos Miller of Kenvirons Engineering.

WATER QUALITY REPORT

What is a water quality report? The report is information regarding the contaminants the District tests and monitors in your water. The District is making this information available so, you the consumer, may have a better understanding of the measures we take to ensure that your water is safe. The District conducts routine water sampling and monitoring, along with, an ongoing flushing program to maintain quality water. The District conducts thousands of analyses each year to ensure that we not only meet state and federal standards, but exceed them in the quality of your water. A more detailed explanation and analyses results are located on page 2. Should you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact us at (270) 737-1056 or by emailing us at: questions@hardincountywater2.org.

The Best of Both Worlds

Hardin County and Elizabethtown now have an abundant supply of water. Louisville Water Company and Hardin County Water District No. 2 have completed work that allows the water district to receive at least 160 million gallons of water annually from Louisville Water.

The District and Louisville Water began talking about a partnership nearly 10 years ago and signed a partnership agreement in 2013. The two water providers spent a considerable amount of time looking at the best long-term water solution for the region, how to balance any water quality concerns and the best route to connect the water mains between Louisville Water and the District.

In May, leaders from both water utilities announced the completion of a nearly

\$20 million dollar project that will help secure the water needs for a growing part of Hardin County for the next 20 years. At a dedication ceremony in Colesburg, Kentucky, the Miller Pump Station was commissioned for the first time to supply water to meet the Hardin County customer demand. The station was constructed as part of the work to connect to Louisville Water.

Carlos Miller, Vice President of Kenvirons Engineering, retired, was the principal engineer for the District for over 20 years. Miller's expertise guided the growth of the District into the second largest water district in the Kentucky.

Continued on page 6.



- There is the same amount of water on Earth now as there was when the Earth was formed. (Fact: The water that comes from your faucet could contain molecules that dinosaurs drank!)
- About half the water treated by public water systems is used for drinking and cooking. (Fiction: Actually, the amount used for cooking and drinking is less than 1 percent of the total water produced!)
- A person can live about a month without food, but only about a week without water. (Fact: Dehydration symptoms generally become noticeable after only 2 percent of one's normal water volume has been lost.)
- The first water pipes in the United States were made of cast iron. (Fiction: The first water pipes were actually made of fire-charred bored logs.)
- A person must consume a half-gallon of water daily to live healthily. (Fact: A person should drink at least 64 ounces, or 8 cups, of water each day.)
- One gallon of gasoline poured into a lake can contaminate approximately 750,000 gallons of water. (Fact)

What is the source of my water?

Water is supplied to your home through a network of pipes that originate from one or a combination of two water treatment plants; White Mills and City Springs treatment plants.

The source of water for the City Springs Plant is a combination of surface and groundwater from the Old City Spring, Gaither Spring (Dyer Spring), and four wells while the White Mills plant utilizes surface water from the Nolin River. Hardin County Water District No. 2 has realized the susceptibility of contamination of the sources and has developed Source Water Action Plans (SWAP), which include an analysis of susceptibility of the water supply to contamination. The plans have been approved by the Division of Water and are available for inspection at Hardin County Water District No. 2's Customer Service Center located at 360 Ring Road in Elizabethtown.

Areas recognized as high concern consist of bridges, culverts, row crops, and major highways. The possibility for a potential chemical spill, or hazardous material accidentally spilling into the water source due to a vehicle accident or runoff from the nearby row crops, creates a susceptibility ranking of high. Although there are areas of high concern, the susceptibility analysis indicates that the

overall susceptibility to contamination is generally moderate.

For more information about the Source Water Action Plan or how you can help to protect our water supply, contact our office at (270) 737-1056.

Why are there contaminants in my water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). To understand the possible health effects described for many of the regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water everyday for a life time at the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) to have a one in a million chance of having the described health effects.

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 can 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, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Visit us online at: www.hardincountywater2.org

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern our operations?

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, which must provide that same protection for public health.

Do I need to take special precautions?

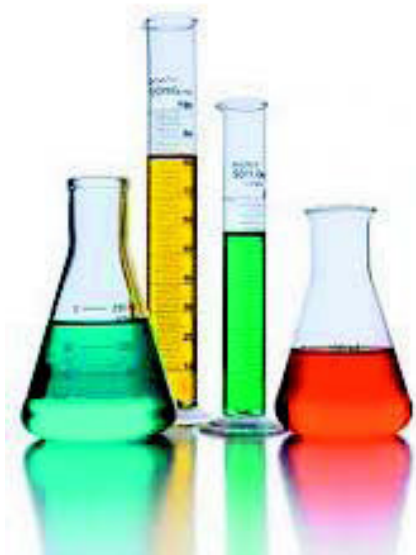
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

For more information about your drinking water please call our Customer Service Department at (270) 737-1056.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (Translated: This report contains very important information. Translate or ask someone who understands it very well.)

How can I get involved?

The District Board of Commissioners meet on the third Tuesday of each month at 4:00 pm. The meeting are held at our Customer Service Center located at 360 Ring Road. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.



Do you have more questions?

Please contact Scott Clark, Customer Service Manager at 270.737.1056 or e-mail your question to sclark@hardincountywater2.org

EASY PAY & e-Billing

Have your water bill drafted from your bank account, it saves, it's easy, & it's FREE!

EASY PAY (bank draft): e-Bill:

I (we) hereby authorize Hardin County Water District #2 to initiate debit entries to my (our) account indicated below at the depository named below to debit the same to such account.

Name _____

District Acct. # _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

*Checking Acct. # _____

Routing # _____

Email _____

Signature _____

Signature _____

Date _____

*Note: Please enclose a voided check or copy of a check for our records. Please verify your checking account number with your bank. When calling your bank let them know you are signing up for Bank Drafts, because some banks will add or subtract numbers on your account for automated drafts. This will insure proper payment.

WATER QUALITY ANALYSES

The data in this report, unless otherwise noted, is from 2016 and is the most recent testing done in accordance with administrative regulation 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.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - TREATMENT PLANTS

WHITE MILLS TREATMENT PLANT

Substances (units)	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detections	Highest Level Detected	Compliance Achieved	Likely source of contamination
INORGANIC						
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	one measure	0.6	YES	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	one measure	0.033	YES	Drilling waste, metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	one measure	2.5	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU)	TT 100% ≤ 1.0 and 95% ≤ 0.3	n/a	100% ≤ 0.3	0.043	YES	Soil runoff

ORGANIC

Total Organic Carbon (Removal Ratio)	TT(≥ 1.00)	n/a	1.16 - 3.64 Monthly Ratios	Lowest RAA 2.07	YES	Naturally present in the environment.
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Monthly ratio is the % TOC removal achieved to the % TOC removal required. Compliance with the treatment technique (TT) is based on a running annual average (RAA) of the monthly ratios. A minimum annual average ration of 1.00 is required.

CITY SPRINGS TREATMENT PLANT

Substances (units)	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detections	Highest Level Detected	Compliance Achieved	Likely source of contamination
INORGANIC						
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	one measure	0.5	YES	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	one measure	0.044	YES	Drilling waste, metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	one measure	1.2	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	one measure	30	YES	Discharge from steel/metal factories; plastic and fertilizer factories.
Turbidity (NTU)	TT 100% ≤ 1.0 and 95% ≤ 0.3	n/a	100% ≤ 0.3	0.09	YES	Soil runoff

ORGANIC

Total Organic Carbon (Removal Ratio)	TT(≥ 1.00)	n/a	1.0 - 3.1 Monthly Ratios	Lowest RAA 1.71	YES	Naturally present in the environment.
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Monthly ratio is the % TOC removal achieved to the % TOC removal required. Compliance with the treatment technique (TT) is based on a running annual average (RAA) of the monthly ratios. A minimum annual average ration of 1.00 is required.

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. Hardin County Water District No. 2 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>.

WATER QUALITY ANALYSES

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Substances (units)	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detections	Highest Level Detected	Compliance Achieved	Likely source of contamination
Total Trihalomethanes* (ppb) (Stage 2 DBPR)	80	n/a	15 - 53	60 (LRAA)	YES	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (Stage 2 DBPR)	60	n/a	7 - 43	60 (LRAA)	YES	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG=4	0.72 - 3.81	1.99 (RAA)	YES	Water additives used to control microbes
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive)	5%	0	N/A	4.35%	YES	Naturally present in the environment

*Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - AT CUSTOMERS TAP

Substances (units)	AL	MCLG	Range of Detections	90th Percentile	Compliance Achieved	Likely source of contamination
Copper (ppm) 0 samples exceeded AL	AL 90% ≤ 1.3	1.3	0.0105 - 0.271	0.126	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppm) 1 samples exceeded AL	AL 90% ≤ 15	0	2 - 27	8	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Lead and copper results are from 2015 and the most recent required testing done in accordance with the regulation.

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES - UCMR3

The following data was collected by HCWD#2 in 2014.

Substances	Average (ppb)	Range of Detections (ppb)
Chromium	0.35	0.3 - 0.4
Strontium	165	150 - 180
Vanadium	0.2	0.2 - 0.2
Chromium, Hexavalent	0.31	0.25 - 0.37

The following data was collected by the City of Elizabethtown in 2014 prior to the HCWD#2 acquisition of the Elizabethtown Water system.

Substances	Average (ppb)	Range of Detections (ppb)
Chromium	0.32	0.3 - 0.4
Strontium	1049	180 - 2200
Vanadium	0.25	0.2 - 0.3
Chromium, Hexavalent	0.25	0.06 - 0.42

EPA has required monitoring of specific unregulated contaminants in an effort to collect data that will serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. EPA has not established drinking water standards for unregulated contaminants. There are no MCL's and therefore no violations if any levels are found. For a complete report of the results, please call 270-737-1056 or email request to mailbox@hardincountywater2.org

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

In 2016, Hardin County Water District No. 2 monitored for the presence of cryptosporidium in the source water for both City Springs and White Mills Treatment plants. The results indicated low levels of cryptosporidium in 5 samples out of 12 collected at City Springs and in 4 sample out of 12 collected at White Mills. Cryptosporidium is a tiny intestinal parasite often found in surface waters which can cause flu-like symptoms if ingested. Hardin County Water District No. 2 optimizes the treatment process at both treatment plants to help ensure removal.

Definitions for the tables can be located on page 6.

DEFINITIONS

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level: the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL – Maximum Residual Disinfection Level: the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectant to control microbial contaminants.

TT – Treatment Technique: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

AL – Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Picouries per liter (pCi/L) – a measure of the radioactivity in water.

PPM – Parts Per Million

PPB – Parts Per Billion

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

RAA – Running annual average

LRAA – Locational running annual average

The Best of Both Worlds-Continued

The District serves a 425 square mile portion of Hardin County. The District also has interconnections with the City of Hodgenville, Hardin County Water District No. 1, Larue, Edmonson and Grayson County Water Districts. The Hardin County area has seen rapid growth in the past several years, creating an expected need for additional capacity.

“Going forward, Hardin County will be served the blended waters of Louisville Water Company and Hardin County Water District No. 2,” said James Jeffries, General Manager of the District. “As demand in the county continues to grow, increasing volumes from Louisville through the Miller Pump Station will meet the need.” Plus, we’re blending the drinking water from the only two Kentucky utilities to win the ‘Best Tasting Water’ award from the American Water Works Association. Our customers will continue to enjoy outstanding water quality.”

“This is an important regional partnership for Louisville Water,” said Spencer Bruce, President and CEO of Louisville Water. “We are thrilled to work with Hardin County Water District No.2 to not only give them an extra supply of water for their existing customers but we’re laying the foundation for new jobs. Now, this area can more easily accommodate a request from an industry where there’s need for an abundant, high-quality supply of water.”

Both Louisville Water and the District completed large projects to make the connection. In Hardin County, the District installed 11 miles of a 24-inch diameter water main from its existing system in Elizabethtown to the Hardin-Bullitt County line and constructed the Miller Pumping Station. The District received a \$6 million grant from the Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development and a \$500,000 grant from the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority to cover part of its \$16.0 million cost. The USDA Rural Development provided a \$5.0 million loan and the District contributed \$4.5 million.

Louisville Water installed four miles of water main through Bullitt County to connect to the District. The \$5.8 million investment also helped Louisville Water improve its service to its existing customers in Bullitt County.



Pictured above is Mike Bell, Chairman of HCWD2.

GO BLUE!

With the buzz words of "Go Green", we offer the term "Go Blue". Now this has nothing to do with sports, it is all about protecting our water.

Water protection is something we all should practice. Except for the air we breathe, water is the most important element in our lives. It's too precious to waste. Only 2% of the earth's water is considered fresh water and of that about 1.6% is locked in the polar ice caps. That leaves us with a very limited supply to meet the growing needs of the world. Hardin County Water District No. 2 recognizes the importance of water now and in the future. Our hope is that through education, we will have an abundant supply of clean, safe drinking water for generations to come. We can not do it alone, it takes the combined effort of the District and you to make this project work. Here are some protection tips:

- Don't use antibacterial soaps or cleaning products. Most of these contain trichlosan, a registered pesticide that has been found to harm aquatic life. The American Medical Association warns that our use of antibacterial agents may lead to "superbugs" that will be antibiotic resistant. Regular soap and water kills germs just as effectively.
- Avoid using pesticides or chemical fertilizers. They pose a serious threat to your health and safety and they pollute both ground and surface water.

- Pick up after your pets. Like other contaminants, pet waste can run down the storm drains, spreading bacteria.



- Fix leaks that drip from your car and put down a liner in your driveway to collect oil and other materials. These leaks and drips contribute to stormwater pollution.
- Use native vegetation and eliminate turf grass and paved areas. Check out our low water use planting guide, called Xeriscaping, logging onto our website at www.hardincountywater2.org/waterconservation.
- Wash your car on the lawn-or direct the water to the lawn. Wash your car only when necessary; use a bucket to save water. Alternatively, go to a commercial car wash that uses water efficiently and disposes of runoff properly.

Scholarship Opportunity

Burton and Barbara Langley Family Foundation, Inc. (the Foundation) and Hardin County Water District No. 2 (the District), announces the Burton and Barbara Langley Family Foundation, Inc. Scholarships. Under this Program, it is the intent to award scholarships to seniors attending a high school or college and trade school students that have Hardin County Water District No. 2 service.

For application guidelines and deadline visit our website. Scholarships will be awarded in the summer to being in the fall semester.

Applications may be downloaded from the Hardin County Water District No. 2 website at www.hardincountywater2.org.



At least 1 billion people must walk three hours or more to obtain drinking water. Nearly 2% of U.S. homes have no running water. In Mexico, 15% of the population must haul or carry water. (National Geographic Society)

One inch of rain falling on one acre of land is equal to about 27,154 gallons of water. (United States Geological Survey)

In a one hundred year period, an average water molecule spends 98 years in the ocean, 20 months as ice, about two weeks in lakes and rivers, and less than a week in the atmosphere.

Water regulates the Earth's temperature. It also regulates the temperature of the human body, carries nutrients and oxygen to cells, cushions joints, and protects organs and tissues.

If present consumption patterns continue, two out of every three persons on Earth will live in water-stressed conditions by the year 2025.



Everyone likes the convenience of bottled water. With our "on the go" lifestyles it is much easier to carry a bottle of water in the car than a glass. Not to mention, exercising or enjoying your favorite activity. But, did you ever stop to think where do all those bottles end up? Those convenient plastic bottles, for the most part end up in our landfills and don't get recycled. Why not save your bottles and refill them with tap water? It not only saves the environment, it saves you money. The average 20 oz. bottle of water cost \$1.25. Did you know that you could fill the same bottle 1,900 times for the same cost!



**Hardin County
Water District No. 2**

P.O. Box 970/360 Ring Road
Elizabethtown, KY 42701

WATER QUALITY REPORT INSIDE

CHECK-OUT OUR FULL RANGE OF PAYMENT OPTIONS



Water Watch Program

We need you. The Water Watch Program is designed to protect your water and the well being of your family and friends. We are asking all of our customers to be more alert and aware of suspicious activity around fire hydrants, meter boxes and any other District property. Malicious acts, pranks, and theft of service are common occurrences in the water industry and are very costly. When people steal water service they are stealing from you. When people damage District property they potentially damage your water supply.

Fire hydrant misuse is a large problem. Hydrants are only to be used for flushing, fighting fires, and on rare occasions, for temporary service. Should you need water for crops, filling a swimming pool, or any other activity, make sure the water is obtained from one of the water loading stations

located in the District or another legal source. Stealing water is a crime. So, the next time you see someone using a hydrant and you are not sure why, give us a call at (270) 737-1056.



Your Water Professionals