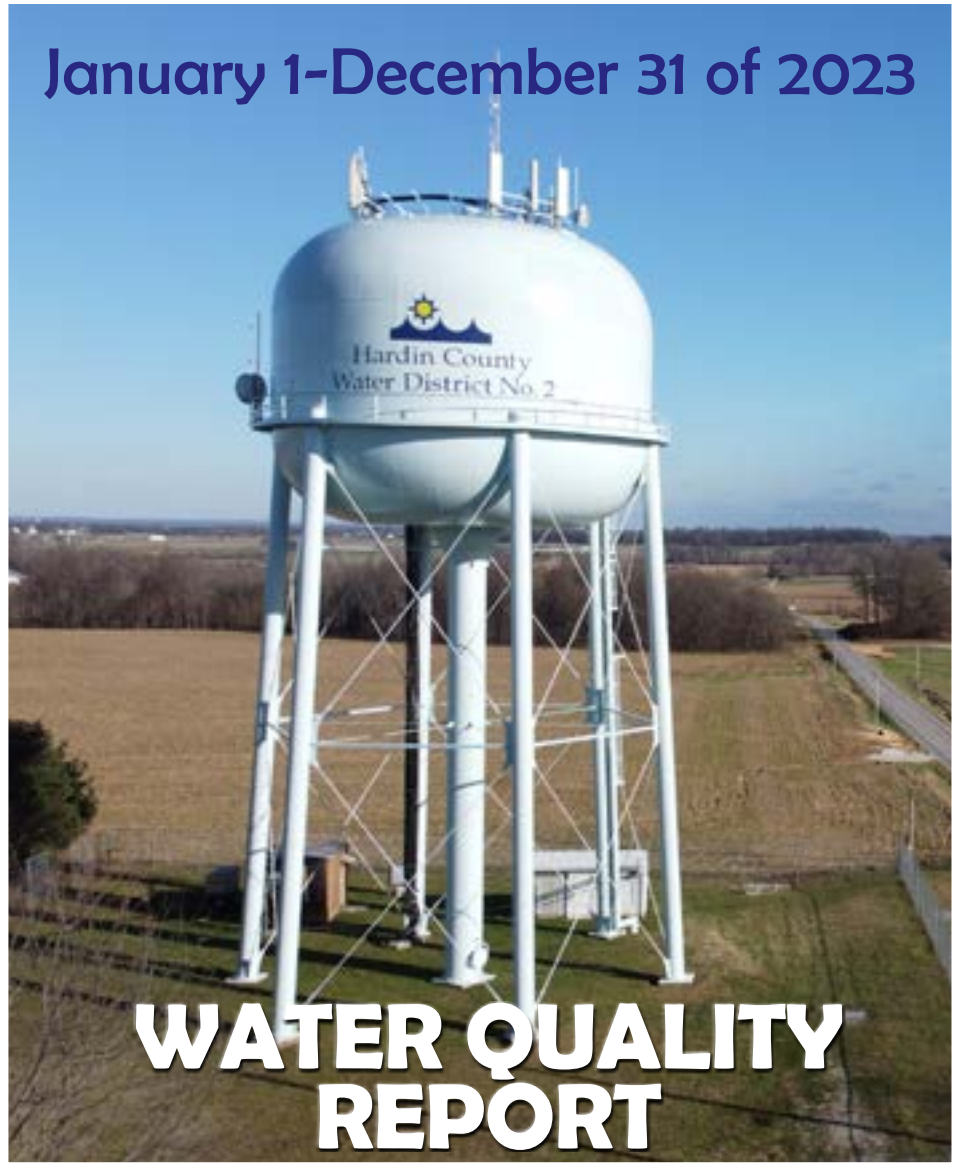


# HARDIN COUNTY WATER DISTRICT NO. 2



January 1-December 31 of 2023



## WATER QUALITY REPORT

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

*(Translated: This report contains very important information. Translate or ask someone who understands it very well.)*

1951 W Park Rd  
Elizabethtown, KY 42701  
270-737-1056  
[www.hcwd2.org](http://www.hcwd2.org)

# What's the word with HCWD#2?

Dear Community Members,

We're excited to share with you the 2023 Water Quality Report. This report highlights the exceptional quality of your drinking water and the dedication of our team—more than 80 strong—who work around the clock to ensure your water is safe and clean.

This past year, we've gone above and beyond the safety standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Our team has collected over 2,000 water samples and conducted more than 14,000 tests to make sure that the water reaching your homes and businesses is of the highest quality.

We encourage you to read through this report to learn more about the water you drink every day and the efforts we make to protect public health. We aim to provide you with the best water at the lowest cost and to keep our water sources safe for many years to come.

If you have any questions, concerns, or suggestions, please don't hesitate to contact us. You'll find our contact information on the back page of this publication.

Thank you for your trust and support.

*Shaun Youravich*, General Manager

## About Us

Hardin County Water District No. 2 was formed in 1965 by the Hardin County Fiscal Court. We began with only 900 customers, 90 miles of pipeline, and purchased our water from the City of Elizabethtown. We've steadily grown since our humble beginnings. Our service area is compiled of over 425 square miles, over 30,000 customers, and over 1000 miles of pipeline. HCWD#2 operates two treatment plants, our White Mills Treatment Plant and City Springs Water Treatment Plant. Our total treatment capacity is 11.4 million gallons per day (MGD). We also have 14 water storage tanks which hold approximately 7.9 million gallons of fresh, clean water.

### Employees

It takes all 80 employees between 10 departments to ensure clean drinking water to our community!

### Treatment

We have 2 treatment plants that are open 24/7/365 to keep a close watch on the safety of your water.

### Customer Service Team

Our front line team includes our service technicians, billing, new accounts, and account receivable department.

### Distribution System

Today, our service area covers Hardin, Larue, and Hart County and we have over 1,000 miles of pipeline throughout our service area, and over 3,400 fire hydrants.



# What is a water quality report?

This guide is about the work we do to check your water for anything that shouldn't be there, making sure it's safe for our community. We're sharing this information to share our team's effort to keep our water clean and healthy. We regularly test the water and have a special program to clean it, ensuring the highest quality water. Every year, we carry out thousands of tests to make sure our water meets, and often exceeds, the safety standards set by the government. If you want to know more about what we find in the water, all the details are in this booklet.

As you review the test results in the following section, you may find terms and abbreviations with which you are not familiar. Below is a reference guide to help you better understand the terms and abbreviations used in this report.


**Definitions**

<b>MCL</b>	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level:</b> 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.	<b>MRDL</b>	<b>Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:</b> 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.
<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:</b> 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.	<b>MRDLG</b>	<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:</b> 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.
<b>TT</b>	<b>Treatment Technique:</b> a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	<b>BDL</b>	<b>Below Detection Levels:</b> Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
<b>AL</b>	<b>Action Level:</b> the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.	<b>pCi/L</b>	<b>Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):</b> A measure of the radioactivity in the water.


**Abbreviations**

<b>PPM</b>	Parts Per Million	<b>RAA</b>	Running annual average
<b>PPB</b>	Parts Per Billion	<b>LRAA</b>	Locational running annual average
<b>NTU</b>	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit		

1 part per billion (ppb)  
1 drop of ink mixed in a 9000 gallon fuel tank truck



1 part per million (ppm)  
4 drops of ink mixed in a 55 gallon barrel of water



# Where does your water come from?

Hardin County Water District No. 2 has realized the susceptibility of contamination of its sources and has developed Source Water Action Plans (SWAP), which include an analysis of susceptibility of 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 and Operations Facility located at 1951 W Park 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 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 Source Water Action Plans or how you can help to protect our water supply, contact our office at (270) 737-1056.

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. We are proud to have connection with Louisville Water Company which provides us an additional supply. 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, all located in Elizabethtown. The White Mills plant utilizes surface water from the Nolin River at White Mills. Louisville Water Company treats surface water from the Ohio River.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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.

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.

The data in this report, unless otherwise noted, is from January 1 - December 31 of 2023 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
<b>INORGANIC</b>						
Barium (ppm)	2	2	one measure	0.035	YES	Drilling waste, metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	one measure	0.81	YES	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	one measure	2.62	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel (ppb)	N/A	N/A	one measure	0.003	YES	Erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU)	TT 100% ≤ 1.0 and 95% ≤ 0.3	n/a	100% ≤ 0.3	0.031	YES	Soil runoff

#### SYNTHETIC ORGANIC

2,4-D (ppb)	70	70	BDL - 0.25	0.25	YES	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops.
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	BDL - 0.7	0.7	YES	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops.

#### ORGANIC

Total Organic Carbon (Removal Ratio)	TT(≥ 1.00)	n/a	1.18 - 4.50 Monthly Ratios	Lowest RAA 2.12	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
<b>INORGANIC</b>						
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	one measure	0.64	YES	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	one measure	0.046	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.
Turbidity (NTU)	TT 100% ≤ 1.0 and 95% ≤ 0.3	n/a	100% ≤ 0.3	0.055	YES	Soil runoff

#### SYNTHETIC ORGANIC

Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	BDL - 0.3	0.3	YES	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops.
Di(2ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)	6	0	BDL - 3	3	YES	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

#### ORGANIC

Total Organic Carbon (Removal Ratio)	TT(≥ 1.00)	n/a	1.0 - 2.08 Monthly Ratios	Lowest RAA 1.3	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.



## LOUISVILLE WATER CRESCENT HILL FILTER PLANT

Substances (units)	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detections	Highest Level Detected	Compliance Achieved	Likely source of contamination
<b>INORGANIC</b>						
Barium (ppm)	2	2	one measure	0.022	YES	Drilling waste, metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	one measure	0.63	YES	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nickel (ppm)	N/A	N/A	one measure	0.0015	YES	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.85 - 1.20	1.2	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	1	1	BDL - 0.013	0.013	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU)	<b>TT 100% ≤ 1.0 and 95% ≤ 0.3</b>	n/a	0.03 - 0.08	0.08	YES	Soil runoff
<b>ORGANIC</b>						
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	BDL - 0.10	0.1	YES	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Total Organic Carbon (Removal Ratio)	<b>TT (≥ 1.00)</b>	n/a	1.00 - 1.86	<b>Lowest RAA Removal Ratio 1.35</b>	YES	Naturally present in the environment.
<small>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 ratio of 1.00 is required.</small>						

# Come by and visit our water treatment plants!



## Our White Mills Treatment Plant

- Currently provides up to 8.1 million gallons of water per day
- Is supplied with raw water from our local Nolin River

## Our City Springs Treatment Plant

- Currently provides up to 3.3 million gallons of water per day
- Is supplied with raw water from a natural spring as well as nearby groundwater wells



To schedule a free tour for your students or class, call (270) 737-1056.

## UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES - LOUISVILLE WATER

### CRESCENT HILL FILTER PLANT

Substance (units)	Minimum Reporting Level	Average	Range of Detections
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)	<b>4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>BDL - 7.5</b>
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ppt)	<b>3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>BDL - 3.0</b>
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	<b>3</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>BDL - 3.6</b>
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) (ppt)	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>BDL - 4.1</b>

#### IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER: Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for Louisville Water

In 2023, Louisville Water Company (PWSID: KY0560258) completed unregulated contaminant monitoring as required by the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5). Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not yet established drinking water standards. The purpose of the unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and at what levels, and whether future regulation is warranted. The detected contaminants from this monitoring are listed in the above table. As our customers, you have a right to know this data is available. If you are interested in all analytical results, please contact Kelley Dearing-Smith at 502.569.3695 or Louisville Water at 550 South Third Street, Louisville, KY 40202.



## REGULATED SUBSTANCES - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Substances (units)	<i>Hardin County Water District No. 2</i>				<i>Louisville Water Company</i>		Compliance Achieved	Likely source of contamination
	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detections	Average	Range of Detections	Average		
Chlorite (ppm)	<b>1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>0.047 - 0.20</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>YES</b>	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (Stage 2 DBPR)	<b>80</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>16.0 - 61.0</b>	<b>39 (Maximum LRAA)</b>	<b>12.8 - 37.6</b>	<b>28.6 (Maximum LRAA)</b>	<b>YES</b>	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (Stage 2 DBPR)	<b>60</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>11.0 - 51.0</b>	<b>36 (Maximum LRAA)</b>	<b>5.8 - 33.1</b>	<b>33.1 (Maximum LRAA)</b>	<b>YES</b>	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)	<b>MRDL = 4</b>	<b>MRDLG = 4</b>	<b>0.6-3.90</b>	<b>3.03 (Maximum LRAA)</b>	<b>1.03 - 3.38</b>	<b>2.66 (Maximum LRAA)</b>	<b>YES</b>	Water additives used to control microbes



## *A Message for Vulnerable Populations*

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).

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.

### *Contaminants that may be present in source water include:*

- ◇ **Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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.





### REGULATED SUBSTANCES - AT CUSTOMERS TAP

Substances (units)	AL	MCLG	Range of Detections	90th	Compliance	Likely source of contamination
Copper (ppm) 0 samples exceeded AL	<b>AL 90% ≤ 1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.004 - 0.191</b>	<b>0.064</b>	<b>YES</b>	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb) 0 samples exceeded AL	<b>AL 90% ≤ 15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.0 - 15.0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>YES</b>	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

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 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 Hardin County Water District No. 2 at 270-737-1056. 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>.





We



**the community  
we serve!**

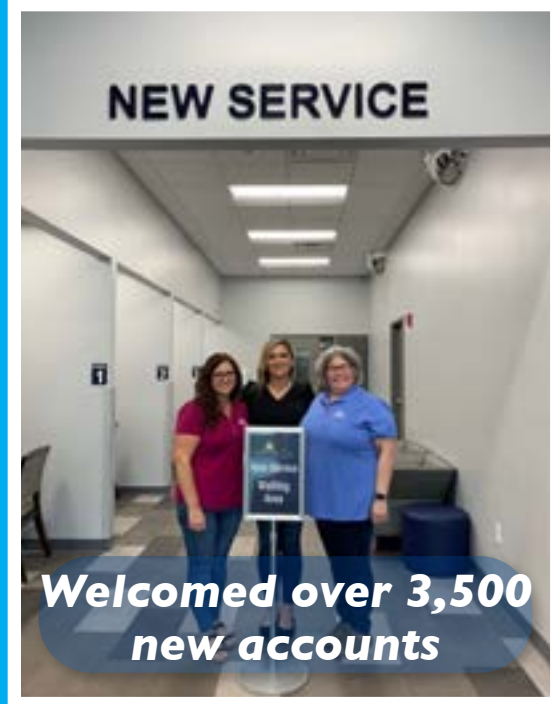




# 2023 Recap



*Repaired over 250 water line leaks and completed several projects to support our growing community*



*Welcomed over 3,500 new accounts*

**OUR TEAM  
IS PROUDLY  
SERVING  
85,000+  
COMMUNITY  
MEMBERS  
EACH DAY!**



*Cleaned over 3 BILLION gallons of water!*

# Check out our payment options!

Online:

<https://hcwd2.authoritypay.com/site/login>

By Phone (Visa/MasterCard/Discover):

270-737-1056

Correspondence:

P.O. Box 970

1951 W Park Rd

Elizabethtown, KY 42702

Pre-Authorized Payment:

Contact our office to have your payment automatically deducted from your savings account, checking account or credit card.



The District Board of Commissioners meet on the third Tuesday of each month at 11:00 am. The meetings are held at our Customer Service Center located at 1951 W Park Road. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.