2023

HARDIN COUNTY WATER DISTRICT NO. 2

January 1-December 31 of 2022

2022 Award of Excellence
Distribution System

WATER QUALITY REPORT

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.

1951 W Park Rd
Elizabethtown, KY 42701
270-737-1056
www.hcwd2.org

Whats the word with HCWD#2?

Dear Community,
It is with great pride that I present your Water Quality Report, which details the outstanding quality of your drinking water and reflects the dedication of more than 80 employees who serve you seven days a week and 24 hours a day. Community safety is our first priority, and the 2022 test results presented in this report demonstrate that your drinking water surpassed the water quality standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). In 2022, the employees of HCWD#2 collected more than 2,000 water samples and conducted over 14,000 tests to ensure that high quality water reaches residents and businesses in our service area. Please take this opportunity to learn more about your drinking water and our efforts to protect public health. We are committed to providing you with the best water at the lowest possible price and protecting your drinking water source for generations to come. If you have questions, concerns or suggestions, please contact us at one of the numbers listed on the back page of this publication.
Sincerely,
Shaun Youravich
General Manager

Employees

It takes all 80 employees between 10 departments to ensure clean drinking water for 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.

Distribution System

We provide water to parts of Hardin, Larue, and Hart County and we have over 1,000 miles of pipeline throughout our service area, and over 3,400 fire hydrants.

Customer Service Team

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

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.

What is a water quality report?

The report is information regarding contaminants the District tests and monitors for 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 all areas of water quality. Detailed information regarding detected contaminants is located within this publication. For a paper copy, please call 270-737-1056.

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

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.

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.

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

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.

BDL — Below Detection Levels: Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

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

pCi/L — Picouries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in the water.

Abbreviations

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

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

Hardin County Water District No. 2 has realized the susceptibility of contamination for the 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 DOW 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 the Source Water Action Plan 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 that allows 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. LWC treats surface water from the Ohio River.

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.

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 2022 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

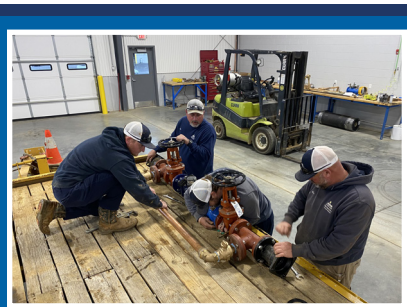
Substances (units)	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detections	Highest Level Detected	Compliance Achieved	Likely source of contamination
INORGANIC						
Barium (ppm)	2	2	one measure	0.035	YES	Drilling waste, metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	one measure	0.6	YES	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	one measure	0.69	YES	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	one measure	2.17	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	0.031	YES	Soil runoff
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC						
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	BDL - 0.36	0.36	YES	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops.
ORGANIC						
Total Organic Carbon (Removal Ratio)	TT(≥ 1.00)	n/a	1.11 - 5.22 Monthly Ratios	Lowest RAA 2.52	YES	Naturally present in the environment.

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	0.64	YES	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	one measure	0.8	YES	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	one measure	0.04	YES	Drilling waste, metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	one measure	1.6	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	0.074	YES	Soil runoff
ORGANIC						
Total Organic Carbon (Removal Ratio)	TT(≥ 1.00)	n/a	1.0 - 2.75 Monthly Ratios	Lowest RAA 1.42	YES	Naturally present in the environment.

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
INORGANIC						
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	one measure	0.64	YES	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.77 - 0.99	0.99	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	one measure	0.02	YES	Drilling waste, metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU)	TT 100% ≤ 1.0 *and* 95%	n/a	0.04 - 0.08	0.08 100% ≤ 0.3	YES	Soil runoff
ORGANIC						
Total Organic Carbon (Removal Ratio)	TT(≥ 1.00)	n/a	0.81 - 2.01	Lowest RAA Removal Ratio 1.27	YES	Naturally present in the environment.
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.						

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

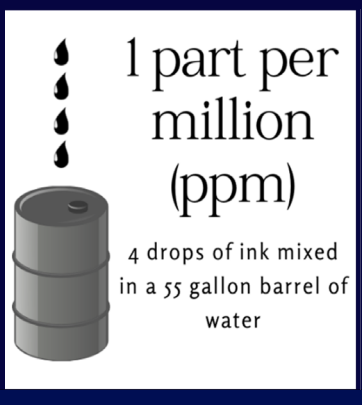
•Currently provides up to 3.3 million gallons of water per day
• Is supplied with raw water from a natural spring as well as nearby groundwater wells

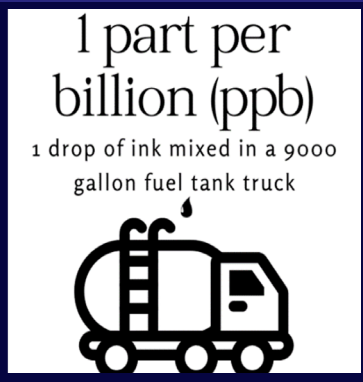
To schedule a free tour for your students or class, call (270) 737-1056.

Eastern Kentucky Flood Relief

UTILITIES HELPING UTILITIES

In July 2022, our neighbors in Eastern Kentucky experienced a disastrous flooding event. Their hometown city was destroyed and as the flood water receded, only more destruction and devastation remained. In the event of such a tragic natural disaster, it was difficult to know where to start. Roads and bridges were washed out, homes found miles from their original location and there were many tasks to focus on. The entire community was without tap water. Hardin County Water District No. 2 is a part of an organization called KY WARN. This group was assembled to provide assistance during the event of an emergency. We were fortunate enough to spend two weeks in Hazard, Kentucky, helping to restore and maintain what was left of their local water system. We were so pleased to witness the compassion of our team at the opportunity to help. Six of our team member spent countless hours and 2 full weeks to help restore water to the local area.





REGULATED SUBSTANCES - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

			Hardin County Water District No. 2		*Louisville Water Company*			
Substances (units)	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detections	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Highest Level Detected	Compliance Achieved	Likely source of contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (Stage 2 DBPR)	80	n/a	7.0 - 42.0	33 (LRAA)	12.3 - 39.3	32.8	YES	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (Stage 2 DBPR)	60	n/a	4.0 - 37.0	39 (LRAA)	5.5 - 30.9	29.7	YES	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG=4	0.88-3.90	3.05 (RAA)	1.55 - 3.60	2.7	YES	Water additives used to control microbes
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive)	5%	0	N/A	1.20%	N/A	N/A	YES	Naturally present in the environment

Elizabethtown High School Freshman Tour

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	0.004 - 0.191	0.067	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb) 0 samples exceeded AL	AL 90% ≤ 15	0	2.0 - 15.0	2	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead and copper results are from 2021 and the most recent required testing done in accordance with the regulation.						

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 drinking 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 https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 Crytosporidium 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.

Containments 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.

We ♥ our community!

Check out our payment options!

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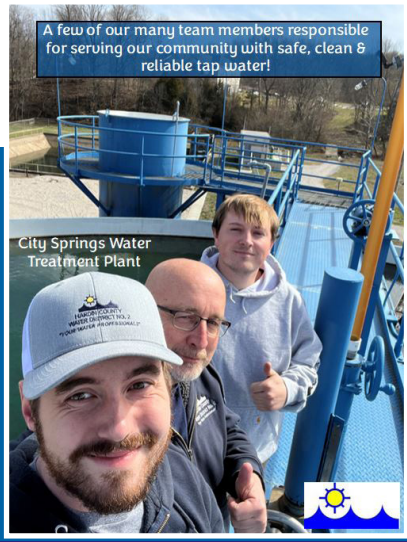
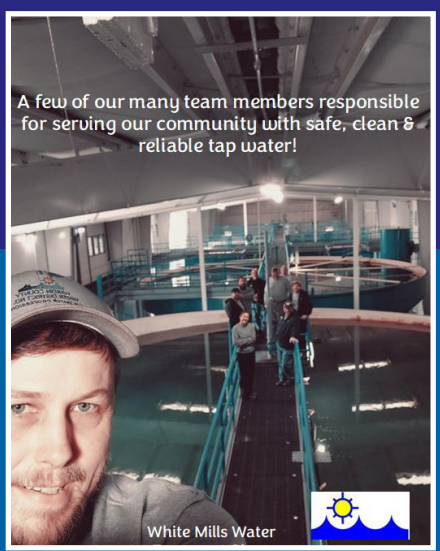
https://hcwd2.authori-typay.com/site/login

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 4:00 pm. The meetings are held at our Customer Service Center located at 1951 W Park Road. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

HARDIN COUNTY WATER DISTRICT NO. 2

Visit our *website* at
www.hcwd2.org & stay up to date
with *news* and *information*!

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