

Hardin County Water District No.2

Water Quality Report

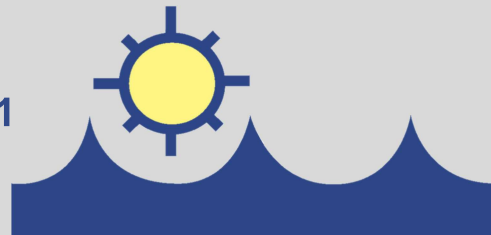
January 1 - December 31 of 2024



**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**



PWSID 047-0175

Where Does Your Water Come From?

Source Information:

White Mills Water Treatment Plant – surface water from the Nolin River in White Mills
City Springs Water Treatment Plant – combination of surface and groundwater from the Old City Spring, Gaither Spring (Dyer Spring), and four wells all located in Elizabethtown
Supplemental connection with Louisville Water Company which comes from the Ohio River

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 near by 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 protect our water supply, contact our office at (270) 737-1056.

Definitions:

- AL:** Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- BDL:** Below Detection Levels. Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
- LRAA:** Locational Running Annual Average.
- 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 Disinfectant Level. 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.
- 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 disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- N/A:** Not Applicable.
- NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. A measure of the clarity of water.
- ppm:** Parts per million or milligrams per liter, mg/L.
- ppb:** Parts per billion or micrograms per liter, µg/L.
- ppt:** Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter, ng/L.
- RAA:** Running Annual Average.
- SU:** Standard Units.
- TT:** Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Contaminant:** Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.
- Herbicide:** Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.
- Pesticide:** Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

The data in this report, unless otherwise noted, is from January 1 - December 31 of 2024 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	0.033	YES	Drilling waste, metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	one measure	0.74	YES	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	one measure	2.36	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	0.05	YES	Soil runoff
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC						
2,4-D (ppb)	70	70	BDL - 0.25	0.25	YES	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops.
ORGANIC						
Total Organic Carbon (Removal Ratio)	TT(≥ 1.00)	n/a	1.27 - 2.86 Monthly Ratios	Lowest RAA 1.86	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	0.65	YES	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	one measure	0.039	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	0.07	YES	Soil runoff
ORGANIC						
Total Organic Carbon (Removal Ratio)	TT(≥ 1.00)	n/a	1.0 - 2.75 Monthly Ratios	Lowest RAA 1.22	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
<i>INORGANIC</i>						
Barium (ppm)	2	2	one measure	0.024	YES	Drilling waste, metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	one measure	0.66	YES	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nickel (ppm)	N/A	N/A	one measure	0.0013	YES	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.67 - 1.00	1	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	BDL - 0.010	0.01	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	0.04 - 0.09	0.09 100% ≤ 0.3	YES	Soil runoff
<i>ORGANIC</i>						
2,4-D (ppb)	70	70	BDL - 0.29	0.29	YES	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Total Organic Carbon (Removal Ratio)	TT(≥ 1.00)	n/a	0.90 - 1.91	Lowest RAA Removal Ratio 1.44	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.						

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - AT CUSTOMERS TAP						
Substances (units)	AL	MCLG	Range of Detections	90th	Compliance	Likely source of contamination
Copper (ppm) 0 samples exceeded AL	AL 90% ≤ 1.3	1.3	0 - 0.192	0.125	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb) 1 samples exceeded AL	AL 90% ≤ 15	0	2.0 - 20.0	6	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM								
			Hardin County Water District No. 2		Louisville Water Company			
Substances (units)	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detections	Average	Range of Detections	Average	Compliance Achieved	Likely source of contamination
Chlorite (ppm)	1	0.8	0	N/A	0.05 - 0.32	0.23	YES	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (Stage 2 DBPR)	80	n/a	18.0 - 47.0	41 (Maximum LRAA)	13.9 - 39.7	32.1 (Maximum LRAA)	YES	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (Stage 2 DBPR)	60	n/a	12.0 - 52.0	36 (Maximum LRAA)	4.1 - 32.3	23.5 (Maximum LRAA)	YES	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG=4	0.8 - 3.80	2.86 (Maximum LRAA)	1.70 - 3.18	2.71 (RAA)	YES	Water additives used to control microbes
E. coli Bacteria	One positive sample	0	N/A	1 positive sample in August 2024	N/A	N/A	YES	Naturally present in the environment

Although *E. coli* was detected in the system, it was not in violation of the *E. coli* MCL. *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater healgh risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune system.

Important Information about Your Drinking Water:

To protect public health, the Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in tap water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

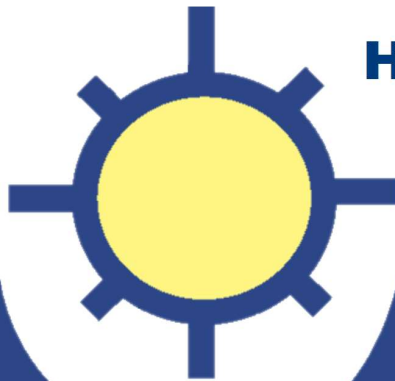
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean that water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the Environmental Protection Agency by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting the website epa.gov/safewater. Both tap water and bottled water come from 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. The water can also pick up and transport substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. These substances are also called contaminants. Contaminants are any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water. 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 occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may 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 occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. 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) or on EPA's website epa.gov/safewater.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in 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 the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. 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 <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Hardin County Water District No. 2 has completed an initial inventory of all the service lines served by our system. The results can be accessed on our website at <https://webgis.hcwd2.org/portal/apps/instant/interactivelegend/index.html?appid=3ddc8b083e1340259f1610993407e9c5>



Hardin County Water District No. 2



www.hcwd2.org



Utility App



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