

# 2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2021



Warren County  
Water District

[WARRENWATER.COM](http://WARRENWATER.COM)

PWSID KY 1140487

## WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Warren County Water District purchases the water delivered to its customers from Bowling Green Municipal Utilities (BGMU). BGMU uses the Big Barren River, a surface water source, as its source of raw water. The Big Barren River flows out of Barren River Reservoir, a flood control lake designed to help prevent flooding in the populated areas west of Allen and Barren Counties. Drakes Creek joins Big Barren River approximately three miles above BGMU's raw water intake. Drakes Creek is fed by Trammel Creek and flows north out of Simpson County, Kentucky. These three surface water bodies are the sources of water that are treated by BGMU.

The Safe Drinking Water Act, amended in 1996, requires Community Public Water Systems to prepare a source water assessment report. This report includes a Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) that summarizes our susceptibility to contamination. An analysis indicates that BGMU's system susceptibility to contamination is generally moderate. Areas of concern include potential contaminant sources such as bridges, underground storage tanks, an inactive landfill, oil and gas wells, a KPDES permitted discharger, and agricultural chemical use in the areas near and surrounding the raw water intake.

The final source water assessment plan with complete information on BGMU's system susceptibility to potential sources of contamination is available for review at our office or the Barren River Area Development District Office located at 177 Graham Avenue in Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Our goal is to provide the best water and customer service to Warren County residents. Our customers

are our top priority and an important part of our everyday efforts. We continually look for ways to stay involved in our community and to develop ways to educate customers on water quality. Our website, [warrenwater.com](http://warrenwater.com), provides customers access to water quality information and facts about their water utility. Also, general brochures, Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs), and various other Warren Water publications are available for customer service and educational purposes.

## WATER QUALITY

### Delivering Quality and Commitment in Every Drop!

Warren Water continually performs numerous tests to ensure your drinking water is safe. Warren Water tests the purity of the water over 1,560,000 times a year to ensure the safety of your drinking water. In 2021, the water was tested for over 100 regulated contaminants, and met or exceeded all state and federal quality standards.

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.

## SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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. Warren Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. The good news is that of all the lead testing performed by Warren Water, there has never been a single sample that exceeded EPA's action level. 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>.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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.



# 2021 TEST RESULTS

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. All samples tested in 2021 unless otherwise noted.

To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

## Regulated Contaminant Test Results

| Substance  | Compliance Achieved | Report Level               | Range of Detection               | MCL    | MCLG    | Tested by | Likely Source                              |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|---------|-----------|--|
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) <sup>1</sup><br>(Measured as ppm, but reported as a percentage) | Yes                 | 1.29<br>(lowest average)   | 1.00 to 2.40<br>(monthly ratios) | TT     | N/A     | BGMU      | Naturally present in the environment       |
| Chlorine (ppm)<br>(reported as highest average)  | Yes                 | 1.21                       | 0.70 to 2.00                     | MRDL=4 | MRDLG=4 | WCWD      | Water additive used to control microbes    |
| Fluoride (ppm)   | Yes                 | 0.60                       | 0.6                              | 4      | 4       | BGMU      | Water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb)<br>(Reported as highest locational running average)                 | Yes                 | 58                         | 12.4 to 74.1                     | 60     | N/A     | WCWD      | By-product of drinking water chlorination  |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)<br>(Reported as highest locational running average)            | Yes                 | 53                         | 16.1 to 88.3                     | 80     | N/A     | WCWD      | By-product of drinking water chlorination  |
| Household Plumbing Contaminants  |                     |                            |                                  |        |         |           |  |
| Copper (ppm)<br>(Sites exceeding action level: 0)  | Yes                 | 0.017<br>(90th percentile) | 0 to 0.069                       | AL=1.3 | 1.3     | WCWD      | Corrosion of household plumbing systems    |
| Lead (ppb)<br>(Sites exceeding action level: 1)  | Yes                 | 0<br>(90th percentile)     | 0 to 16                          | AL=15  | 0       | WCWD      | Corrosion of household plumbing systems    |
| Other Constituents   |                     |                            |                                  |        |         |           |  |
| Turbidity (NTU) <sup>2</sup><br>(Sites exceeding action level: 0)                          | Yes                 | 0.106                      | -                                | TT     | -       | BGMU      | Soil runoff                                |

<sup>1</sup> Monthly ratio is the % TOC removal achieved to the % TOC removal required. Annual average must be 1.00 or greater for compliance.

<sup>2</sup> No more than 1 NTU, less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of representative samples of filtered water monthly. Lowest monthly percentage was 100%.

## Terms to know when reading the water test results:

### AL (ACTION LEVEL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system shall follow.

### 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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

### MRDLG (MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL)

The highest 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.

### NTU (NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNIT)

A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

### N/A (NOT APPLICABLE)

Does not apply.

### PPM (PARTS PER MILLION)

One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000.

### PPB (PARTS PER BILLION)

One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

### TT (TREATMENT TECHNIQUE)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



# New General Manager Jacob Cuarta



We are pleased to introduce the next General Manager of Warren, Butler, and Simpson Water, Jacob Cuarta. He will be replacing John Dix who is retiring in June 2022. Jacob is originally from Bowling Green Kentucky and at the age of five he moved to the Tampa Bay area. Jacob has family imbedded in the Bowling Green community for more than seventy-five years and is excited to return to the area with his wife and four year old daughter.

Jacob previously led the Water Quality and Operations Division for Pasco County Utilities in Florida, a large public utility with over 122,000 customers. While overseeing all water production/treatment, data analytics, and distribution system water quality, Jacob was engaged in strong customer service and regulatory legislative affairs. Prior to that role, Jacob worked as a Project Manager for the Southwest Florida Water Management District completing oversight on a vast array of projects, such as transmission, production, pumping, residential conservation through automated metering infrastructure, and leak detection. Jacob also has worked with the Kentucky Department of Environmental Protection providing operator certification training in water treatment, distribution, and wastewater system operations.

Jacob, a graduate of Western Kentucky University, holds a master's degree in public health, with heavy emphasis in all aspects of environmental health and earned his bachelor's degree in environmental science. The majority of Jacob's career has been dedicated to public service and understands that the number one priority is providing safe and aesthetically pleasing drinking water to our customers in south central Kentucky.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON WATER QUALITY

Warren County Water District:  
270-842-0052 [warrenwater.com](http://warrenwater.com)

Kentucky Rural Water Association:  
270-843-2291 [krwa.org](http://krwa.org)

Kentucky Division of Water:  
502-564-3410 [water.ky.gov](http://water.ky.gov)

U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline:  
800-426-4791 [epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html](http://epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html)

## GET INVOLVED

We welcome your comments and the opportunity to serve you. Warren Water Board Meetings are open to the public and are held at 4 PM on the fourth Tuesday of every month at the Warren Water office located at 523 US 31 W Bypass, Bowling Green, KY. Please call us at 270-842-0052.

## THE WARREN WATER BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Glen Johnson - Chairman  
Thomas A. Donnelly - Vice Chairman  
R. Harvey Johnston, III - Secretary  
Dion Houchins - Treasurer  
Tim Kanaly

## ATTORNEY

Franklin Hampton Moore, Jr.

## WARREN WATER STAFF

Jacob Cuarta - General Manager  
Ryan Leisey - Manager of Engineering & Construction  
BJ Malone - Manager of IT/GIS  
Tim Minnick - Construction Manager  
Jeff Peebles - Manager of Finance & Administration  
Jill Harmon - Manager of Human Resources & Communications  
Bryan Tillery - Manager of Water Quality/Operations

## ATTENCION

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



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