

2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2023



Butler County
Water System

BUTLERWATER.COM

PWSID KY0160052

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Butler County Water System, Inc. draws its water from the Green River, a surface water source, which flows through Butler County. The water is supplied to the areas north and south of the Green River and is treated by Butler Water at its water treatment plant located in Morgantown.

The Safe Drinking Water Act, amended in 1996, requires Community Public Water Systems to prepare a source water assessment report. The report includes a Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) that summarizes our susceptibility to contamination.

An analysis indicates that our system's susceptibility to contamination is generally moderate. Areas of concern include potential contaminant sources such as bridges, underground storage tanks, an active landfill and agricultural chemical use in the area near and surrounding the raw water intake.

The final source water assessment plan with complete information of the system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination is available for review at 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 Butler 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, butlerwater.com, provides customers access to water quality information and facts about their water utility. Also, general brochures, Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs), and various other Butler Water publications are available for customer service and educational purposes.

WATER QUALITY

Delivering Quality and Commitment in Every Drop!

Butler Water continually performs numerous tests to ensure your drinking water is safe. Butler Water tests the purity of the water over 3,000,000 times a year to ensure the safety of your drinking water. In 2023, 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

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. Your local water system 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 your local water system. 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>.

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.



2023 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 2023 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	Likely Source
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) ¹ (Measured as ppm, but reported as a percentage)	Yes	1.53 (lowest avg.)	0.77 to 3.06 (monthly ratios)	TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
2,4-D (ppb)	Yes	BDL	BDL to 0.26	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (ppm)	Yes	0.026	0.026	2	2	Drilling wastes, metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm) (Reported as highest avg.)	Yes	1.2	0.32 to 1.96	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	Yes	0.68	0.68	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	Yes	1.37	1.37	10	10	Fertilizer runoff, leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (Reported as highest locational running average)	Yes	43	16 to 50	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (Reported as highest locational running average)	Yes	53	14 to 87	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Household Plumbing Contaminants						
Copper (ppm) (2021) (Sites exceeding action level: 0)	Yes	0.09 (90th percentile)	0.0045 to 0.305	AL=1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb) (2021) (Sites exceeding action level: 0)	Yes	0 (90th percentile)	0 to 2	AL=15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Other Constituents						
Turbidity (NTU) ² (A measure of cloudiness in the water)	Yes	0.13	-	TT	-	Soil runoff
Underegulated Contaminants (UMCR5)						
Perfluoropentanoic (PFPeA) (ppb) ³	N/A	0.004	0 to 0.0056			

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

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

³ You drinking water has been sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that EPA has not established drinking water standards. There are no MCLs and therefore no violations if found. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA determine where the contaminants occur and whether they should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact our office during normal business hours.

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.

BDL (BELOW DETECTION LEVELS)

Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present

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.

Excellence in Resourcefulness Awards



Warren County Water District, Simpson County Water District, and Butler County Water System were honored to receive the United Way of Southern Kentucky's Spirit United Award.

The Spirit United Award is presented to the organization that embodies the Live United spirit through year-round support and enthusiasm for United Way.

Employees are always willing to volunteer their time and talents to various non-profit agencies in the area.



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON WATER QUALITY

Butler County Water System, Inc. :
270-526-4656 butlerwater.com

Kentucky Rural Water Association:
270-843-2291 krwa.org

Kentucky Division of Water:
502-564-3410 water.ky.gov

U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline:
800-426-4791 epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html

GET INVOLVED

We appreciate your comments and the opportunity to serve you. Butler Water Board Meetings are open to the public and are held at 4:30 PM on the third Tuesday of every other month at the Butler Water office located at 1118 South Main Street, Suite 1, Morgantown, KY. Please call us at 270-526-4656 for more information.

THE BUTLER WATER BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Bryan Tillery - Manager of Operations

ATTENCION

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



**Butler County
Water System**

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