Providing You With Quality On Tap

Warren Water is once again proud to provide this Annual Water Quality Report which demonstrates that we are continuing to remain in compliance with state and federal water quality standards. This publication provides you with information about Warren Water and the fresh, clean drinking water we supply to the homes, businesses and industries in and around Warren County.

We take seriously our responsibility of transporting millions of gallons of water each day to approximately 24,500 customers and accurately testing the water 70 times a month to ensure its quality. We are equally vigilant in our planning and maintenance to ensure that our facilities are reliable and available around the clock to bring high quality drinking water to all people who need it.

The report covers all testing completed January through December 2009. If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact Alan Vilines, General Manager, at (270) 842-0052.

Quality On Tap!
Our Commitment Our Profession

Additional Information on Water Quality

Warren County Water District Web Site: www.warrenwater.com

Bowling Green Municipal Utilities: 270-782-1200 or www.bgmu.com

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

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

U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791

U.S. EPA Web Site: www.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 p.m. 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

Henry Honaker - Chairman

Glen Johnson - Secretary

Joe W. Taylor, Sr. - Treasurer

R. Harvey Johnston, III

Thomas A. Donnelly

Hamp Moore - Attorney

Warren Water Staff

Alan Vilines - General Manager

Jon Schubarth - Manager of Engineering & Construction

Jeff Peeples - Manager of Finance & Administration

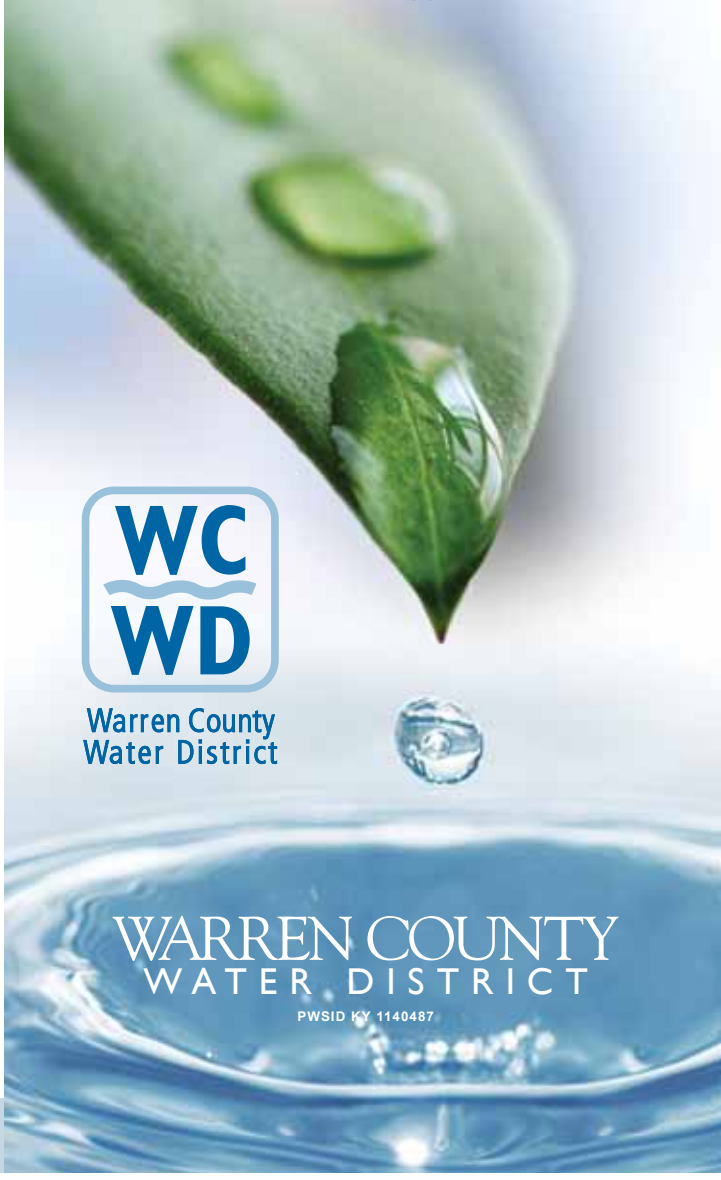
ATENCION

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

Delivering Quality and Commitment in Every Drop.

2010 Water Quality Report

Water testing performed in 2009



Where does my water come from?

Warren Water's Commitment to Community

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. Drake's Creek joins Big Barren River approximately three miles above BGMU's raw water intake. Drake's 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 is treated by BGMU.

The Safe Drinking Water Act, amended in 1996, requires Community Public Water Systems to prepare a source water assessment report. This plan includes a Source Water 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.

The customers that make up the Warren County community are our number one priority and an important part of our everyday customer service efforts. We strive each and every day to find ways to stay involved in our community. We also continue to develop ways to educate customers on water quality. Warren Water has created a revamped web site, www.warrenwater.com that offers educational venues that provide customers with access to water quality information and facts about the utility that serves them. Also, general brochures, industry informational packets, Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs), and various other Warren Water publications are available for customer service and educational purposes.

WATER QUALITY.. Not Just a Commitment; A Profession

Each year, Warren Water and BGMU perform numerous tests to ensure that the drinking water delivered to you is safe. In 2009, the water was tested for over 100 regulated contaminants. We are pleased to report that the water delivered to you has met or exceeded the quality standards required by state and federal laws. This report provides you with information regarding the substances that were detected in your drinking water and the steps we take to ensure that your water is safe.

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY WATER?

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 at (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water, both tap 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. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that shall provide the same protection for public health.

WHAT ARE THESE CONTAMINANTS?

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS
Viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS
Salts and metals, that may be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES
May come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS
Synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS
May be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM IN DRINKING WATER

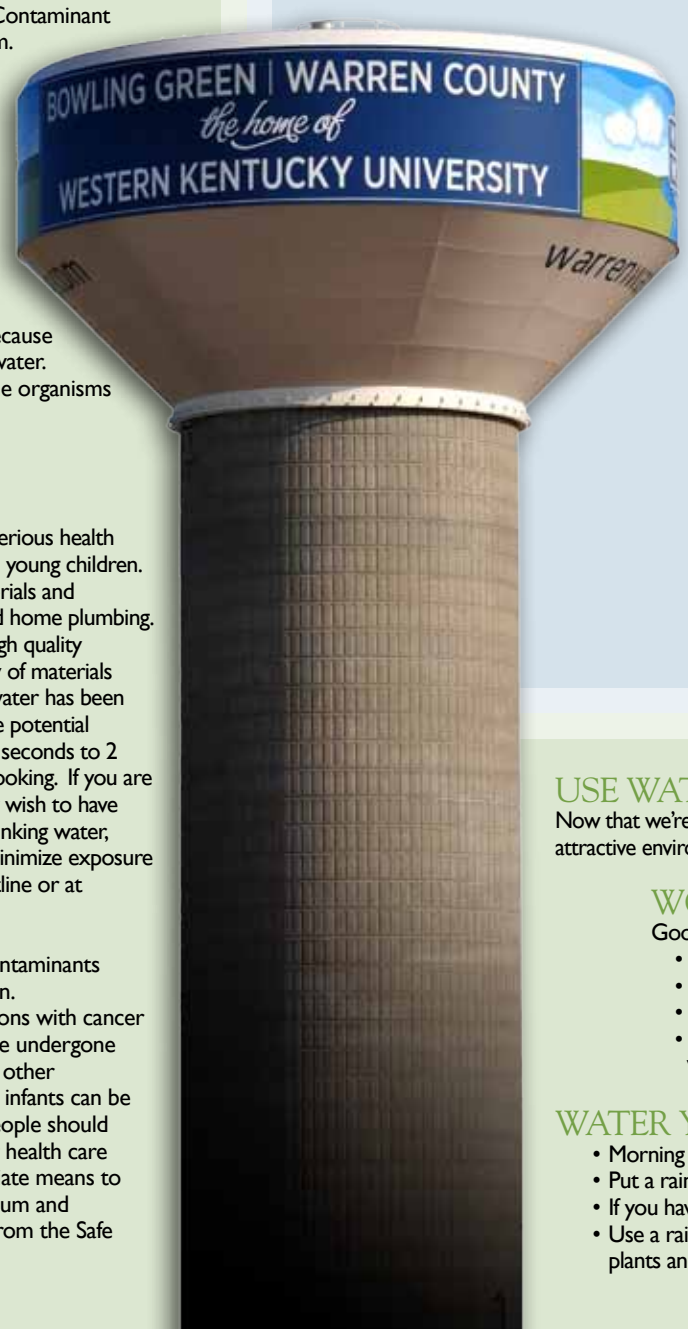
Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. BGMU tests for cryptosporidium in our raw and finished water.

At the present time, there is no Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) established for cryptosporidium. Therefore, we are not required to test for these organisms. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of low levels of these organisms in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. The presence of these organisms does not cause concern, because we have not had detections in the finished water. Nevertheless, we will continue testing for the organisms to ensure the public health is protected.

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. 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.



2009 TEST RESULTS

The data presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with Administrative Regulation 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.

	Allowable Levels	Source	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	Violation	Likely Source
Turbidity (NTU) (Continuously)	Never more than 1 NTU. Less than 0.3 NTU's 95% of monthly samples	BGMU	0.282	100	No	Soil Runoff

Regulated Contaminant Test Results

Contaminant (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Source	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) (Gross Alpha)	15	0	BGMU	0.82	0.11 to 2.1	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L) (Measured as Radium 228)	5	0	BGMU	0.97	0.85 to 1.06	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	BGMU	<0.100	<0.100	2009	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (Level found is 90th percentile. No sites exceeded the AL) (WCWD)	AL = 1.3	1.3	WCWD	0.07	0.004 to 0.184	Aug-09	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	BGMU	0.94	0.84 to 1.15	2009	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	BGMU	2.6	2.6	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors								
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm but reported as a ratio)	TT*	N/A	BGMU	1.10 (lowest average)	1.00 to 1.90 (monthly ratios)	N/A	No	Naturally present in the environment
* Monthly ratio is the % TOC removal achieved to the % TOC removal required. Annual average of the monthly ratios must be 1.00 or greater for compliance								
Chlorine (ppm) (WCWD)	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	WCWD	0.69 (highest average)	0.50 to 0.90	N/A	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA's or [haloacetic acids] (ppb)	60	N/A	BGMU	46.4 (system average)	38.1 to 54.1 (range of individual sites)	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	N/A	BGMU	51.6 (system average)	37.5 to 66.9 (range of individual sites)	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA's or [haloacetic acids] (ppb) (WCWD)	60	N/A	WCWD	IDSE Study	2.4 to 100 (range of individual sites)	IDSE initiated Mar - 08	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM [total trihalomethanes] (ppb) (WCWD)	80	N/A	WCWD	IDSE Study	24 to 130 (range of individual sites)	IDSE initiated Mar - 08	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Additional comments about the test results shown

Total Coliform Bacteria - In 2009, WCWD conducted sampling for Total Coliform Bacteria 70 times each month. Coliforms were not found in any of the samples tested.

Lead - In 2009, WCWD conducted sampling for Lead 31 times. Lead was not found in any of the samples tested.

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 LEVEL)
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.

pCI/L (PICOCURIES PER LITER)
A measure of radioactivity in water.

TT (TREATMENT TECHNIQUE)
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

USE WATER WISELY

Now that we're into the warm months, it is important to remember the many steps you can take outdoors to create an attractive environment while also reducing the amount of water you'll need to keep the garden and landscape beautiful.

WORK THE SOIL

Good soil:
- Holds water well
- Provides nutrients
- Is aerated
- Has large particles that allow water flow and absorption

MULCH

Two to four inches of mulch:
- Retains soil moisture
- Slows evaporation
- Protects roots from overheating
- Reduces the need for weeding

WATER YOUR GARDEN AND LAWN EFFICIENTLY

- Morning is the best time to water. Watering in the evening can invite fungus to grow on your plants at night.
- Put a rain gauge in your yard. If you get 1 inch of rain in a week, you can skip your next lawn watering.
- If you have an automatic sprinkler system, attach a rain sensor or moisture sensor shutoff device.
- Use a rain barrel to collect rainfall and runoff from downspouts. Use the rainwater to water container plants and gardens.