WARREN WATER'S COMMITMENT TO COMMUNITY

We take great pride in providing water for homes and businesses throughout Warren County. Clean, safe drinking water is a mainstay of healthy, vibrant communities and we are committed to ensuring these services are affordable and available to our region now and in the future. Our commitment also includes planning, construction and maintenance to ensure our facilities are continuously meeting our customers' needs. We believe being good stewards of our natural resources is not only a choice, but an obligation.

With a diverse blend of residential, agricultural, commercial and industrial customers, Warren Water serves over 26,000 water customers with an average of 7.5 million gallons of water each day. We consider it an honor to be your trusted water provider and a good steward of our natural resources. We are committed to providing clean, safe drinking water at affordable rates and ensuring its availability to our region now and in the future. We also collect and dispose of wastewater from over 5,000 customers around the county. Our commitment also includes planning, construction and maintenance to ensure our facilities are continuously meeting our customers' needs.

DELIVERING QUALITY AND COMMITMENT IN EVERY DROP

This Water Quality Report (also known as a Consumer Confidence Report) provides information on the quality of the water, and steps we take to ensure that quality. This brochure shows results from testing conducted from January through December 2012. If you have any questions, please contact Alex Renick, Communications Administrator at 270-842-0052, or visit our website at warrenwater.com.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON WATER QUALITY

Warren County Water District:
270-842-0052 warrenwater.com

Bowling Green Municipal Utilities:
270-782-1200 bgmu.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 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

Henry Honaker - Chairman
Thomas A. Donnelly - Vice Chairman
Glen Johnson - Secretary
Joe W. Taylor, Sr. - Treasurer
R. Harvey Johnston, III

ATTORNEY

Franklin Hampton Moore, Jr.

WARREN WATER STAFF

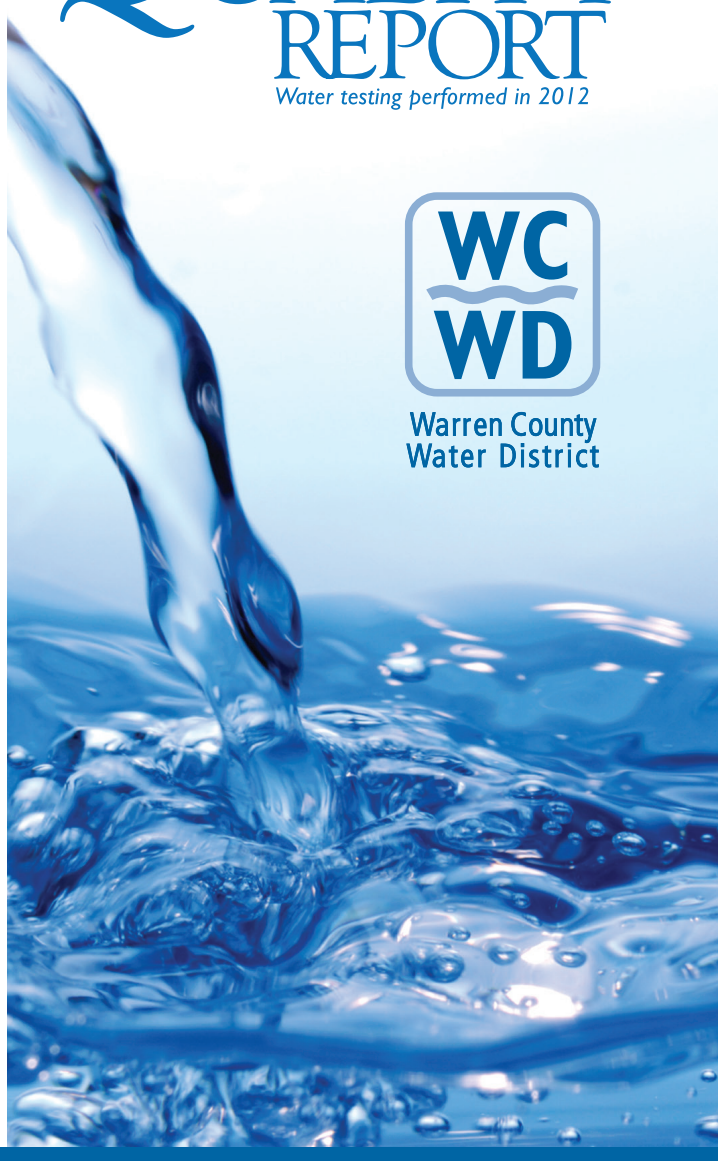
Alan Vilines - General Manager
John Dix - Manager of Engineering & Construction
Jeff Peeples - Manager of Finance & Administration
Alex Renick - Communications Administrator

ATTENCION

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

2013 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water testing performed in 2012



WC WD
Warren County Water District

PWSID KY 1140487

WARREN WATER'S COMMITMENT FLOWS THROUGH THE COMMUNITY

AS WARREN COUNTY GROWS, WE CONTINUE TO GROW WITH IT

More than 61,000 residents already rely on Warren Water for safe, high quality drinking water. A large portion of that population also counts on us for access to reliable wastewater disposal services. Did you know that most of the growth in Warren County will occur in Warren Water's service area? Our mission, as always, is to provide efficient and reliable service for our growing customer base. Take a look at what Warren Water employees are busy working on today:

INCREASING WATER SYSTEM CAPACITY AND RELIABILITY

This year Warren Water is funding over $1.5 million of capital improvement projects which will help us to better serve our customers. These projects include:

- Various pump station upgrades
- Multiple water line upgrades and replacements

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

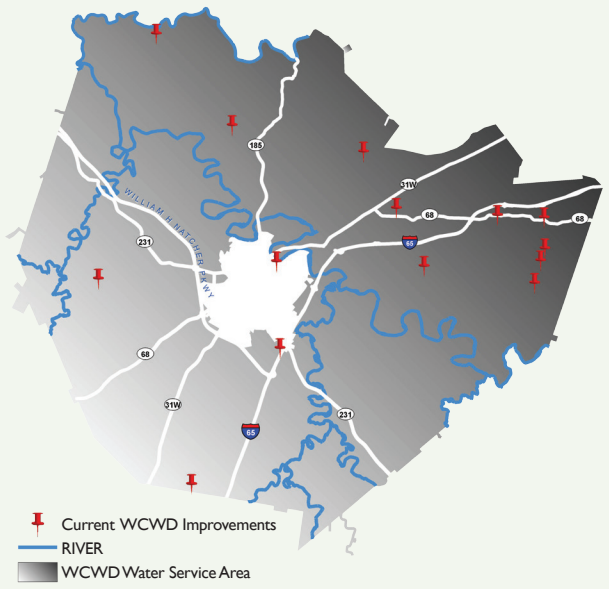
Warren Water is working in close collaboration with the Department of Transportation on several projects including the widening of Three Springs Road and the construction of the I-65 connector to the Transpark. Our employees continue to work in an efficient and timely manner to accommodate these projects while maintaining the highest level of reliable service for our customers.

TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES

Technology is helping Warren Water to provide efficient and reliable customer service and to increase the overall efficiency of its operations. One example is the use of GIS or Geographic Information Systems.

(GIS) GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM is a collection of hardware, software, and data for collecting, managing, analyzing, and displaying all forms of location based information. GIS allows users to visualize data in many ways that reveal patterns and trends in the form of maps, reports, and charts. In a nutshell, GIS adds intelligence to traditional maps. Warren Water employees now have the most up to date map information at their fingertips. Access to this critical information, along with the use of GPS (Global Positioning System), allows our staff to make highly informed and accurate decisions in planning, engineering, leak detection, water usage patterns and emergency situations.

WARREN COUNTY WATER DISTRICT SERVICE AREA



COMMITMENT TO EXCELLENT CUSTOMER SERVICE

HOW CAN I PAY MY WATER BILL?
For your convenience, Warren Water offers a variety of bill payment options:

- Pay in person at our office or via mail
- Set up an Automatic Payment Plan
- Pay by phone using our automated system or by speaking with one of our customer service representatives

WATER CONSERVATION

Water Conservation is an important step in protecting our water supply. Conservation not only protects our environment but also saves you money by lowering your monthly water bill. Here are some things that you can do:

- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, hoses, etc.
- Replace old plumbing fixtures and install water-saving devices in your faucets, toilets and other appliances.
- Wash only full loads of laundry.
- Run the dishwasher only when it is full.
- Turn off the water while brushing your teeth or washing your hands.
- Water the lawn and garden early in the morning or late in the afternoon.
- Use mulch around your plants and shrubs.
- Don't leave the hose running while washing your car.

Additional information on how to conserve water can be obtained from the US EPA web site at: www.epa.gov/safewater/publicoutreach/index.html

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 1000 times a year to ensure the safety of your drinking water. In 2012, the water was tested for over 100 regulated contaminants, and met or exceeded all state and federal quality standards.**

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.

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.

2012 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	0.156	100	No	Soil Runoff

Regulated Contaminant Test Results

Contaminant (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Source	Highest No. of Positive	E. Coli MCL	Total No. of Positive E. Coli Samples	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source
Coliform Bacteria	5% monthly samples positive	0	WCWD	2.6	0	0	2012	No	Naturally present in the environment

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Source	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) (Gross Alpha)	15	0	BGMU	2.1	0.11 to 2.1	2007	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L) (Measured as Radium 228)	5	0	BGMU	1.06	0.85 to 1.06	2007	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	30	0	BGMU	0.29	0.11 to 0.49	2007	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta Particles (pCi/L)	50*	0	BGMU	3.58	2.4 to 5.6	2007	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Copper (ppm) (Level found is 90th percentile. No sites exceeded the AL)	AL = 1.3	1.3	WCWD	0.053	0.002 to 0.166	Sep-12	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb) (Level found is 90th percentile. No sites exceeded the AL)	AL = 15	0	WCWD	2	0 to 7.6	Sep-12	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	BGMU	0.98	0.87 to 1.07	2012	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	BGMU	1.8	1.8	2012	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	1.19 Lowest Average	1.00 to 2.75 Monthly Ratios	2012	No	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	WCWD	0.78 Highest Average	0.5 to 1.0	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA's [haloacetic acids] (ppb) (all sites)	60	N/A	BGMU	36 System Average	28 to 52 Range of System Sites	2012	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA's [haloacetic acids] (ppb) (individual sites)	60	N/A	WCWD	NA High Site Average	29 to 39 Range of Individual Sites	2012	No***	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM [total trihalomethanes] (ppb) (all sites)	80	N/A	BGMU	49 System Average	25 to 80 Range of System Sites	2012	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM [total trihalomethanes] (ppb) (individual sites)	80	N/A	WCWD	NA High Site Average	78 to 90 Range of Individual Sites	2012	No***	By-product of drinking water chlorination

* The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
** 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.
*** Less than one year of quarterly sampling.

Additional comments about the test results shown
BGMU received a violation for exceeding annual average HAA level by 2 ppb. This is a result of higher than normal organics in the water during the April 2011 flood conditions. Testing since that period has been well below allowable levels.

In 2012, Warren County Water District was found to be in violation of the Consumer Confidence Rule for failing to provide the state of Kentucky a certification letter prior to the deadline following the distribution of the annual CCR. Future certification letters will be provided in a timely manner.

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.

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 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.

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, 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.