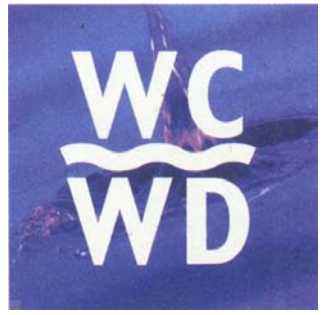


PROVIDING YOU WITH QUALITY ON TAP

Once again, Warren County Water District is proud to present its Annual Water Quality Report. This report provides you with information about your Water Utility and the drinking water that we supply to the homes, businesses and industries in and around Warren County.

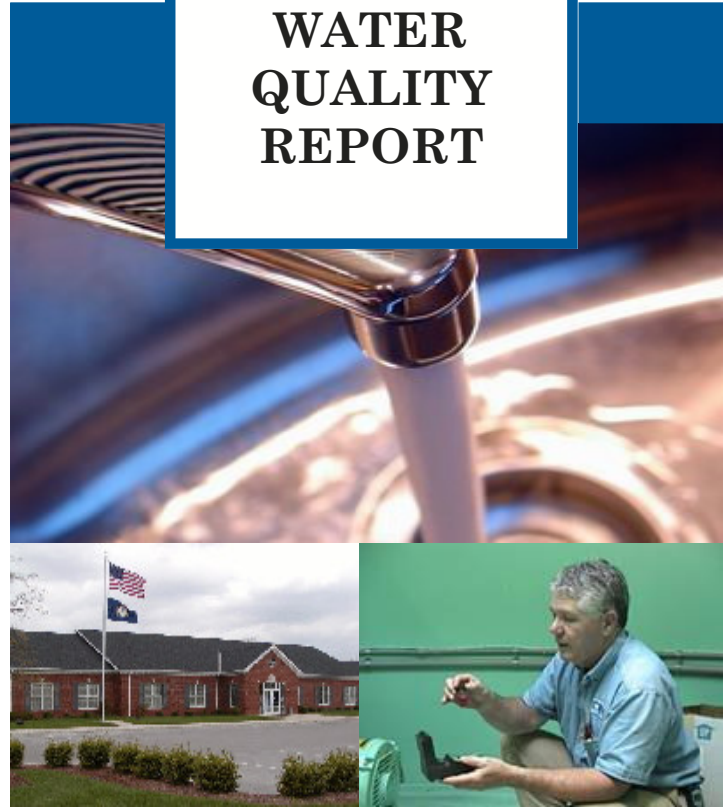
We are committed to meeting the water needs of our ever growing community and are working to continue our commitment towards providing you with excellent service and quality drinking water.

On the reverse side, you will find a detailed report on the quality of your drinking water. This report covers all testing completed between January and December 2004. We are pleased to report that we are continuing to remain in compliance with state and federal safe drinking water regulations. If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact Mr. Hauke May, Manager of Operations, at (270) 842-0052, Extension 560.



WARREN COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
PWS ID # 1140487

2004 WATER QUALITY REPORT



Get Involved...

We welcome your comments and the opportunity to serve you. Warren County Water District Board Meetings are open to the public and are held at 5:15 p.m. on the 4th Tuesday of every month at the WCWD office located at 523 US 31-W Bypass, Bowling Green, KY. Please call us at (270) 842-0052 for more information.

Members of the Board of Commissioners serving you are:

R. Harvey Johnston, III - Chairman
James Scott - Vice Chairman
Glen Johnson - Secretary
Henry Honaker - Treasurer
Joe Taylor, Sr.
David Cole - Attorney
Hamp Moore - Attorney

The staff of Warren County Water District serving you are:

Joe Liles - General Manager
Alan Vilines - Asst. General Manager
Jon Schubarth - Manager of Engineering
Jeff Peeples - Manager of Finance & Administration
Hauke May - Manager of Operations

You can also find additional information about us on our web site at:

www.warrenwater.com

WARREN COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
P.O. BOX 10180
BOWLING GREEN, KY 42102-4780



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



Where Does Your Water Come From?

Warren County Water District (WCWD) purchases the water delivered to its customers from Bowling Green Municipal Utilities (BGMU), which 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 the 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 Franklin, Kentucky. These three surface water bodies are the sources of water that is treated by BGMU.

The final source water assessment with a summary 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. An analysis of the susceptibility of the BGMU public water supply to contamination indicates that the susceptibility is generally moderate. There are, however, some areas of concern. There are two bridges located in the area near the intake. Should an accidental release of contaminants occur from these sites, these contaminants could potentially reach BGMU's intake.

There are also some areas of the Barren River that have been classified as impaired, one KPDES permitted discharger, several hazardous generators or transporters, Tier II hazardous chemical users, an inactive landfill, and an underground storage tank located in the immediate area of the intake. Within the greater watershed there are numerous permitted operations and activities and other potential contaminant sources that cumulatively increase the potential for the release of contaminants. These potential contaminant sources include several underground storage tanks, oil and gas wells, bridges, agricultural use, hazardous chemical users (one of which is registered with the Toxic Release Inventory System), and Tier II hazardous chemical users.

Water Conservation

Water Conservation is an important activity we all need to practice to protect our drinking water supplies. Conservation not only protects our environment but also saves you money by lowering your monthly water bill. Help us in protecting our previous drinking water sources which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

In 2004, Warren County Water District completed the construction of fire protection facilities north of Bowling Green in the Richardsville/Riverside and Hadley areas. As part of this project, approximately 3.7 miles of water transmission mains ranging in size from 4 to 8 inches were constructed and a new pump station and elevated water storage tank were added. These upgrades made fire flows available at 18 new fire hydrants that were installed and upgraded the flows at several existing fire hydrants.

WCWD also constructed approximately 3.2 miles of 8, 10, 12, and 24-inch water mains that included a new water main crossing of the Barren River. The new crossing adds capacity and reliability to the water distribution system serving the northern part of Warren County. Additional improvements were also made along Morgantown Road and Hwy. 526 and included the upgrade of two existing water pumping stations and an elevated water storage tank.

Warren County Water District is proud to provide drinking water and sewer services to the residents, businesses and industries of Warren County. We will continue to plan for the future needs of our customers and construct facilities in time to insure a safe, dependable supply of water.

The construction of the new water mains will allow existing water mains along the proposed route to be connected to the new lines and will allow the new water mains to supply water throughout the entire area of Warren County north of Barren River.

Thanks to the efforts of State Senator Brett Guthrie, Speaker of the House Jodie Richards, Representatives Rob Wilkey and Jim Decesare, and County Judge Executive Mike Buchanan, the 2005 Kentucky General Assembly approved \$3.8 million in funding for the construction of new water and sewer facilities in Warren County. The grant provided was Settlement fund that is being used for rural water system improvements.

Warren County Water District is also working with the US Environmental Protection Agency to use a grant to further fund water and sewer system improvements north of Barren River. The funds will be used in the construction of facilities in the North Warren Water & Sewer System Improvement Project.

This project will focus on upgrading existing facilities that were originally installed in the late 1960's and 1970's and will include the following:

1. The construction of approximately 6.5 miles of both a 20-inch water transmission line and a sewer force main along Hwy 31-W North from the Barren River to Hwy 68.
2. The construction of approximately 6.1 miles of a 10-inch water transmission main along Hwy 68 towards the Hays area.
3. The construction of a new water pumping station on Hwy 31-W North.
4. The construction of a new water pumping and control valve station along Hwy 68 to better serve the Smiths Grove and Hays area.

The construction of the new water mains will allow existing water mains along the proposed route to be connected to the new lines and will allow the new water mains to supply water throughout the entire area of Warren County north of Barren River.

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Brett Guthrie, State Senator; Jodie Richards, Speaker of the House; Rob Wilkey, State Representative; Jim Decesare, State Representative; Mike Buchanan, County Judge Executive

Warren County Legislators Provide for Continued Growth

Water Quality...

Not just a Commitment; A Profession...



Each year WCWD and BGMU perform numerous tests to ensure that the drinking water delivered to you is safe. In 2004, the water was tested for over 100 regulated contaminants. We are pleased to report that the water delivered to you met or exceeded the quality standards required by state and federal laws. This report provides you with information regarding the substances that we found to be present in your drinking water and will give you a better understanding of what steps we take to ensure that your water is safe and pleasant to drink.

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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 case, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals and human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants, and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants provided by public water systems.

What are these contaminants?

Microbial Contaminants - viruses and bacteria which come from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants - salts and metals that occur naturally or result from stormwater runoff, wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.

Volatile Organic Contaminants, including Pesticides and Herbicides - chemicals originating from sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants - synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production. Can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radiological Contaminants - materials that occur either naturally or as a result of petroleum production or mining activities.

Table Definitions

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 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 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.

Cryptosporidium in Drinking Water:

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. BGMU tests for the presence of cryptosporidium in its raw and finished water, i.e. water leaving the treatment plant. There were no detections in the finished water, however, there were three detections in the raw water out of four samples taken in 2004.

At the present time, there is no MCL established for cryptosporidium and BGMU is not required to test for cryptosporidium. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% removal. BGMU's monitoring indicates the presence of low levels of these organisms in the source water. Current test methods do not allow BGMU to determine if the organisms are dead or capable of causing disease. The presence of these organisms is not a cause for concern because there have not been any detections in the finished water. BGMU will continue testing for the organism to ensure the public health is protected.

2004 REGULATED CONTAMINANT TEST RESULTS

The data presented in this table is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the State and Federal Public Water Supply Administrative Regulations.

Contaminant (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation Yes / No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
MICROBIAL						
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive samples) WCWD (Monthly)	5%	0	0 to 3.33%	N/A	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm but reported as a ratio) Monthly	TT	N/A	1.12 ¹	0.17 to 2.41 ²	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity (NTU) ¹ (Continuously)			0.74* 99.99%	0.04 - 0.74	No*	Soil Runoff
RADIOLOGICAL						
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) (Gross Alpha) (2002)	15	0	0.9	0 to 0.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (pCi/L) (Measured as Radium 228) (2002)	5	0	1.1	0 to 1.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
INORGANIC						
Barium (ppm) (February '04)	2	2	0.026	0.026	No	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine (ppm) (WCWD Monthly)	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	0.99 ⁴	0.74 to 0.99	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Copper (ppm) - (Level Found is 90th percentile. No sites exceeded the AL) (WCWD June '03)	AL=1.3	0	0.0618 ³	0.0023 to 0.17	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm) (Monthly)	4	4	1.20	0.81 to 1.20	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) (Quarterly)	10	10	1.9	1.9	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
VOLATILE ORGANIC						
Haloacetic Acids or HAA's (ppb)** (Quarterly)	60	N/A	43.5 ⁵	15.8 to 81.5	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)** (Quarterly)	80	N/A	46.7 ⁵	16.0 to 102.1	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

IMPORTANT NOTES ABOUT THE TEST RESULTS SHOWN

The test results shown in the table above are representative of testing completed in the 2004 calendar year unless otherwise indicated.

Footnotes:

¹ - Lowest monthly average; ² - Monthly Ratios; ³ - 90th Percentile; ⁴ - Highest Average; ⁵ - Annual Average

***Turbidity** - Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. The measurement of turbidity is a good indicator of the water's quality. In August 2004, BGMU erroneously reported a finished water turbidity measurement of 0.74 NTUs on its monthly operating report. This measurement was taken while BGMU's water treatment plant was not in operation. During this period, BGMU was performing maintenance on valves which allowed air to be introduced into the measurement system. The air in the water caused a false reading and the actual finished water turbidity was 0.31 NTUs. Therefore, a violation did not occur.

****Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) & Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)** - Although the HAA and TTHM levels in the water supplied by BGMU and distributed by WCWD are below the current MCL, "individual" samples obtained by BGMU have been detected to be above the running annual average MCL and we are therefore including the following health effects language:

1. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
2. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Additional Information on Water Quality May be Obtained From:

Warren County Water District Web Site www.warrenwater.com
 Bowling Green Municipal Utilities 270-782-1200 or www.bgmw.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 1-800-426-4791
 U.S. EPA Web Site www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html



DID YOU KNOW...?

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters (approximately 1/2 gallon) every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Special Health Information



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).