

BUTLER WATER'S COMMITMENT TO COMMUNITY

We take great pride in providing water for homes and businesses throughout Butler 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, Butler Water serves over 4,800 water customers with an average of 900,000 gallons of water each day.

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 butlerwater.com.

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 104 S. Tyler Street, Suite B, Morgantown, KY. Please call us at 270-526-4656 for more information.

THE BUTLER WATER BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Roland Stephens - President
Weymouth Martin Jr. - Vice President
Garry Robbins - Secretary/Treasurer
David Martin
Don Lindsey

ATTORNEY

Richard Deye

BUTLER WATER STAFF

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

ATTENCION

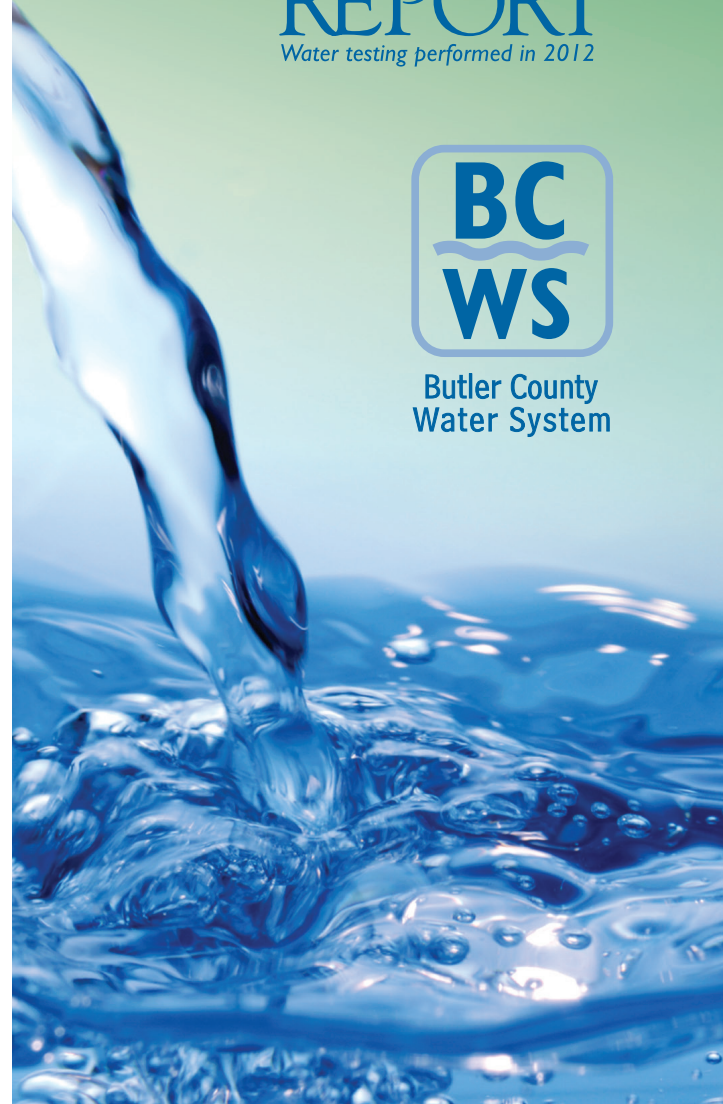
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

2013 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water testing performed in 2012



Butler County Water System



PWSID KY0160052

BUTLER WATER'S COMMITMENT FLOWS THROUGH THE COMMUNITY

BUTLER WATER HOLDS HIGH STANDARDS IN WATER TREATMENT

Butler County Water System draws its water from the Green River; a surface water source, which flows through Butler County. The water is first treated at our Water Treatment Plant located in Morgantown, then supplied to the areas north and south of the river. To keep up with increasing demands and stringent EPA standards, Butler Water is upgrading its treatment plant!

CAPACITY UPGRADE

The Treatment Plant Project will increase its pumping capacity from 1.5 million gallons per day to 2 million gallons per day.

AWARD WINNING WATER QUALITY

Butler Water customers can continue to count on us to provide healthy and great-tasting drinking water. Did you know that we have been named among the best tasting drinking waters in Kentucky 4 times in the last decade?

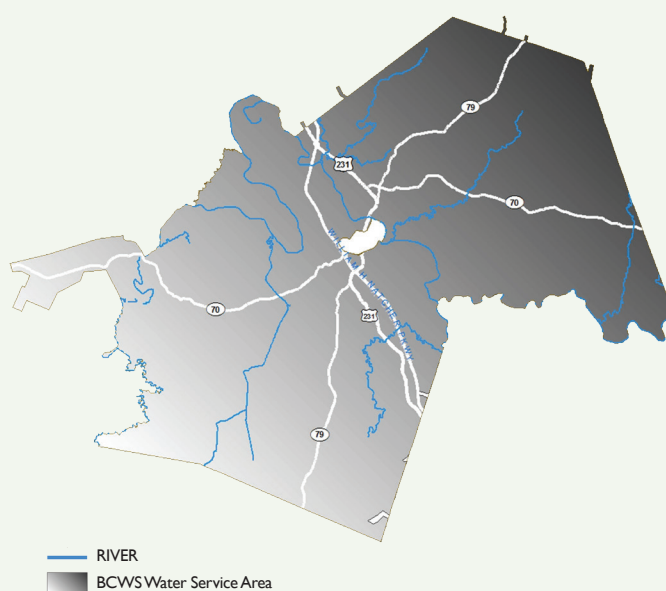
ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES

The addition of high tech pump controls will maximize our pumping efficiency while utilizing less energy.

COMMITTED TO THE COMMUNITY

Butler Water worked in an efficient and timely manner in a successful collaboration with the Department of Transportation on the Highway 231 (Bowling Green Road) improvements. This was all accomplished while maintaining the highest level of reliable service for our customers.

BUTLER COUNTY WATER SYSTEM SERVICE AREA



— RIVER
■ BCWS Water Service Area

COMMITMENT TO EXCELLENT CUSTOMER SERVICE

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

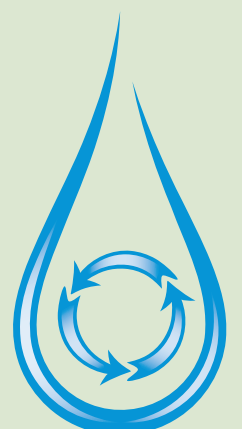
- Pay in person at our office or via mail
- Set up an Automatic Payment Plan
- Pay by phone using our automated system or by speaking with one of our customer service representatives

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!

Butler Water continually performs numerous tests to ensure your drinking water is safe. **Butler Water tests the purity of the water over 100 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. Butler 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. 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.

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	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	0.21	100	No	Soil Runoff		
Regulated Contaminant Test Results							
Contaminant (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) (Gross Alpha)	15	0	0.30	N/A	Feb-08	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L) (Measured as Radium 228)	5	0	0.70	N/A	Feb-08	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.023	N/A	Feb-12	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (Level found is 90th percentile. No sites exceeded the AL)	AL = 1.3	0.039	0.039	0.002 to 0.095	Aug-12	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb) (Level found is 90th percentile. No sites exceeded the AL)	AL = 15	15	0	0 to 2	Aug-12	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.8	0.6 to 0.8	2012	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.7	0.4 to 1.7	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.3	BDL to 0.3	Oct-12	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	0.4	BDL to 0.4	Mar-12	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors							
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm but reported as a ratio)	TT*	N/A	1.45 Lowest Average	1.00 to 2.61 Monthly Ratios	2012	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)	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	1.43 Highest Average	0.36 to 2.0	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA's or [haloacetic acids] (ppb)	60	N/A	47 System Average	21 to 41 Range of Individual Sites	2012	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHM [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	N/A	46 System Average	20 to 79 Range of Individual Sites	2012	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

* 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.

Additional comments about the test results shown

Total Coliform Bacteria - In 2012, BCWS conducted sampling for Total Coliform Bacteria at least 120 times. Coliforms were not found in any of the samples tested.

In 2012, Butler County Water System 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?

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 plan includes a Source Water 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.

