2026 Water Quality Report

Glasgow Water Company • Water Testing Performed in 2025

PWS ID# KY0050929

Water Quality Report

This report is designed to inform the public about the quality of water and services provided by Glasgow Water Company (GWC). GWC operates a State Certified Microbiology Laboratory staffed with Class IV Water Treatment Plant Operators and Lab Analysts. Our experienced and accredited personnel analyze tests on water samples 365 days a year to ensure water safety and quality. These samples are taken from the treatment process as well as from various sites within the distribution system. We would like the public to be assured that we will continue to monitor, improve, and protect the water system and deliver a high quality product direct to the tap.

GWC is a municipal water and wastewater utility that provides service to approximately 20,000 water connections, 7,500 sewer connections, and 5 regional water utilities (Allen County Water District, Caveland Environmental Authority, Edmonton Water Works, Fountain Run Water District, and Green River Valley Water District). GWC is one of the 10 largest water producers in the State of Kentucky and has a service area that encompasses 444 square miles while maintaining over 915 miles of water mains and 160 miles of sewer mains. On average, GWC operations treat over 3.1 billion gallons of water and 975 million gallons of waste water annually.

Barren River Lake Water Treatment Plant, Lucas KY

Water Treatment Plant Operations Receives 20th Consecutive AWOP Award

GWC's award winning performance has earned recognition from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for achieving exceptional drinking water quality through optimized filtration plant performance. This marks the 20th consecutive year GWC has received the Area-Wide Optimization Program (AWOP) designation by surpassing state and federal water quality standards. In 2025, only nine water treatment plants in Kentucky achieved this distinction and GWC operated two of them. In the Spring of 2026, GWC also received the AWOP Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Product Award for outstanding performance in maintaining water quality throughout the distribution system. These achievements reflect the dedication and expertise of GWC's staff, whose commitment ensures that water services remain reliable, affordable, and of the highest quality. Their efforts continue to position GWC as an industry leader and a source of pride for the community we serve.

EPA Optimization Program website: https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/drinking-water-optimization-program.

Water Source Information

GWC operates two water treatment plants, both treating surface water. They are the Barren River Lake Water Treatment Plant (source plant A) located in Lucas, and the Beaver Creek Water Treatment Plant (source plant B) located north of Glasgow. The Barren River Lake Water Treatment Plant's raw water source is Barren River Lake, and the Beaver Creek Water Treatment Plant's raw water source is Beaver Creek.

A source water assessment has been completed. The Barren River Lake has one KPDES permitted discharger, an under-ground storage tank, agricultural chemical users, and oil and gas wells that could be possible sources of contamination. The Beaver Creek Plant has two bridges, several oil and gas wells, one KPDES permitted discharger, an underground storage tank, and agricultural chemical users upstream and in proximity of its intake. The final source water assessment with the system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination is available for review at the Barren River Area Development District (BRADD) office located at 177 Graham Avenue, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Spanish (Español) - Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Regulated Contaminants in the Water Supply

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.

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.

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 1-800-426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants. Examples include viruses and bacteria that may come from wildlife, agricultural livestock operations, septic systems, and waste water treatment plants.

Inorganic Contaminants. Examples include salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides. These may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential use.

Organic Chemical Contaminants. These include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants. These can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.

E.Coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Turbidity. Turbidity has no health effects. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of the filtration system. Turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms (bacteria, viruses, and parasites).

Secondary Contaminants

Secondary Contaminants do not have a direct impact on the health of consumers and are not required in this Water Quality Report. They are being included to provide additional information about the quality of your drinking water. The data displayed below represents the highest value from either source plant A or B.

Secondary Contaminant	Maximum Allowable Level	Report Level
Copper	1.0 ppm	0 ppm
Iron	0.3 ppm	0 ppm
Zinc	5 ppm	0 ppm
Manganese	0.05 ppm	0 ppm
Silver	0.1 ppm	0 ppm
Total Dissolved Solids	500 ppm	153 ppm
	Maximum Allowable Level	**Report Level**
pH	6.5 to 8.5	6.92

Fluoride Regulation (added for dental health)

Kentucky statute **(902 KAR 115:010)** requires water treatment plants to add fluoride within a range between 0.6 to 1.2 ppm to drinking water to protect dental health. GWC's goal is to maintain a 0.8 ppm residual at all times to ensure compliance with Kentucky regulations and is on the low range of the scale.

	Average	Range of Detection
Fluoride (added for dental health) (ppm)	0.8	0.72 to 0.91

Water Hardness

Water hardness is the amount of dissolved minerals, largely calcium and magnesium, in the water. There is no MCL for water hardness. Water hardness is expressed as grains of hardness per gallon of water (gpg) or parts per million (ppm).

Total Hardness	Avg gpg	Avg ppm
Plant A	6.2	106
Plant B	10.8	184

Quality On Tap!

Our Commitment Our Profession

Regulated Contaminant Test Results

The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing performed 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. Some of the data in this table, though representative, may be more than one year old. ***Source "A" is the Barren River Lake Water Treatment Plant and Source "B" is the Beaver Creek Water Treatment Plant.***

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's) are set at very stringent levels. 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.

Contaminant [code] (units)	Allowable Levels	Source	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU) TT * Representative Samples of filtered water	No more than 1 NTU* Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples	A B	0.17 0.099	100 100	NO	Soil runoff

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Source	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	A B	0.025 0.031	0.025 to 0.025 0.031 to 0.031	Feb-25 Feb-25	NO	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	A B	0.73 0.87	0.73 to 0.73 0.87 to 0.87	Feb-25 Feb-25	NO	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	A B	2.13 2.52	2.13 to 2.13 2.52 to 2.52	Feb-25 Feb-25	NO	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors								
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (report level = lowest avg. range of monthly ratios)	TT*	N/A	A B	1.84 2.27	1.38 to 2.32 1.9 to 3.03	2025 2025	NO	Naturally present in 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		1.40 (highest average)	0.29 to 2.20	2025	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A		33 (high site average)	9 to 42 (range of individual sites)	2025	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [Total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A		44 (high site average)	13 to 48 (range of individual sites)	2025	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Household Plumbing Contaminants								
Copper (ppm) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3		0.106 (90th percentile)	0.013 to 0.175	Sep-25	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0		0 (90th percentile)	0 to 2	Sep-25	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Level 1 Assessment: A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year we were required to conduct one level 1 assessment. One level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action and we completed one of these actions.

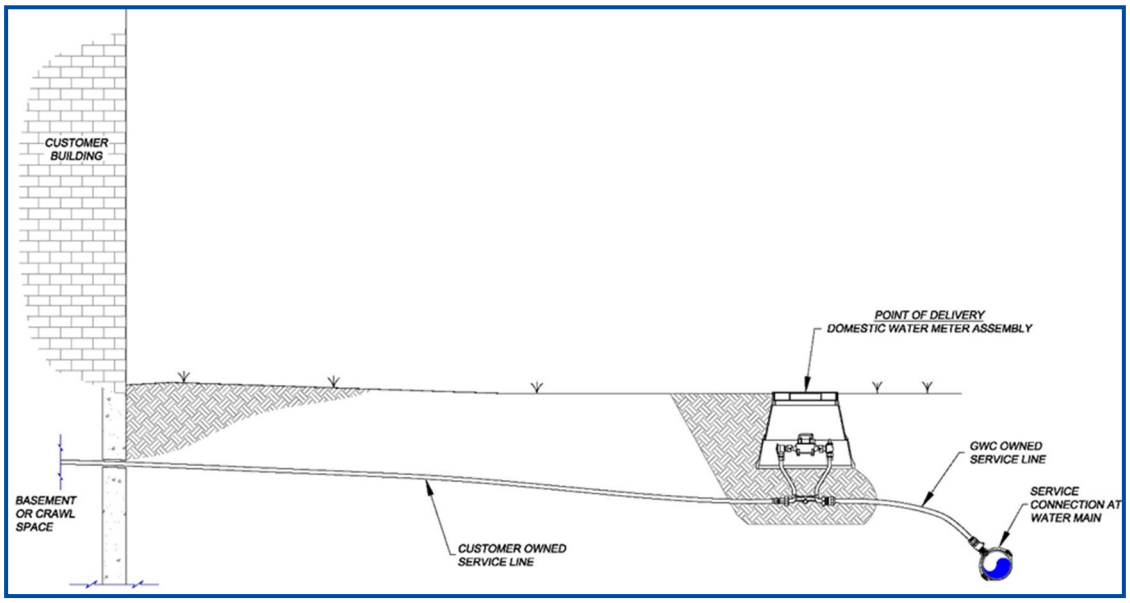
Additional copies of this Water Quality Report are available at our main office located at 301 West Main Street or by visiting our website at www.glasgowh2o.com. If you have any questions about the information contained within this report, please contact Joe Watson, General Manager, or Tim Smiley, CCR Contact, at 270-651-3727. The Glasgow Water and Sewer Commission's regular monthly meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month at 3:00 P.M. at the Glasgow Water Company office located at 301 West Main Street.

WHAT DO I NEED TO KNOW ABOUT LEAD?

Lead exposure has been linked to serious health issues, especially for pregnant women and young children. There is a national focus to minimize the risk of lead exposure through drinking water. Lead in drinking water primarily occurs from the materials and components it comes in contact with along water service lines (i.e. the lines which distribute water from the main to the home) as well as the home plumbing. GWC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing of your home. Eliminating lead pipes and lead components from service lines and home plumbing is the most effective way to minimize the risk of lead exposure in drinking water. You, as the customer, can take actions to protect yourself and your family from lead exposure by assessing your service line materials and internal plumbing and eliminating potential routes of exposure. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. Other precautions, such as flushing your pipes for several minutes by running your tap before drinking or cooking, can help reduce the risk of lead exposure through drinking water as well. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

EPA regulation regarding lead in drinking water were revised in 2021 (Lead and Copper Rule Revisions, LCRR). The revisions required that GWC complete an inventory of service lines served by our water system. GWC took these new regulations seriously and created an internal team with efforts concentrated on development of a "Service Line Inventory" for its entire water distribution system. Records review and visual field inspections were utilized to complete the system inventory and submit that information as required by the deadline associated with the new regulations. All service lines inventoried by GWC were confirmed to be of "non-lead" material.

GWC has created an interactive Service Line Map which our customers can use to view their service line classification(s). The map is available on GWC's website https://glasgowh2o.com/LCRR



P-WHAT? BREAKING DOWN THE COMPLICATED SUBJECT OF PFAS

PFAS stands for per– and polyfluoroalkyl substances. They are manufactured chemicals that do not occur naturally. There are thousands of PFAS chemicals, and they have been used in industry and consumer products since the 1940's. Because these chemicals are persistent and do not break down in most environments, scientists detect PFAS in soil, water, and air as well as many fish and animals. Research indicates most of us are or have been exposed to PFAS.

EPA estimates more than 80% of our exposure comes from various consumer goods and other sources, as opposed to drinking water. In the 1940's, manufacturers began using these compounds to produce industrial and household items like non-stick cookware, water-resistant fabrics, fast-food packaging, pesticides, fire-fighting foam, and more.

As required by the EPA, GWC has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. This is the fifth round of unregulated contaminant monitoring (UCMR5) and it includes testing samples for per– and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA determine where the contaminants occur and whether they should have a standard. GWC results for PFAS samples that are part of UCMR5 have been "non-detect".

More information on PFAS can be found at https://www.epa.gov/pfas

If you would like more information regarding the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Program, the EPA UCMR5 Fact Sheet can be accessed at https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-02/ucrm5-factsheet.pdf

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR5)

Your drinking water has been sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants as part of the Unregulated Contaminant Rule 5 (UCMR5), established under the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments. 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 this data is available. If you are interested in examing the results, please contact our office during normal business hours.

GWC completed the required UCMR5 monitoring in 2025. The UCMR5 program includes 30 contaminants that public water systems are required to monitor. All samples collected by GWC were not detected above the minimum reporting limit.

Contaminant [code] (units)	Source	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample
Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR5)				
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	A & B	0	0 to 0	10/24—7/25
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	A & B	0	0 to 0	10/24—7/25
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	A & B	0	0 to 0	10/24—7/25
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)	A & B	0	0 to 0	10/24—7/25
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	A & B	0	0 to 0	10/24—7/25
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	A & B	0	0 to 0	10/24—7/25
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	A & B	0	0 to 0	10/24—7/25
1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)	A & B	0	0 to 0	10/24—7/25
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	A & B	0	0 to 0	10/24—7/25
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	A & B	0	0 to 0	10/24—7/25
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	A & B	0	0 to 0	10/24—7/25
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	A & B	0	0 to 0	10/24—7/25
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	A & B	0	0 to 0	10/24—7/25
1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)	A & B	0	0 to 0	10/24—7/25
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	A & B	0	0 to 0	10/24—7/25
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PHFxA)	A & B	0	0 to 0	10/24—7/25
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	A & B	0	0 to 0	10/24—7/25
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	A & B	0	0 to 0	10/24—7/25
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	A & B	0	0 to 0.	10/24—7/25
1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	A & B	0	0 to 0	10/24—7/25
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	A & B	0	0 to 0	10/24—7/25
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	A & B	0	0 to 0	10/24—7/25
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	A & B	0	0 to 0	10/24—7/25
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	A & B	0	0 to 0	10/24—7/25
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	A & B	0	0 to 0	10/24—7/25
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	A & B	0	0 to 0	10/24—7/25
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	A & B	0	0 to 0.	10/24—7/25
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	A & B	0	0 to 0.	10/24—7/25
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	A & B	0	0 to 0.	10/24—7/25
Lithium	A & B	0	0 to 0.	10/24—7/25

Water Quality Data Abbreviations

In the Water Quality Data Table, you may find terms or abbreviations that are unfamiliar. To help you better understand the results, the following definitions are provided. Some or all of these definitions may be found in this report:

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.
TT = Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL = Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system shall follow.
Turbidity = A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system**.**
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit - Measures cloudiness of water.
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 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.
BDL = Below Detection Levels - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
ND = Not Detected - Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
Range of Detection = This is the lowest and highest levels of detection.
N/A = Not Applicable - Does not apply.
ppm = Parts per million - Milligrams per liter, (mg/L) - Corresponds to $1 in $1,000,000.
ppb = Parts per billion - Micrograms per liter, (µg/L) - Corresponds to one penny in $10,000,000.
TOC = Total Organic Carbon - Measure of the total amount of organic matter in water.

NOTICE: IMPORTANT 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. Another Source for information on water quality is the Kentucky Division of Water's website: https://eec.ky.gov/Environmental-Protection/Water/Drinking

Accomplishments

2006-2026 USEPA Area Wide Optimization Program (AWOP) recognition – Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet (KYEEC).

2020, 2018, & 2012 Kentucky's Best Tasting Water Award – Kentucky Rural Water Association.

2024 Distribution System of the year—AWWA

2020-2026 AWOP Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Product recognition – KYEEC.

2019 & 2018 Microbial AWOP Champion Award – KYEEC.

2019 AWOP Longevity Award – KYEEC.

2019 Best of the Best Tap Water Taste Test – American Water Works Association (AWWA), Kentucky/Tennessee Section.

2018 Excellence in Energy Leadership Award – KYEEC.

2018 Environmental Project of the Year – American Public Works Association of Kentucky.

2018 Engineering Excellence Grand Award – American Council of Engineering Companies of Kentucky (ACEC).

2017 Wastewater Treatment Plant of the Year – Kentucky Water and Wastewater Operator's Association (KWWOA).

2016 Governor's Safety and Health Award – Kentucky Labor Cabinet.

2015 Water Treatment Plant of the Year – KWWOA.

Customer Service

Regular Business Hours:

Monday - Friday, 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Service, Billing, Emergencies:

(270) 651-3727

Bill Payment Options

www.glasgowh2o.com

By Phone:

(270) 651-3727

In Person, Drive Thru or Drop Box (After hours):

GWC Office, 301 West Main Street, Glasgow, KY 42141

By Mail:

P.O. Box 819, Glasgow, KY 42142-0819

Local Banks (Payment Drop Off):

•Edmonton State Bank •German American Bank
•Monticello Bank • The Peoples Bank
•South Central Bank •US Bank

ACH (Automatic Bank Draft):

Payment is automatically deducted from your checking or savings account on your due date.

OUR MISSION:

To provide the highest quality water and wastewater services at the lowest possible cost, while continuing our commitment to meet the needs of today's customers as well as future generations.

Board of Commissioners:

Jerry Botts, Chairman
Buddy Underwood, Vice Chairman
Woodford Gardner, JR., Secretary-Treasurer
Henry Royse, Mayor-Member
Marna Kirkpatrick, Council Representative

Management Team:

Joe Watson, General Manager
Jeffrey Reed, Chief Operating Officer
Wendy Browning, Finance Manager
Patrick Young, System Operations Manager
Bryan Crabtree, Maintenance Superintendent
Tim Smiley, WTP Superintendent
Jacob Billingsley, WWTP Superintendent
Lance Crimmins, Safety and Risk Manager

Water Treatment Plant Quality Team:

Cody Richardson, WTP Assistant Superintendent
Wesley Wilson, Microbiology Lab Director/IV Operator
Lee Hammer, Chief Operator (Barren River Lake WTP)
Gates Nichols, Chief Operator (Beaver Creek WTP)