



Henderson Water Utility  
South  
Drinking Water Quality Report  
for 2002  
Reporting data collected in 2001



*Water Board Commissioners*

Jeanne Marie Gadiant, Dr. John Dunaway, Dr. William Marshall (Chip) Williams and Rodger Bird

**We are Proud to report that the water provided by Henderson South Water Utility meets or exceeds all established water quality standards.**

The following information explains how drinking water provided by Henderson Water Utility is of the highest quality available. Included is a listing of results from water quality tests, as well as an explanation of where our water comes from. We are proud to share our results with you. Please read them carefully.

**From the General Manager**

We hope you have enjoyed this third annual report on the quality of Henderson's water as well as the other information included in this communication to you. As you can see from the water quality report, Henderson's water is of an excellent quality. We strive every day to maintain and even improve on the quality of water produced for our customers. We are striving to be a customer friendly utility and would welcome any feedback on our progress. There has been a lot of publicity since the terrorist's attacks about the safety of our water supply. We are implementing additional security precautions to keep Henderson Water Utility safe for all. We have purchased some new computer equipment and soon we will be upgrading our web site to provide you with even more and better information. I encourage you to visit our site at [www.hkywater.org](http://www.hkywater.org). It is a pleasure to be associated with such a dedicated staff like that at the Henderson Water Utility. If you have suggestions as to how we can serve you better, please do not hesitate to contact us by phone or e-mail.

**John Tapp**  
General manager

***Type and Location of Your Water Source***

The source of your drinking water is the Green River, located at approximately river mile marker 41.3 or 9000 Hwy 2096 in Robards, Kentucky. The area around your water source is mostly residential but also contains some industrial activity. A source water assessment with a summary of the system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination is not due to be completed until May 2003. However, a preliminary source water assessment is available for inspection at the GRADD office in Owensboro.

**Customers' Right to Know Information**

For information about contaminants and potential health effects, you may contact the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. Also, Henderson Water Utility wants to keep our customers informed. If you have any questions concerning this report, or about the Henderson Water Utility (HWU), please contact Ms. Lucy Fry, Water Quality Technician at (270) 826-2421. Or, you may attend one of our meetings on the fourth Thursday of every month at 5:00 PM, 111 Fifth Street in Henderson.

**Water Sources**

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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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 in water provided by public water systems. **All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. . More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe drinking water Hotline (800-426-4791).**

## ***Possible Health Risk***

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as people 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### ***Definitions & Abbreviations***

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - 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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set very close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**N/A** - not applicable.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** – measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity more than 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**Non-Detects (ND)** - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

**Parts per Billion (ppb)** - one part per billion corresponds with one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**Parts per Million (ppm)** – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Unregulated Contaminants** - require monitoring, but no MCL has been set at this time.

### ***One in a Million***

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 everyday at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-million chance of having the described health effect.

### ***Total Coliforms***

The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by media (newspaper, television or radio). To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

## THE FINAL ANALYSIS FOR CALENDER YEAR 2001

	Allowable Levels			Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	Violation Y/N	Likely Source
Turbidity (NTU)	Less than 0.5 NTU 95% of samples each month			0.508	99%	N	Soil runoff
Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detection	Range	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.05	0.05-0.05	6-7-2001	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	1.21	0.82-1.21	12-10-2001	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) [1040] (ppm)	10	10	2.28	0.82-2.28	6-7-01	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides</b>							
Atrazine [2050] (ppb)	3	3	0.30	0.10-0.30	7-10-01	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Dalapon [2031] (ppb)	2	2	1.60	1.00-1.60	7-10-01	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate [2039] (ppb)	6	6	0.90	0.60-0.90	7-10-01	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Simazine [2037] (ppb)	4	4	2.50	0.70-2.50	4-10-01	N	Herbicide runoff
<b>Unregulated Contaminants Test Results</b>							
Contaminant [code]	Unit	Average	Range	<b>Nitrates:</b> As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.			
Bromodichloromethane [2943]	ppb	10.9	5.50-14				
Chloroform [2941]	ppb	60.3	36-80				
Dibromochloromethane (Chlorodibromo) [2944]	ppb	0.68	0.40-2.7				
Metolachlor [2045]	ppb	0.1	N/D-0.3				
<b>Fluoride</b> Fluoride has been added to the drinking water for dental health purposes. The water system monitors the fluoride levels on a daily basis and sends out samples twice a month to an independent state certified lab for analysis.							

### Detections

Atrazine [2050]	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Dalapon [2031]	Runoff from herbicide used on right of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate [2039]	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Simazine [2037]	Herbicide runoff