2004 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Reporting data collected in 2003

We at Henderson Water Utility work around the clock to provide top-quality water to every home.

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

TYPE AND LOCATION OF WATER SOURCE

The employees of Henderson Water Utility are very excited to provide top-quality water to every home. We want to keep you informed about the quality of our water and the steps we take to ensure its purity.

Our source for drinking water comes from surface water from the Ohio River at the mouth of Lick Creek and from wells in Henderson. Surface water is classified as rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, and reservoirs. As water travels over the surface of the earth, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals. In some cases, radioactive material can be picked up from the presence of animal or human activity. Contaminants may be present in some water sources include: microbial, inorganic, pesticides and herbicides, organic, and radioactive materials.

In order to ensure that the water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

The area around your water source is mostly residential but also contains some industrial activity. The ground water assessment for this system has been completed and is contained in the Henderson County Water Supply Plan. A summary of the system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination indicates our susceptibility is moderate. A copy of the plan is available for inspection at your Henderson County Water Utility or at the Green River Area Development District office in Owensboro, KY.

The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with administrative regulations in 401 KAR Chapter 8. As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has revised 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.

FROM THE NEW GENERAL MANAGER

As the new General Manager of the Henderson Water Utility, it is my pleasure to present you with this year's Water Quality Report. The Henderson Water Utility has an excellent group of employees that care about the health and safety of our community. Our employees are dedicated to providing you with quality drinking water at a reasonable price. Customers of the Henderson Water Utility receive excellent quality water at a price that is a real bargain when compared to neighboring communities.

This is the fifth year of providing an annual report on our water quality. The Utility has worked hard over the last five years to improve our water, sewer and stormwater systems. Significant investment has been made in our infrastructure to provide for the long-term needs of our customers, but much remains to be done. Water and sewer lines do eventually wear out, just like the washers, dryers and appliances in our homes. We have water lines in the City of Henderson that are over one hundred years old and they will soon need to be replaced. We are developing a comprehensive long range plan for the replacement of our aging infrastructure that we plan to share with you in the coming year.

We request your feedback on the services we provide. We encourage you to contact us to report any issues or concerns you may have so we can make the necessary improvements.

We ask for your help in ensuring the quality of our water supply and keeping our costs low. Please report any unusual or suspicious activity that you observe around any of our facilities to the Henderson Police Department.

Please visit our website at www.Henderson.org for more information about any of our water, sewer or storm water programs.

Respectfully,

Bruce Shiple
General Manager
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant [code(s)]</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Highest Description</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Date of Sample</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Organics-Carbon, measured as gorn that appeared as tar*</td>
<td>7F</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>77-92 (Annual Avg.)</td>
<td>2nd Qtr. 2023</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Nitrates present in environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Nitrates are the % TOD measured to the % TOD without required. Annual average of the security ratio must be 1.50 or greater for compliance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (Code)</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Unregulated)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene (BZ)</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.01-0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorinated</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>6-10</td>
<td>0.01-0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrocarbons (HC)</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>0.1-1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen (NM)</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>60-90</td>
<td>1-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silica</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>60-90</td>
<td>1-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (Total Turbidity, Btu)</td>
<td>Btu</td>
<td>60-90</td>
<td>1-10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS**

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

Unregulated Contaminants - contaminants that require monitoring but no MCL has been set at this time.

Not Applicable (NA) - Does not apply.

Below Detection Level (BDL) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) - one part per million corresponds to one microgram per liter or one billionth of a pound per gallon.

Parts per billion (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to one microgram per liter or one trillionth of a pound per gallon.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Turbidity (NTU) - A measurement technique is a required method intended to detect the levels of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - the level of a disinfectant in drinking water below which it is known or expected to be without risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
STORMWATER RUNOFF

Why is it a problem in Henderson?

Stormwater can pick up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants and flow into a storm sewer system or directly to a creek, stream, wetland, or the Ohio River. Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged untreated into the water bodies we use for swimming, fishing, and providing drinking water.

The effects of Pollution

- Polluted stormwater runoff can have many adverse effects on
  plants, fish, animals, and people.
- Sediment can cloud the water and make it difficult or impossible
  for aquatic plants to grow. Sediment also can destroy aquatic
  habitats.
- Excess nutrients can cause algal blooms. When algae die, they
  sink to the bottom and decompose in a process that removes oxygen
  from the water. Fish and other aquatic organisms can't exist in water
  with low dissolved oxygen levels.
- Bacteria and other pollutants can wash into swimming areas and
  create health hazards, often making beach closure necessary. The
  lake at Ashland State Park has been closed to swimming for many
  years because of this.
- Debris -- plastic bags, six-pack rings, bottles, and cigarette butts
  washed into water bodies can choke, suffocate, or disable aquatic
  life like ducks, fish, turtles, and birds.
- Household hazardous wastes like motor oil, pesticides, paint,
  solvents, aerosol can ever, and other auto fluids can poise aquatic
  life. Land animals and people can become sick or die from eating
  diseased fish and shellfish that ingesting polluted water.
- Polluted stormwater often affects drinking water sources. This, in
  turn, can affect human health and increase drinking water
  treatment costs.

We all live downstream from someone else. We inherit the pollution that others leave upstream. We greatly impact the quality of water for those who live downstream from us.

Who are residential homeowners to do to help the problem?

Loware Trees

- Excess fertilizers and pesticides applied to lawns and gardens wash off and pollute streams. In addition, yard clippings and leaves can wash into storm drains and contribute nutrients and organic matter to streams.
- Don't over water your lawn. Consider using a water hose instead of a sprinkler.
- Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly. When to use is necessary, use these chemicals in the recommended amounts. Use organic mulch or safer pest control methods whenever possible.
- Compost or mulch yard waste. Don't leave it in the street or sweep it into storm drains or streets.
- Cover piles of dirt or mulch being used in landscaping projects.

Auto Care

- Wash your car and driveway using soaps at home can send detergents and other contaminants through the storm sewer system. Dumpling automotive fluids into storm drains has the same result as dumping the materials directly into a water body.
- Use a commercial car wash that treats or recycles its wastewater, or wash your car on your yard so that the water infiltrates into the ground.
- Repair leaks and dispose of used auto fluids and batteries at designated drop-off recycling locations.

Septic Systems

- Leaking and poorly maintained septic systems release nutrients and pathogens (bacteria and viruses) that can be picked up by stormwater and discharged into nearby water bodies. Pathogens can cause public health problems and environmental concerns.
- Inspect your septic system every 3 years and pump your tank as necessary (every 3 to 5 years).
- Don't dispose of household hazardous waste in sinks or toilets.

Pet Waste

- Pet waste can be a major source of bacteria and excess nutrients in local waters.
- When walking your pet, remember to pick up the waste and dispose of it properly. Picking pet waste is the best disposal method.
- Leave pet waste on the ground increases public health risks by allowing harmful bacteria and nutrients to wash into the storm drain and eventually into local waters.

Other choices we make can make a difference.

Permeable Pavement

- Traditional concrete and asphalt don't allow water to sink into the ground. Instead these surfaces rely on storm drains to direct unwanted water. Excessively pavement systems allow rain and snowmelt to soak through, decreasing stormwater runoff.

Rain Barrels

- You can collect rainwater from roofs in mosquito-proof containers. The water can be used later on lawns or garden areas.

Rain Gardens and Grassy Swales

- Specially designed areas planted with native plants can provide natural plants for rainwater to collect and soak into the ground. Rain from roof top areas or paved areas can be diverted into these areas rather than into storm drains.

Vegetated Filter Strips

- Filter strips are strips of native grass or plants designed along roads, ditches, or stream banks. They trap the pollutants stormwater picks up as it flows across driveways and streets.
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The area around your water source is mostly residential but also contains some industrial activity. The final source water assessment for this system has been completed and is contained in the Henderson County Water Supply Plan. A copy of the plan is available for inspection at Henderson County Water Utility or at the Green River Area Development District office in Owensboro, Kentucky. Following is a summary of the system's susceptibility to contamination, which is a part of the completed Source Water Plan (SWAP). An analysis of the susceptibility of Henderson's Ohio River and Green River water supplies to contamination indicates that this susceptibility is generally moderate. However, there are a few areas of high concern. Potential contaminant sources of concern include hedges, waste generating or transporters, refineries, reservoir, a railroad, row crop land coverage, urban and recreational grass coverage, and sewer lines. Each of these are rated as high in a susceptibility analysis because of the contaminant type, their proximity to the water intake and the high chance of release.

DETECTS

Fluoride: 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.

Nitrate: As a precaution we always certify physicians and health care providers in the area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrate in the water supply.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

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

VULNERABILITY

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-suppressed 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 microorganisms are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

VIOLATION

Failed to submit analytical results for the month of June 29, 2003 bacteriological results because of clerical error. Results were submitted within 60 days. There were no adverse health effects from this violation.