

2009 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

JULY, 2009



HENDERSON WATER UTILITY NORTH PLANT

Reporting data collected in 2008
PWSID 0510188

*The current Water Board Commissioners are:
Steve Austin, George Jones, Laffoon(Chip)Williams and RodgerBird*

We at Henderson Water Utility works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap.

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.

A MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN HENDERSON WATER UTILITY

The Henderson Water Utility Board of Directors and staff are proud to report to you that the water provided to your homes and businesses meets or exceeds all established water quality standards.

HWU's employees, its staff of treatment plant operators and lab personnel feel there is nothing more important than having a community that is confident in the quality of its drinking water. Water is an integral part of life and HWU makes no compromises in providing our community with safe, healthy and great tasting water.

As advancements in technology have improved, lab personnel can detect smaller and smaller impurities in drinking water. The industry standard is currently a measurement of parts per million but the ability to identify compounds in parts per billion is now a reality.

Currently many professional organizations and agencies in the water treatment industry are undertaking extensive research on the

effects of certain water based compounds and how to identify them in parts per trillion.

Your water is tested for more than 100 different impurities and compounds. Over the course of a year, nearly one million checks and analyses are done by our treatment plant equipment, operators and lab personnel to insure drinking water that is pure, healthy and free from known contaminants.

Your good health is a top priority of Henderson Water Utility. If you ever have a question or concern with your drinking water, or the water that HWU discharges back into the Ohio River (cleaner after treatment than when it was drawn out), please call the utility at (270) 826-2421.

Steve Austin
Chairman Henderson Water Utility
Board of Directors

TYPE AND LOCATION OF WATER SOURCE

The employees of Henderson Water Utility are very excited to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the quality of our water and services we deliver to you every day of the year. Our goal is and always will be to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make continually to improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water remains at the highest possible level.

Our source for surface water comes from the Ohio River at approximately river mile marker 803, or the corner of 5th and Water streets in Henderson. 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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations,

and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 that must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Water Utility or at the Green River Area Development District office in Owensboro, KY. 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 bridges, waste generators or transporters, landfills, a port, 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, there proximity to the intakes, and the high chance of release.

The data presented in this report are 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 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.

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 can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

Non-Detects (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 (N/A) – Does not apply.

Below Detection Levels (BDL) – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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

Parts per billion (ppb) – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) – a required process intended to reduce the level 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 MCLGs as feasible using 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 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.

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2009 HENDERSON WATER UTILITY NORTH CCR TABLE USING 2008 DATA

	Allowable Levels	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	Violation	Likely Source
Turbidity (NTU) TT * Representative samples of filtered water	No more than 1 NTU* Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples	0.165	100	No	Soil runoff

Turbidity is a measurement of the clarity of the water; It can provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Regulated Contaminant Test Results

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters [4000] (pCi/L)	15	0	0.15	0 to 0.6	Nov-07	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.25	0.1 to 0.7	Jun-07	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (µg/L)	30	0	0.15	0 to 0.3	Nov-07	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.119 (90 th percentile)	0.009 to 0.387	Sep-06	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.97	0.8 to 1.18	Apr 2008	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0	1 (90 th percentile)	1 to 2	Sep-06	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	2.21	2.19 to 2.23	Jun-08	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [1041] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02 to 0.02	Mar-08	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors

Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio)	TT*	N/A	1.01 (lowest average)	0.73 to 1.41 (monthly ratios)	N/A	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	1.51 (highest avg.)	0.18 to 11.27	N/A	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorite (ppm)	1	0.8	0.16 (average)	0.01 to 0.137	Jan	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine dioxide (ppb)	MRDL = 800	MRDLG = 800	140	0 to 140	Nov	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (all sites) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	45 (system avg)	18 to 84 (range of system sites)	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA (ppb) (IDSE) [Haloacetic acids]	IDSE (individual distribution system evaluation) is a study to determine future individual sites.			3.2 to .378 (range of individual sites)	IDSE initiated Feb-08	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA (ppb) (individual sites) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	50 (system avg)	18.3 to 84 (range of individual sites)	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (IDSE) [total trihalomethanes]	IDSE (individual distribution system evaluation) is a study to determine future individual sites.			9.5 to 143.3 (range of system sites)	IDSE initiated Feb-08	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM (ppb) (all sites) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	61 (system avg)	10 to 145 (range of system sites)	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM (ppb) (individual sites) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	85.075 (location avg)	10 to 145 (range of individual sites)	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

VULNERABILITY

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemo-therapy, 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).

DETECTS

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

VIOLATIONS

HENDERSON WATER UTILITY NORTH WATER TREATMENT PLANT RECEIVED A VIOLATION FOR FAILURE TO SUBMIT A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS (SODIUM). HENDERSON WATER UTILITY NORTH IS REQUIRED TO MONITOR TWICE ANNUALLY FOR SODIUM, HOWEVER, ONLY ONE SODIUM RESULT WAS SUBMITTED FOR 2008.

CUSTOMERS' RIGHT TO KNOW INFORMATION

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Lucy Fry, at (270) 869-6591. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please contact us, at the telephone number above, or at www.hkywater.org, or join us at any of our regularly scheduled council meetings. They are normally held on the Third Monday of each month at 4:30 p.m. at the Bob Gish Administration Building, 111 5th Street.

INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD

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. Your local public water system 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>.

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

When It Rains It Drains

What is Stormwater?

Stormwater runoff occurs when precipitation from rain or melting snow flows over the ground. Impervious surfaces like driveways, sidewalks, streets, and rooftops prevent stormwater from naturally soaking into the ground. To manage this, communities have storm sewers that help to carry stormwater away from homes and businesses.

Did you Know?

When it rains, the stormwater runoff is carried away by pipes and ditches of our storm sewers. These pipes and ditches are different than our regular sewers because the water goes directly into our streams, rivers, and lakes. Unlike sewage, stormwater runoff does not drain to a treatment plant.

As it flows, stormwater picks up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollution and carries it into our waterways where it can harm fish, frogs, and other aquatic plants and animals. This is the same water that we use for swimming, fishing, and drinking.

New Importance

Communities like Henderson are facing new federal regulations to reduce pollution. These regulations focus on improving the quality of our streams by reducing the amount of pollution carried by stormwater runoff into our waterways.

10 Simple Steps to Improve the Quality of Our Streams

1. Don't dump anything down storm drains.
2. Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly.
3. Put litter in its place.
4. Pick up after your pet.
5. Sweep driveways (do not spray wash).
6. Collect yard waste & keep it out of storm drains.
7. Use a car wash (they recycle dirty water).
8. Recycle used motor oil.
9. Check your car for leaks (fix them!).
10. Have your septic tank inspected every 3-5 years.

What's Happening?

Communities around the country are taking action to improve pollution controls. Some of the activities include:

- Increasing public awareness and involvement.
- Eliminating illegal connections and discharges to the storm sewer system.
- Increasing sediment controls at construction sites.
- Requiring controls in new development to remove pollutants from stormwater.
- Improving pollution prevention from community facilities such as maintenance garages, equipment areas, and work areas.

Did you Know...

Polluted stormwater runoff is a leading cause of impairment to unhealthy US waterways – nearly 40%.

At Home and at Work

There are many ways to reduce pollution at home and work, beginning with the 10 Simple Steps.

Businesses such as restaurants, automotive services, construction/development, landscaping and agriculture can also take steps to reduce runoff pollution, including:

- Promote recycling.
- Keep dumpster doors closed and covered to help keep them clean and avoid leaks.
- Use yard and deicing chemicals sparingly.
- Cover or seed exposed soil so it doesn't erode.
- Dispose of hazardous materials (paint, chemicals) at proper facilities (not the trash).
- Store and apply manure away from waterways.

How Can You Help?

Get Involved – Show support and contact your local stormwater program for ways to volunteer.

Stay Informed – Take an active interest in our waterways, find out what's threatening them and being done to protect them.

Do Your Part – Do not pollute, and report pollution entering our stormwater.

Remember that YOU are the SOLUTION to POLLUTION.

Understanding Stormwater

To find out more about stormwater, visit:

Environmental Protection Agency:
www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater
www.epa.gov/owow/nps/

For Kids: www.epa.gov/owow/nps/kids/

Kentucky: www.water.ky.gov

Henderson: www.hkywater.org
 E-mail: stormwater@hkywater.org
 Phone: (270) 826-2824

SEWER BACKUPS IN HOMES OR BUSINESSES

A sewer backup in your home or business caused by a blockage in the Henderson system can be an unfortunate and frustrating situation. The Henderson Water Utility staff takes every precaution possible to prevent such events from occurring, but occasionally a line blockage or other circumstance can cause a backup to occur in a home or business.

1. How do I determine if my home or business is at risk from a sewer backup?

Your home or business is at risk if the elevation of your lowest floor, containing plumbing fixtures or floor drains, is lower than the top of a manhole near your property. The Henderson Water Utility staff will be happy to assist you in determining if your home or business is at risk.

2. How do I prevent a backup?

If your home or business is at risk of a backup, to prevent a backup from happening and possibly causing damage to your home or business, HWU strongly suggests you install either a sump pump or a backwater valve. A backwater valve may be required under city ordinance Section 23-18.

A sump pump is the most reliable alternative; but it is also the most expensive. Included is specific information about a backwater valve including installation and maintenance information and other details on the installation of a backflow valve or sump pump.

3. What do I do if I have a backup?

If you suspect the backup is in your line between the home or business and the main line in the street, call your plumber. If you believe the backup is in HWU's line call us at 826-2824. This number is answered 24 hours a day, seven days a week. If you have a backup and need to contact a company to clean up the area in your home where the backup occurred, HWU can provide you with a list of companies that we know to do this type of clean up.

4. Will my homeowner's insurance cover a sewer backup?

Every homeowner's insurance policy is different check with your insurance company to see if you're covered.

Gravity Backwater Valve Specifications, Installation, And Inspection/Maintenance

Specification

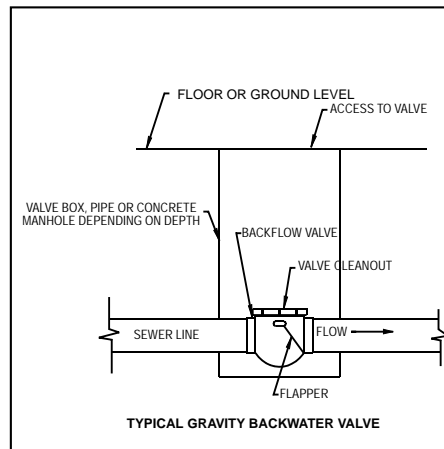
The gravity backwater valve should be a PVC Company part number 375 P for 3", 475 P for 4", and a 675 P for 6", or an approved equal.

Installation

The backwater valve should be installed in the sewer line either outside the house or in the floor of the basement. The backwater valve should be accessible for maintenance. If it is installed at a depth of 30" or less below the ground or floor, a meter box or 16" pipe is adequate for the access. If the below ground or below floor elevation is greater than 30", a concrete, pvc or polyethylene pipe manhole of 30" diameter or larger should be installed around the valve to allow access for maintenance.

Inspection and Maintenance

After significant rainfall events or at least once every 6 months the backwater valve should be inspected. The cleanout top should be opened and the flapper in the valve removed and inspected. Before replacing the flapper the inside of the backwater valve should be inspected and the area cleaned as necessary. After replacing the flapper, the cleanout top should be replaced.

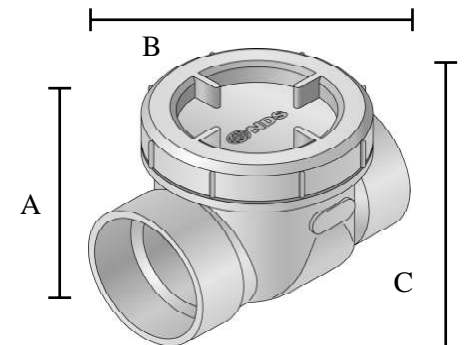


Gravity Backwater Valve

Description	Part No.	A	B	C
3"	375P	1.5"	7.5"	5.5"
4"	475P	2.0"	10.5"	7.0"
6"	675 P	2.25"	15.5"	8.7"

How to Specify

NDS #375P, #475P, or #675P PVC Backwater Valve, threaded access cap, elastomeric flapper gasket, neoprene access cap gasket, and removable uni-directional flow flapper.



NDS#675P Al.eps