A sewer backup in your home or business caused by a blockage in the Henderson collection 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.

**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 23-28.

A sump pump is the most reliable alternative; but it is also the most expensive. At the bottom of this page you will find specific information about a backwater valve including installation and maintenance information. You should contact your plumber for cost information and other details on the installation of a backflow valve or sump pump.

**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 where the backup occurred, below is a list of some companies that do this type of clean up. For current contact information, you may also look in the phone book yellow pages under “Water Damage Restoration”, “Water Damage Emergency Service”, or “Fire & Water Damage Restoration”.

**NEW 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 and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://water.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

**A hot water faucet that leaks 60 gallons of water and 48 kilowatt hours of electricity per month?**

It takes 7.5 years for the average American household to use the same amount of water that flows over Niagara Falls in one second (750,000 gallons)

**GRAVITY BACKWATER VALVE SPECIFICATIONS, INSTALLATION, & 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. 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 for access 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 flap in the valve removed and inspected. Before replacing the flap in the backwater valve should be inspected and the area cleaned as necessary. After replacing the flap, the cleanout top should be replaced.

**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.

**Truth or Consequences—The Future of Fluoride**

The fluoridation of public water has been receiving peripheral attention for many years but has recently received national attention due to the fact that the EPA is evaluating both the continued use of it as well as the recent regulatory limits. It is difficult to say what may result from this, but Henderson is mandated to feed fluoride by State law, as is every other public water supplier in Kentucky. If you have any questions or concerns about the fluoridation of our water, please do not hesitate to contact us at 826-2421.

**In your home or business is at risk**

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

**FLOOR OR GROUND LEVEL**

**VALVE BOX, PIPE OR CONCRETE**

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<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part #</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Size</td>
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<tr>
<td>3”</td>
<td>375P</td>
<td>1.5”</td>
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<tr>
<td>4”</td>
<td>475P</td>
<td>2.0”</td>
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<tr>
<td>6”</td>
<td>675P</td>
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This report is designed to inform the public about the quality of water and services provided on a daily basis. Our commitment is to provide our customers with a safe, clean, and reliable supply of drinking water. We want to assure that we will continue to monitor, improve, and protect the water system and deliver a high quality product. Water is the most indispensable product in every home and we ask everyone to be conservative and help us in our efforts to protect the water source and the water system.

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. The plan is available for inspection at HWU, or the GRADD office in Owensboro, KY. An analysis of the sustainability of Henderson’s Ohio River and Green River water supplies to contamination indicates that this sustainability is generally moderate. However, there are areas of high concern. Potential sources of concern include bridges, waste generators, transporters, landfills, railroad, crop land, urban and recreational grass coverage, and sewer lines. Each of these are rated as high in susceptibility because of the contaminant type, proximity to the intakes, and chance of spreading disease. Our surface water comes from the Green River mile marker 41.3, or 9000 Hwy 206, Robards, KY. Surface water is classified as rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, and reservoirs.
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.

- the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or ex-
pected risk to health. MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or ex-
pected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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

Variances & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission to not meet a MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - measures the clarity of water. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can provide a
moderate estimate of water quality. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

- laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Maximum Containment 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.

Loss of G national goal (NLG) - 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 level of a disinfectant in drinking water which there is no known or ex-
pected risk to health. MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

CYPRTOSPORIDUM

We constantly monitor the water supply for various contaminants. It is important for you to
know that Cryptosporidium may cause serious illness in immune-compromised persons such
as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ trans-
plants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders. These people should seek
advice from their healthcare providers. We are required to monitor the source of your drinking
water for Cryptosporidium in order to determine whether treatment at the water treatment
plant is sufficient to adequately remove Cryptosporidium from your drinking water. Hence,
we see Water Utility levels are below detectable limits on all Cryptosporidium testing.

YOUR WATER AND CHROMIUM-6 (HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM)

Currently, HWU is required to test for Total Chromium and included in this total spectrum are Chromium-0, Chromium-3, and
Chromium-6. Chromium-3 is a dietary supplement and is nutritionally essential. Chromium-0 and Chromium-6 are produced by industrial processes such as chrome-plating, dyes and pigments, leather and wood preservation and are con-
sidered to be potential carcinogens.

The Maximum Containment Level for Total Chromium is 0.1 mg/L, or 100 parts per billion. Until a MCL can be determined for Chromium-6,
EPA is treating Total Chromium as 100% Chromium-6 and therefore using 0.1 mg/L as the interim MCL.

Where does HWU stand in the presence & removal of Chromium-6?

Results from the previous 5 years of Total Chromium testing show an average level of < 0.006 mg/L (or < 6.0 parts per billion). That's 600x be-
low the MCL. We can conclude from these results, based on the available science, that Chromium-6 is not a threat to your drinking water. Drink with confidence.

YOUR RIGHT TO KNOW

If you have any questions regarding this report or your water utility, please contact Kevin Roberts
(869-6616) or Lucy Fry (869-6591). We want you

Access our website at www.hkywater.org.

TYPE & LOCATION OF YOUR WATER SOURCE

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Our water source is the Green River. 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 human or from animal activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which can come from sewage treat-
ment plants, septic systems, livestock operations, or wildlife;
- Inorganic Contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or from
storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil, gas production, mining, or

Pesticides & 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 petro-
leum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems, and

Radioactive contaminants that can naturally occur in water and are occasionally associated with mining 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.

HWU MANAGEMENT & STAFF

Bruce L. Shippley—General Manager
Rodney Michael—Director of Utility Operations
Tom Williams—Director of Engineering
Kevin Roberts— Treatment Manager
Joe Bennett—Utility Systems Coordinator
Jeff Roberts—Automation Manager
Lacy Foy—Water Quality Specialist
Nancy Parker—Chief Operator, South Plant
Josh Thompson—Chief Operator, North Plant

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