Henderson Water Utility works around the clock to provide the best quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources—they are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children’s future.

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 susceptibility of Henderson’s Green River water supply to contamination indicates that this susceptibility is generally moderate. However, there are areas of high concern. Potential sources of concern include bridges, waste generators, transporters, landfills, railroad, row 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 release. Our surface water source comes from the Green River at river mile marker 41.3, or 9000 Hwy 2096, Robards, KY. Surface water is classified as rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, and reservoirs.

**CRYPTOSPORIDIUM**

We constantly monitor the water supply for various contaminants. It is important for you to know that Cryptosporidium may cause serious illness in 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. 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. Henderson Water Utility levels are below detectable limits on all Cryptosporidium testing.

**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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

**AVAILABILITY OF MONITORING DATA FOR UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. These contaminants do not yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether they should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available upon request.

Producing more than 3 Billion gallons of drinking water a year, with more than 200 miles of water line, Henderson Water Utility is at your service!
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. Unless otherwise noted, the report level is the highest level detected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allowable Levels</th>
<th>Highest Single Measurement</th>
<th>Lowest Monthly %</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (NTU) TT*</td>
<td>No more than 1 NTU*</td>
<td>0.211</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Soil Runoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Representative samples of filtered water</td>
<td>Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Regulated Contaminant Results

#### Microbiological Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant [code] (units)</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Report Level</th>
<th>Range of Detection</th>
<th>Date of Sample</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria # or % Positive Samples</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Aug-13</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Radioactive Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant [code] (units)</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Report Level</th>
<th>Range of Detection</th>
<th>Date of Sample</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alpha Emitters [4000] (pCi/L)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.90 to 0.90</td>
<td>Sep-10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Radium (pCi/L)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.14 to 0.14</td>
<td>Sep-10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranium (µg/L)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.03 to 0.03</td>
<td>Sep-10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Inorganic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant [code] (units)</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Report Level</th>
<th>Range of Detection</th>
<th>Date of Sample</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asbestos (MFL)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.102 to 0.102</td>
<td>Jun-11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium [1010] (ppm)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.057</td>
<td>0.057 to 0.057</td>
<td>Oct-13</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride [1025] (ppm)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>0.985 to 0.985</td>
<td>Oct-13</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Water additive which promotes strong teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrates [1040] (ppm)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.800</td>
<td>1.28 to 1.800</td>
<td>Mar-13</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrites [1041] (ppm)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.250</td>
<td>0.25 to 0.25</td>
<td>Mar-13</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant [code] (units)</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Report Level</th>
<th>Range of Detection</th>
<th>Date of Sample</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Organic Carbon (ppm)</td>
<td>TT*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2.11 (lowest average)</td>
<td>0.95 to 3.96 (monthly ratios)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Naturally present in environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant [code] (units)</th>
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<th>MCLG</th>
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<th>Date of Sample</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.57 (average)</td>
<td>0.2 to 0.8</td>
<td>Mar-13</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Byproduct of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.57 (average)</td>
<td>0.2 to 0.8</td>
<td>Mar-13</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Byproduct of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAA (ppb) [Halocetic Acids]</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>35 (system average)</td>
<td>14 to 75 (range of system sites)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Byproduct of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>37 (system average)</td>
<td>9 to 65 (range of system sites)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Byproduct of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ings scheduled the third Monday of each month at 4:30 PM at
regularly scheduled Water & Sewer Commission Board Meet-
water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for p
To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water
Radioactive Contaminants
Pesticides & Herbicides
Inorganic Contaminants
Microbial contaminants

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).

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 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, livestock operations, and wildlife.

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

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 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 & 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.

Your Right To Know
If you have any questions regarding this report or your water utility, please contact Kevin Roberts (270-869-6616) or Ashley Cooper (270-869-6591). We want you to be informed about your water utility. You can also access our website at www.hkwyater.org. You are also invited to attend any of our regularly scheduled Water & Sewer Commission Board Meet-
ings scheduled the third Monday of each month at 4:30 PM at the Bobby Gish Administration Building, 111 5th Street.

HWU Management & Staff
Tom Williams—General Manager
Rodney Michael—Director of Utility Operations
Kevin Roberts—Treatment Manager
Joe Bentley—Utility System Superintendent
Jeff Roberts—Automation Manager
Ashley Cooper—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 lo entienda bien.
**STORMWATER: WHEN IT RAINS IT DRAINS**

Stormwater runoff occurs when precipitation 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.

When it rains, the stormwater runoff is carried away by pipes and ditches or 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 life. This is the same water we use for swimming, fishing, and drinking.

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

**What Can You Do?**
1. Don’t dump anything down storm drains
2. Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly
3. Collect yard waste & keep it out of storm drains/street
4. Business owners can keep dumpster doors closed, covered, and clean

5. Sweep driveways (do not spray wash)
6. Put litter in its place
7. Use a car wash (they recycle dirty water)
8. Recycle used motor oil
9. Check and repair fluid leaks in vehicles
10. Inspect your septic tank every 3—5 years
11. Promote recycling
12. Pick up after your pet
13. Dispose of hazardous materials properly
14. Cover or seed exposed soil to prevent erosion
15. Store and apply manure away from waterways

Taking an interest in keeping our waterways safe and unpolluted will go a long way towards sustaining them for the future of our children in this community. Report any pollution that you see because YOU are the solution to pollution!

To find out more about stormwater, visit these internet sites:
www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater  www.epa.gov/owow/nps
www.epa.gov/owow/kids/  www.water.ky.gov
You can also view our homepage at www.hkywater.org or email stormwater@hkywater.org

**QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

**SEWER BACKUPS IN HOMES OR BUSINESSES**

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 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.

**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 by city ordinance Section 23-18. 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 in your home 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”.

**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, & 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 flap 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.

**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 flapver.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Desc</th>
<th>Part #</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3”</td>
<td>375P</td>
<td>1.5”</td>
<td>7.5”</td>
<td>5.5”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4”</td>
<td>475P</td>
<td>2.0”</td>
<td>10.5”</td>
<td>7.0”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6”</td>
<td>675P</td>
<td>2.25”</td>
<td>15.5”</td>
<td>8.7”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>