Other information

Alpha emitters – Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Combined radium health effects – Some people who drink water containing radium-226 or -228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Source water assessment information

The source of raw water for Owensboro Municipal Utilities is the Ohio River Alluvium in Daviess County. An analysis of the overall susceptibility to contamination of the Owensboro Municipal Utilities’ water supply indicated that this susceptibility is moderate. There are a total of 222 potential sources of contamination within the wellhead protection areas with the following susceptibility rankings: 17 high, 165 medium, and 38 low. Sources of high potential impact include: above and underground storage tanks, auto repair facilities and industrial land use. Sources of moderate to low potential impact include: above ground storage tanks, underground storage tanks, auto repair facilities, industrial land use, professional offices, dry cleaners, food service facilities, quarries, hazardous material storage, and municipal land use.

This is a summary of the susceptibility analysis. The complete Susceptibility Analysis Report is available at the Green River Area Development District and at the Division of Water.

Do I need to take special precautions?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2007 we did not complete the reporting for Total Trihalomethanes, Haloacetic Acids 5 and Dioxins and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply. The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for Trihalomethanes, Haloacetic Acid 5 and Dioxins, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Required Sampling Frequency</th>
<th>Number of Samples Taken</th>
<th>Samples Should Have Been Taken</th>
<th>When Samples Were or Will Be Taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Oct-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Haloacetic Acid 5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Feb-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dioxin</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What happened? Who is at risk? What is being done?

Owensboro Municipal Utilities completed all necessary sampling required for Total Trihalomethanes and Total Haloacetic Acids. The outside laboratory completing the analysis failed to complete all required information on the reporting form for both contaminants. A corrected analysis form was faxed to the State on February 20, 2008 (the same day OMG was notified of the problem). The emission of the information resulted in the notice of violation. All results from Total Trihalomethanes and Total Haloacetic Acids were well below current State and Federal guidelines. At no time were OMG customers at any risk to public health.

In the case of dioxin, initially Kentucky was following a reduced sampling waiver. Notification was received from the State in 2003 saying they were pursuing renewing the waiver and if it were to be approved we would be notified. However, the waiver did not occur and KY utilities were not notified. One sample was collected in the required time frame (4th quarter of 2007) and the other was collected in the 1st quarter of 2008. With the sampling schedule still unclear at this time OMG has contacted to sample each quarter of 2008 to prevent any additional problems. In the past Dioxin has never been found in OMG water. OMG customers are not at any greater risk than previous years for this contamination.

We routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. During the month of May 2007 we took 204 samples to test for the presence of coliform bacteria. Twelve (12) or 5.88 percent of our samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. This standard is that no more than 5 percent of our samples show the presence of coliform bacteria. The system was flushed and resampled. No coliform bacteria were found with the retesting. Customers were notified by bill stuffers and the information was available on the internet. Total Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

When samples were or will be taken:

- Total Trihalomethanes: October 2007
- Total Haloacetic Acid 5: February 2008
- Dioxin: October 2007

Other information

Water Quality Report 2007

Water Quality Report

2007

Combustion products and other materials used in the various processes, such as detergents, soaps, and other cleaning agents, 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 service 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.
This report is to inform you of the water quality for the calendar year 2007.

Why are there contaminants in my water?

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health risks can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

What is the source of my water?

Owensboro Municipal Utilities pumps water from deep wells to two water treatment plants. The wells are located in one aquifer that runs along US Highway 60 East and is protected by a clay layer. When the ground water reaches the treatment plants, it is aerated to remove any odors that have been picked up by the extraction process and to begin oxidizing minerals picked up from the ground. The water is then softened with lime. Water from the ground tends to have a very high amount of calcium and magnesium (150-200 ppm). This reduces this by almost half before the water is further processed (150-200 ppm). Next, the water is chlorinated to kill any microorganisms that may have survived the previous processes. The water is then filtered through sand, anthracite, and gravel to remove any turbidity. Lastly, fluoride and a polyphosphate are added to the water. A copy of the wellhead protection plan and the source water assessment for Daviess County can be obtained from the offices of the Green River Area Development offices at 3860 US Highway 60 West or by calling 270-926-4433.

Water Quality Table

OMU has laboratories located at both of its water treatment facilities. Water is tested daily for basic parameters (e.g. fluoride and total hardness). These tests are conducted at the treatment plants and are quality controlled. The Cavin Plant also has a certified laboratory for total coliform and E. coli. Additional testing is sent to certified labs that have experience analyzing for other water contaminants. OMU conducts a vast amount of testing each year. Contaminants such as lead and copper are required less frequently than once a year. Data for lead and copper represent the latest round of sampling. The following table represents the detected contaminants.

Regulated Test Result Tables

Your Water Quality Report

For over 100 years, Owensboro Municipal Utilities has been providing water to the citizens of Owensboro. OMU supplies water to over 55,459 residents in Owensboro. We also sell water to three districts that serve the remainder of Daviess County and customers in some surrounding counties. Owensboro Municipal Utilities’ goal is to provide our customers with a high-quality drinking water service at the most economical cost, and we never forget that commitment.

At OMU, we take water seriously. Just how seriously do we take it? We maintain our own water quality testing laboratories. The experienced and certified water quality personnel at OMU constantly analyze and interpret chemical and bacteriological tests on water samples throughout the year. These samples are taken from each of the treatment process as well as from various sites around Owensboro and analyzed 365 days a year to assure water safety and quality. Many believe that Owensboro gets its water out of the Ohio River. However, you might be surprised to learn that Owensboro gets its ground water source. It actually gets its water from a large, deep underground aquifer on the northeast side of Owensboro. This large aquifer contains water that has been naturally filtered as it works its way through layers of the earth. Water is pumped from wells that tap into this filtered water. The water from each well is transported through a central gathering line and piped to one of the two water treatment plants. The following report will give you an overview of your water quality for the calendar year 2007.

2007 WATER QUALITY INFORMATION

This report is to inform you of your water quality for the calendar year 2007.

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.

Contaminant [code] [units] Allowable Levels Highest Single Measurement Lowest Monthly Violation % Likely Source

Turbidity (NTU) TT No more than 1 NTU* 99 No
Inorganic Contaminants

Fluoride 4 4 0.91 0.73 to 1.1 Feb-07 No Water additive which

Copper [1022] (ppm) AL=1.3 1.3 0.000 0 to 0 June-05 No Corrosion of household

Chromium 100 100 0.5 0 to 1 June-07 No Discharge from steel and

Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors

Chlorine ppm 1.24 (highest 0.46 to 1.73 N/A No Water additive used to control

HAA (ppb) (all sites) [1030] [900] (percentile) 4.4 5.993 to 16.479 IDSE initiated

THM (ppb) [total haloformates] IDSE (individual distribution system evaluation) is a study to determine future individual sites.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to public health. MCLG allows for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 and measures.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or 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 waterborne disease in public water systems.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to public health. MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of disinfection to control microbial contaminants.

* NTU: nephelometric turbidity units. Turbidity is used to indicate the effectiveness of filtration. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water.

** IDSE: internal distribution system evaluation. This study is to determine future individual sites.

*** Treatment technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. Not applicable.