

# Water Quality Report



For more information about Owensboro Municipal Utilities, visit our website at [www.omu.org](http://www.omu.org), find us on Facebook, call (270) 926-3200 or visit our offices at 2070 Tamarack Road.

**Do I need to take special precautions?**  
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek the 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).

**Source water assessment information**  
The source of raw water for Owensboro Municipal Utilities is the Ohio River Alluvium, a groundwater source, 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 220 potential sources of contamination within the wellhead protection area with the following susceptibility rankings: 17 high, 165 medium, and 38 low. Sources of high potential impact include: above ground storage tanks, underground storage tanks, an auto repair facility and 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.

**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>.

**Information About Lead**  
N/A: Not applicable.  
TT: Treatment technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  
pCi/L: Picocuries per liter; a measure of the radioactivity in water.

<= Less than or equal to  
ppb: parts per billion  
ppm: parts per million

**Glossary**  
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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.  
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.  
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 microbial contaminants.  
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or 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.  
Action Level or AL: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.  
NTU: nephelometric turbidity units. Turbidity is used to indicate the effectiveness of filtration. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water.

Public Water System ID # KY0300336  
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# 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 55,700 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' mission is to serve our community by providing quality utility services 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 analyze chemical and bacteriological tests on water samples throughout the year. These samples are taken from each section 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 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 water supply. 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 2011.

## How can I get involved?

Customers of Owensboro Municipal Utilities may ask questions about their water quality at the regular monthly meeting of the City Utility Commission. Meetings are normally held on the third Thursday of each month at 11:30 a.m. Meetings are held in the third floor boardroom at the OMU Customer Service Center, 2070 Tamarack Road. Other sources of information on water quality include OMU's website ([www.omu.org](http://www.omu.org)), the American Water Works Association website ([www.awwa.org](http://www.awwa.org)), and the Kentucky Division of Water's website ([www.water.ky.gov/dw](http://www.water.ky.gov/dw)). For more information about OMU's water, customers may also contact Cathy Vessels at OMU at (270) 926-3200 ext. 323.

## 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 groundwater 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 hardness (250-350 ppm). OMU 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 anthracite, sand 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 Green River Area Development office at 3860 US Highway 60 West or by calling (270) 926-4433.

## 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).

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 human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water used for public supplies or bottled water includes (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as, salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to assure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

## Water Quality Table

OMU has laboratories located at both of its water treatment facilities. Water is tested daily for basic parameters (ex: fluoride and total hardness). These tests are conducted by trained operators and water quality personnel. 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 represents the detected contaminants.

### 2011 WATER QUALITY INFORMATION This report is to inform you of the water quality for the calendar year 2011.

The data present 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 a 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.

	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		0.093	100	No	Soil runoff; lime addition in water treatment process	
<b>Regulated Contaminant Test Results</b>							
Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria # or % positive samples	5%	0	1	N/A	Aug-11	No	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Alpha emitters [4000] (pCi/L)	15	0	3.1	3.1 to 3.1	Jun-09	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.2	0.2 to 0.2	Jun-09	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.92	0.83 to 1.10	Aug-11	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead [1030] (ppb) Sites exceeding action level - 0	AL=15	0	4 (90th percentile)	0 to 4	Jul-11	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	0.452	0.444 to 0.452	Jun-11	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors</b>							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.25 (highest average)	0.89 to 1.53	N/A	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA 5 (ppb) (all sites) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	6 (highest average)	0 to 11 (range of system sites)	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) [Total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	50 (highest average)	23 to 70 (range of individual sites)	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection