

If you are interested in learning more about your water system and water quality, there are a number of opportunities available.

Check out our website:

www.hwea-ky.com

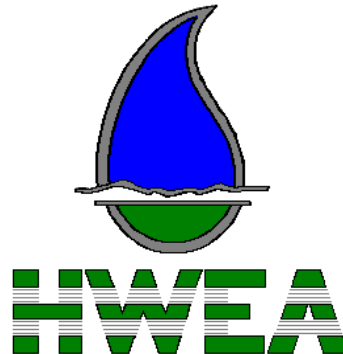
Call (270) 887-4246 to:

- Report a water main leak or suspected meter tampering
- Ask a billing question
- Get copies of this report
- Schedule a service call
- **Before** you call a plumber for sewer obstructions.

Call (270) 887-4232 to:

- Ask about water quality
- Report any after hours, weekend or holiday emergencies
- Contact the Moss Water Treatment Plant

2010 Water Quality Report



Tel: (270) 887-4246
Fax: (270) 887-4244
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What's Inside?

In compliance with the federal Drinking Water Act Amendments, the Hopkinsville Water Environment Authority (HWEA) is providing its customers with our annual water quality report. Some language in this report is mandated by the EPA and is included verbatim from federal regulations. This report explains where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State standards for the period of January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010. We are pleased to supply you this report that shows that HWEA produced drinking water in 2010 consistently in compliance with EPA's most stringent standards. For more information about your drinking water, please contact us at (270) 887-4147.

Our board meetings are open to the public and held at 7:30 AM the 3rd Thursday of each month at 401 E. 9th Street in Hopkinsville. For more information about our board meetings, please call (270) 887-4240.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Special Notes

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, persons 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 /Center for Disease Control and Prevention (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 :

1 (800) 426-4791

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. HWEA 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>.

The final source water assessment with a summary of our system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination has been completed. A brief summary of this assessment for HWEA (PWSID #0240201) (WW0251) is as follows:

An analysis of HWEA's water supply indicates that there are fifty-three potential contaminant sites with the possibility of contaminating the water supply located within the watershed. Sources of high potential impact include underground and above ground storage tank facilities, hazardous materials transfer and storage, and landfills, all of which share the possibility of leakage, spill, or leaching of unwanted contaminants. Sources of moderate to low potential impact include those from agricultural operations, an inactive rock quarry, and failing septic systems. The complete Susceptibility Analysis Report is available at the HWEA's main office located at 401 E. 9th Street, Hopkinsville. For more information, please call (270) 887-4147.

Although these potential contaminant sources are within the HWEA watershed, the Moss Water Treatment Plant is able to treat the drinking water for its customers in accordance with all EPA Standards.

If you suspect anyone discharging a contaminant in an unsafe manner, please call HWEA at (270) 887-4240 or the Division of Water at (270) 824-7532.

Water Sources

Hopkinsville's raw water supply is composed of the following surface water sources, namely, Lake Barkley, the North Quarry and the South Quarry.

Lake Barkley is a surface water impoundment located in Livingston, Lyon and Trigg counties. Created in 1966 by impounding the Cumberland River, Lake Barkley has a surface area of almost 58,000 acres at its summer pool elevation of 359 feet mean sea level. The North and South Quarries have capacities of over 1.2 billion and 280 million gallons respectively.

HWEA regulates how much water is withdrawn from these sources by operating raw water pumps located at each impoundment. HWEA typically withdraws raw water from Lake Barkley and pumps the water directly to the South Quarry. From the South Quarry, water is pumped into the Moss Water Treatment Plant for treatment.

On average HWEA produces 5.70 million gallons per day of drinking water for the City of Hopkinsville and Christian County. Peak demand for water has exceeded 8.75 million gallons per day.

Substances Expected to be in Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 may pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal and human activities.

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 may be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline:

1 (800) 426-4791

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before it is treated 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 storm water 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, storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

If the amount of a contaminant exceeds a safe level in your drinking water, the Hopkinsville Water Environment Authority will notify you via newspaper, radio, or television. With notification, you will be instructed on what appropriate actions you can take to protect your family's health.

2010 Water Quality Data

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.

	Allowable Levels	Highest Single Level	Lowest Monthly %	Violation	Likely Source
1. Turbidity (NTU) TT	Never more than 1 NTU Less than 0.3 NTU 95% of samples each month. (Population >10,000)	0.57	99%	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration.					

Regulated Contaminant Test Results

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Found	Range	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Microbial Contaminants

2. Total Coliform Bacteria # or % positive samples	5%	0	2%	N/A	August 2010	No	Naturally present in environment.
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Radioactive Contaminants

3. Alpha emitters [4000] (pCi/l)	15	0	0.2	0.2-0.2	July 2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
4. Uranium (ug/l)	30	0	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	July 2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

5. Lead [1030] (ppb) (1 site exceeded the AL)	AL= 15	0	0 (90 th percentile)	ND - 16.0	July - Sept 2009	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
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Lead and Copper monitoring is done together during the months of July, August and September. Of the 30 residences tested, all of the Copper results were below detection.

Regulated Contaminant Test Results							
Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Found	Range	Date of Sample	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants (continued)							
6. Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	1.00 (annual average)	0.82 - 1.15	Nov 2010	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
7. Nickel (ppm) (US EPA remanded MCL in Feb 1995)	N/A	N/A	0.0014	0.0014 - 0.0014	January 2010	No	N/A
8. Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	2.98	0.6 - 2.98	January 2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
9. Nitrite [1041] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	0.004 - 0.05	April 2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors							
10. Total Organic Carbon (measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio ⁺)	TT	N/A	1.23 (lowest average)	0.77 - 2.15 (monthly ratios ⁺)	N/A	No	Naturally present in environment.
⁺ Monthly ratio is the % TOC removal achieved to the % TOC removal required. Lowest annual average of the monthly ratios must be 1.00 or greater to meet the treatment technique.							

11. Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.73 (highest average)	0.21 - 3.08	N/A	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
12. Haloacetic acids or HAA (ppb)	60	N/A	44 (annual average)	11.0 - 46.0	1 per quarter	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
13. TTHM [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	N/A	39 (annual average)	16.0 - 45.0	1 per quarter	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
14. Atrazine [2050] (ppb)	3	3	0.26	0.26 - 0.26	Aug2010	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Definitions

These definitions may help you better understand the information provided in the above table. If you would like more information regarding any contaminant or help understanding what the numbers mean for you, please call our main office at (270) 887-4147.

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/l) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/l) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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

90th Percentile - 90 % of the collected samples had detectable levels at or below the indicated value.

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.

N/A - Not applicable.

401 KAR - Kentucky Administrative Regulations, Title 401

MISSION STATEMENT

The Hopkinsville Water Environment Authority is committed to supplying the cleanest water and the healthiest environment for the people of Hopkinsville and Christian County. Further, the Authority will aid the advancement of local economic development by providing these services at the most prudent cost. The Hopkinsville Water Environment Authority is dedicated to fulfilling these precepts by only the highest and most ethical standards.

Moss Water Treatment Plant

By December 2011, HWEA will have completed an expansion of the McKenzie T. Moss Water Treatment Plant.

This project will increase the treatment capacity of the plant from 10 MGD to 15 MGD by adding a 750,000 gallon upflow clarifier, replacing eight dual media filters with six sand filters and three high service pumps.

Also, the project adds three new emergency generators which will allow HWEA to produce drinking water during most power outages. Also, the expansion allows HWEA to participate in the Kentucky Division of Water's Area Wide Optimization Program which includes the following benefits;

- Improved treatment plant performance.
- Increased protection against waterborne disease.
- Better treatment optimization and public health protection.
- Ability to apply new technical concepts is enhanced.
- The useful life of existing infrastructure is prolonged by optimizing performance, which reduces the need to invest scarce resources in new facilities to achieve compliance.

This project is the final phase of HWEA's plan to provide potable drinking water to the City of Hopkinsville and Christian County through the year 2035.

The project is currently on schedule to be completed by December 2011.