

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

WOLCOTTVILLE WATER WORKS

PWSID#INS244010

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by the Wolcottville water works is Ground water. For more information regarding this report contact: Johnny Huff, 260-854-3151. Or you may attend the Town Council meetings held on the first Tuesday of every month at the Wolcottville Town Hall. Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source of 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 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, 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, urban 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.

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 can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 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).

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. We 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>.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name
WELL #1
WELL #2

Type of Water
GW
GW

Report Status Location

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
 Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
 Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 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.
 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.
 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.
 MFL: Million fibers per unit (a measure of asbestos)
 na: not applicable.
 NTU: Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
 pCi/L: Picocuries per liter. (a measure of radioactivity)
 PPM: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
 PPM: Milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
 PPL: Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L).
 Ppg: Parts per Quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L).

2013 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
Beta/photon emitters	04/21/2009	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	0	4 mrem/yr	pCi/l	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	07/11/2012	0.179	0.179 - 0.179	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	07/11/2012	0.9	0.9 - 0.9	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	2014	1	0.95-0.95	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	2014	1	0-1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA5's (Total Haloacetic Acids)	2014	6.2	5.6-6.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THM (Total trihalomethanes)	2014	13	9.5-13	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination