

Water Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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We're pleased to bring you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you a dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is now Indianapolis Water Co. and has been since July 17, 1998.

We have a source water protection plan available from our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. I am pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact our office at 892-3326. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of every month.

The Pittsboro Water Co. routinely monitors for contamination in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2003 to June 30, 2003. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or

contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you may find some of the terms and abbreviations unfamiliar. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions.

Non-Detect (ND)	Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present
Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)	ppm corresponds to one minute in two thousand years or one penny in \$10,000,000
Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level	(mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" or MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	(mandatory language) The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

	Result	Action Level	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper	2 of 20	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of

(ppm) – July 31 to December 31, 2003	above Action Level			household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) July 31 to December 31, 2003	2 of 20 above action level	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

****Copper Violation:** Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of AL over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottle water) includes 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 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 chemicals, 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.

*Cryptosporidium is a single celled protozoan that lives in the intestines of animals and people. When ingested, this microscopic pathogen may cause a disease called cryptosporidiosis, which has flue-like svmptoms. There has been none of these cells found from

any of IWC plants.

*Radioactive materials, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. 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 effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

"Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline."

"Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Indianapolis Water 2003 Treated Water Quality Data

Substance	MCLG	MCL	System Wide (finished drinking water data)	Possible Source
Arsenic (ppb)	0 ppb*	50 ppb	ND*	Natural Deposits
Atrazine (ppb)	3 ppb	3 ppb	NN-1.03	Herbicide

				Runoff from Farming
Barium (ppm)	2 ppm	2 ppm	.04-.31	Natural Deposits
Copper (AL)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0..24 ppm (0 of 53 > Action Level) (2202)	Corrosion of Customer Plumbing
Chlorine	NA	4.0 ppm	.4-2.6	Disinfection Treatment Additive
Cls-1,2-Dichloroethylena	70 ppb	70 ppb	ND°-.059	Discharge from Chemical Factories
Fecal Coliform	0	1	0	Human and Animal Fecal Waste
Fluoride (ppm)	2 ppm	2 ppm	.54-1.05	Natural Deposits & Treatment Additive
HAA-5`-average	0	60 ppb	44Ì	By-Products of Chlorination Treatment
HAA-5`-range	0	NA	39-55Ì	By-Products of Chlorination Treatment
Lead (AL)	0	15	9 ppb (2 of 53 > Action Level) (2002)	Corrosion of Customer Plumbing
Nitrate (ppm)	10.0	10.0 ppm	.21 –3.8	Fertilizer, Septic Tank Leachate
TTHM^-average (ppb)	0	80 ppb	46	By-Product of Chlorination Treatment
TTHM-Range (ppb)	0	NA	30-67Ì	By-Product of Chlorination

				Treatment
Total Coliform	0	5%	1.20% System Wide	Naturally Present in Environment
Turbidity (TT)	NA	.5	08-.13	Soil Runoff

KEY * Effective in 2006 ; will reduce to 10 ppb in 2006 ° Not detected à Haloacetic Acids jTrihalomethanes
æTreatment Technique measured in Turbidity Units (NTU) ¶ Not applicable Ì Flow weighted

Additional Substances Tested in 2003
SURFACE WATER

Substance (ppm)	White River Plant	Fall Creek Plant	T.W. Moses Plant	White River N.Plant
Alkalinity	220	200	140	220
Ammonia (as N)	.46	.46	.41	.43
Calcium (as Ca)	84	74	55	110
Chloride	86	50	41	47
Conductivity (umhas)	750	650	500	800
Hardness as CaCO3	320	290	210	390
Hardness as CaCO3 (grains per gallon)	18.6	16.8	12.2	22.5
Iron	.03	.02	.02	.02
Manganese	.02	.02	.01	.02
pH (Std. Units)	7.54	7.36	7.55	7.47
Sodium	42	26	23	32
Sulfate	62	69	63	150
Total Solids	450	380	260	520

Additional Substances Tested in 2003
GROUND WATER

Substance (ppm)	Geist Station	Harding Station	South Well Field	Ford Road Station
Alkalinity	260	260	270	300
Ammonia (as N)	.34	.44	.49	.44
Calcium (as Ca)	85	94	100	100
Chloride	30	75	62	67
Conductivity (umhas)	580	770	780	790
Hardness as CaCO3	320	350	390	380
Hardness as CaCO3 (grains per gallon)	18.6	20.3	22.5	22
Iron	.02	.02	.02	.02
Manganese	.02	.02	.03	.02
pH (Std. Units)	7.74	7.53	7.67	7.78
Sodium	13	40	30	41
Sulfate	24	51	65	50
Total Solids	290	395	400	400