Pittsboro Water Company
PSWID: 5232019
2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Important information for the Spanish-speaking population

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad del agua potable que usted consume. Por favor tradúzcalo, o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien y pueda explicarle.

Is our water safe?

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the drinking water that we provided last year. Included as part of this report are details about where the water that you drink comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana standards. We are committed to provide you with all the information that you need to know about the quality of the water that you drink.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.
Immuno-compromised people, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other kind of 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 has set guidelines with appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants which are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Where does our water come from?

The Town of Pittsboro water source is Indianapolis Water Company.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk or that it is not suitable for drinking. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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, or can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in the raw, untreated water may include:

- ***Microbial Contaminants***, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- ***Contaminants***, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring, or that result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and mining or farming operations.
- ***Pesticides and Herbicides***, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- ***Organic Chemical Contaminants***, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production operations, and can also result from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- ***Radioactive Contaminants***, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants that may be present in the water provided by public drinking water systems. We are required to treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Moreover, FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants that may be present in bottled water, which must provide the same level of health protection for public health.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the contaminants that we detected during the calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise indicated, the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2007. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) requires us to monitor for certain contaminants at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from one year to another. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may however be more than one year old.

Some of the terms and abbreviations used in this report are:

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

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

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

AL: Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or Other requirements or action which a system must follow.

TT: Treatment Technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, a measure of the clarity (or cloudiness) of water.

ppm: parts per million, a measure for concentration equivalent to milligrams per liter.

ppb: parts per billion, a measure for concentration equivalent to micrograms per liter.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter, a measure for radiation.

P*: Potential violation, one that is likely to occur in the near future once the system have sampled for

four quarters.

NA: either not available or not applicable.

ND: Not Detected, the result was not detected at or above the analytical method detection level.

Section I – Contaminants Detected					
Inorganic Contaminants					
Contaminant:	**MCLG:** (goal)	**MCL, TT or AL:** (amount	**Levels Found:** (detected results	**Compliance Achieved?**	**Possible or Suspected Source:** (Where did it come from?)
Antimony (ppb)	6 ppb	6 ppb,	**0.02 (range ND-0.69 ppb)**	**YES**	Discharge from refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics;
Arsenic (ppb)	**0 ppb**	**10 ppb**	**ND to 2.0 ppb**	**YES**	**Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass**
Barium (ppm)	**2 ppm**	**2 ppm**	**0.030 - 0.18 ppm**	**YES**	**Discharge of drilling wastes;**
Chromium (ppb)	**100 ppb**	**100 ppb**	**ND – 1.0 ppb**	**YES**	**Discharge from steel and pulp mills : Erosion of natural deposits**
Copper AL (90th percentile of customer taps sampled	**1300 ug/l**		**840.6 ug/l**	**YES**	**Erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from wood preservatives.**
Cyanide (ppb)	200 ppb	200 ppb	**1.38 (range ND - 7 ppb)**	**YES**	Discharge from steel/metal/plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	**4 ppm**	**4 ppm**	**0.10 – 1.5 ppm**	**YES**	**Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong**
Lead AL (90th percentile of customer taps sampled in	**0 ppb**	**15 ug/l**	**< 5.0 ug/l**	**YES**	**Erosion of natural deposits.**
Nitrate (ppm)	**10 ppm**	**10 ppm**	**ND to 3.3 ppm**	**YES**	**Runoff from fertilizer use;**
Disinfection Byproducts & Precursors					
Contaminant:	**MCLG:** (goal)	**MCL, TT or AL:** (amount	**Levels Found:** (detected results	**Compliance Achieved?**	**Possible or Suspected Source:** (Where did it come from?)
HAA5 (ppb) Haloacetic Acids	**0 ppb**	**60 ppb (AL)**	**23.45 ppb flow weighted, Annual**	**YES**	**Byproducts of disinfection with chlorine**
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	**NA**	NA	**3.83 (range 1.76 5.92 ppm)**	**YES**	**Naturally present in the**
TTHMs (ppb)	**0 ppb**	**80 ppb**	**42.1 ppb flow**	**YES**	**Byproducts of disinfection with**
Microbiological Contaminants					
Contaminant:	**MCLG:** (goal)	**MCL, TT or AL:** (amount	**Levels Found:** (detected results	**Compliance Achieved?**	**Possible or Suspected Source:** (Where did it come from?)
Coliform, E. coli	**0**	**0**	**1**	**NO**	**Naturally Present in Environment Human and animal fecal waste**

Coliform, E. coli	**0**	**0**	**1**	**NO**	**Naturally Present in Environment Human and animal fecal waste**
Cryptosporidium	**NA**	**NA**	**0**	**YES**	
Giardia	**NA**	**NA**	**0**	**YES**	
Total Coliform	**1**	**0**	**3**	**NO**	**Naturally present in environment**
Total Coliform	**0**	**5% present in monthly samples**	**1.85% highest month system wide**	**YES**	**Fertilizer, Septic Tank Lechate Naturally present in environment**
Turbidity (NTU)	**NA**	**1 NTU (TT)**	**0.2**	**YES**	**Soil runoff**
Turbidity (% below TT)	**NA**	**95 % < 0.3 NTU (TT)**	**100%**	**YES**	**Soil runoff**
Organic Contaminants					
Contaminant:	**MCLG:** (goal)	**MCL, TT or AL:** (amount allowed)	**Levels Found:** (detected results system wide)	**Compliance Achieved?**	**Possible or Suspected Source:** (Where did it come from?)
Cis-1,2-Dichlorthylene (ppb)	**70 ppb**	**70 ppb**	**0.65 ppb (range ND to 0.92 ppb)**	**YES**	**Discharge from industrial sources**
Tetrachloroethylene	**0 ppb**	**5 ppb**	**0.53 ppb (range ND to 0.53 ppm)**	**YES**	**Leaching from PVC pipes, Discharge from factories and dry cleaners**
Synthetic Organic Contaminants					
Contaminant:	**MCLG:** (goal)	**MCL, TT or AL:** (amount allowed)	**Levels Found:** (detected results system wide)	**Compliance Achieved?**	**Possible or Suspected Source:** (Where did it come from?)
2,4-D (entry point)	**70 ppb**	**70 ppb**	**ND – 0.30 ppb**	**YES**	**Herbicide Runoff**
Atrazine (ppb)	**3ppb**	**3 ppb**	**0.19 annual average (range ND to 4.1)**	**YES**	**Herbicide Runoff**
Dalapon (ppb)	**200 ppb**	**200 ppb**	**ND**	**No (monitored late)**	**Herbicide Runoff**
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	**0 ppb**	**6 ppb**	**ND- 0.9 ppb**	**NA**	**Discharges from rubber and chemical factories**
Simazine (ppb)	**4 ppb**	**4 +ppb**	**.02 (range ND to 0.71)**	**YES**	**Byproducts of disinfection with chlorine**
Radiological Contaminants					
Contaminant:	**MCLG:** (goal)	**MCL, TT or AL:** (amount allowed)	**Levels Found:** (detected results system wide)	**Compliance Achieved?**	**Possible or Suspected Source:** (Where did it come from?)
Radium 228	**5 pci/l**	**0**	**0.8625 pci/l (range ND to 1.4 pci/l)**	**YES**	**Erosion of natural deposits**
Unregulated Contaminants					
Contaminant:	**MCLG:** (goal)	**MCL, TT or AL:** (amount allowed)	**Levels Found:** (detected results system wide)	**Compliance Achieved?**	**Possible or Suspected Source:** (Where did it come from?)
Hardness	**NA**	**NA**	**277ppm (range 122 to 421 ppm)**	**NA**	**Erosion of natural deposits**
Iron	**NA**	**NA**	**ND to 0.09 ppm**	**NA**	**Erosion of natural deposits**
Manganese	**NA**	**NA**	**ND to 0.043 ppm**	**NA**	
Nickel	**50 ppb**	**50 ppb**	**2.3 ppb (range 1.2 to 9.6 ppb)**	**YES**	**Natural Deposits; Mine/Refinery discharge**
pH (standard units)	**NA**	**NA**	**7.59 (7.10 to 8.36)**	**NA**	**NA**
Sodium	**NA**	**NA**	**39 (11 to 132 ppm)**	**NA**	**Erosion of natural deposits; leaching**
Sulfate	**NA**	**None**	**59 ppm (8 - 83 ppm)**	**NA**	**NA**
Residual Disinfectants					
Contaminant:	**MCLG:** (goal)	**MCL, TT or AL:** (amount allowed)	**Levels Found:** (detected results system wide)	**Compliance Achieved?**	**Possible or Suspected Source:** (Where did it come from?)
Chlorine (MRDL)	**NA**	**4.0 ppm (MRDL)**	**1.63 (1.46 to 1.81 ppm)**	**YES**	**Disinfectant & Treatment Additive**

Special Note on 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. Our system is responsible for providing high quality 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 you tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before 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 http://wwepa.gov/safewater/lead.***

Special Note on E-Coli : **** For Fecal or E-Coli results, the TCR Rule requires that the system reports the maximum count of positive***
samples for the entire year; however, compliance is done on a monthly basis. One or more positive repeat samples constitute a violation.

Special Note on Dalapon: ***Dalapon is monitored by Indianapolis Water. The monitoring period was between April and June of 2007. Monitoring took place in July 2007. Dalapon was not detected in 2007.***

Special Note on Turbidity : ***** The turbidity treatment technique (TT) requires that at least 95% of the total combined effluent turbidity***
samples shall not exceed 0.3 NTU (1.0 NTU for slow sand and diatomaceous earth filtration systems). At least

samples shall not exceed 0.3 NTU (1.0 NTU for slow sand and diatomaceous earth filtration systems). At least 95% is required to be in compliance. In addition, the maximum turbidity level cannot exceed 1.0 NTU at anytime.

Section II – Violations			
Violation Description	**Beg Date**	**End Date**	**Contaminant**
MCL, (TCR), Acute **Was a Public Notice Issued? Yes (October 2007)**	**October 15, 2007**	**October 27, 2007**	**COLIFORM, TOTAL (TRC)**
What did we do to resolve this violation? The town first tried to locate a reason for the violation, by looking for a water line break, an illegal hookup, or some other reason for contamination. When nothing could be validated as the problem, the town decided to flush the entire system. After the system was flushed, the system was sampled again. These samples showed that the system was free of coliform.			
Health effects information associated with the aforementioned Violations: ***COLIFORM, TOTAL (TCR)*** Coliforms 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.			

Our Watershed Protection Efforts

Our water system is working with the community to increase awareness of better waste disposal practices to further protect the sources of our drinking water. We are also working with other agencies and with local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe.

Public Involvement Opportunities

If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact Mr. Jim Mardis at 317-892-3326. Or you can join us at our Town Council Meetings, which are regularly held every third Tuesday in the Town Hall at 7PM. We encourage you to participate and to give us your feedback.

Please Share This Information

Large water volume customers (like apartment complexes, hospitals, schools, and/or industries) are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute them to your tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees. This "good faith" effort will allow non-billed customers to learn more about the quality of the water that they consume