

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## Pittsboro Water Company

IN5232019

Annual Water Quality Report for the Period of January 1 to December 3, 2010.

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 PITTSBORO WATER COMPANY is purchased surface water from Indianapolis Water. All Source Water Assessment Plans (SWAP) or Well Head Protection Plan (WHPP) should be obtained through Indianapolis Water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

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If you would like to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled town council meetings. These meetings are held on the third Tuesday of every month at 7:00 pm.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el Agua que bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo Entienda bien.

### Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Location
<u>INDIANAPOLIS- 5249004</u>	<u>SW</u>	<u>South Well Fields</u>

### 2010 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Definitions:

Action Level Goal or ALG:	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level or AL:	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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 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 MRDLC:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect or MRDLG: 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 disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Average or Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based in running annual average of monthly samples.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million- or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water/
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7, 350,000 gallons of water.
NA:	not applicable
ND:	not detected
Treatment Technique:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions:	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.

### Source of Drinking Water

The source of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, spring, 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 Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

## Water Quality Test Results

The Pittsboro Water Company routinely monitors for contamination in your drinking water according to federal and state laws.

This table shows the results for the town during the monitoring period of January 1 to December 31, 2010:

Lead and Copper						
Contaminants	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units
Copper	8/27/10	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	1.210 (.596 to 1.4)	1	ppm
Lead	8/27/10	0	15	.0075 .005 to .0086	0	ppm
Possible or Suspected Source: (Where did it come from?)						
Corrosion of household plumbing systems						
Erosion of natural deposits, Corrosion of household plumbing systems						
Microbiological 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?)	
Coliform, E. coli	0	0	0	YES	Human and animal fecal waste	
Total Coliform	0	0	0	YES	Naturally present in environment	

This table shows the results for the Indianapolis Water during the monitoring period of January 1 to December 31, 2010:

Section I – Contaminants Detected (2008 Treated Drinking Water Data)					
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?)
Inorganics					
Arsenic (ppb)	0 ppb	10 ppb	ND (not detected)	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2 ppm	2 ppm	.096 ppm (ND - .29 ppm)	YES	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100 ppb	100 ppb	ND	YES	Discharge from steel and pulp mills ; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper AL (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile of customer taps- 2009 data)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.09 ppm (0 of 58 > AL)	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride (ppm)	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.93 ppm (0.11 – 1.4 ppm)	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead AL (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile of customer taps- 2009 data)	0 ppb	15 ppb	8 ppb (3 of 58 > AL)		Erosion of natural deposits, Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nitrate (ppm)	10 ppm	10 ppm	1.3 ppm (.10 – 3.9 ppm)	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Disinfection Byproducts					
HAA5 (ppb)	0 ppb	60 ppb (AL)	34.5 ppb (ND- 62.8) flow weighted. Annual average	YES	Byproducts of disinfection with chlorine
THMs (ppb) Trihalomethanes	0 ppb	80 ppb	41.8 ppb (6.2-81.8) flow weighted. Annual average	YES	Byproducts of disinfection with chlorine
Turbidity					
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	1 NTU (TT)	0.27NTU (Maximum)	YES	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% below TT)	NA	95 % < 0.3 NTU (TT)	100%	YES	Soil Runoff
Other Organics					
Alachlor (ppb)	NA	2 ppb	ND	YES	Widely used herbicide; primarily used in the Midwest to control annual grasses and broadleaf weeds on crops such as corn, sorghum, and soybeans
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70 ppb	70 ppb	1.2 ppb (ND - 1.2 ppb)	YES	Discharge from industrial sources
Atrazine (ppb)	3ppb	3 ppb	0.41 ppb (ND – 3.4 ppb)	YES	Herbicide Runoff
Toluene (ppm)	1 ppm	1 ppm	ND	YES	Petroleum product
Xylenes (ppm) (total)	10 ppm	10 ppm	ND	YES	Petroleum product
Simazine (ppb)	4 ppb	4 ppb	0.095 ppb (ND - 0.18 ppb)	YES	Byproducts of disinfection with chlorine
Radionuclides					
Combined Radium (pci/l)	0	5	1.18 (flow weight annual average)	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Parameters					
Hardness (ppm)	NA	NA	305 ppm (134 - 418 ppm)	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppm)	NA	0.3 ppm	0.005 ppm (ND - 0.15 ppm)	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ppm)	NA	0.05 ppm	ND	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	.10 ppm	NA	.0016 ppb (ND - .0023 ppb)	YES	Natural Deposits; leaching
pH (standard units)	NA	6.5-8.5	7.56 (7.10 – 8.05)	YES	NA
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	41 ppm (15 - 130 ppm)	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
Sulfate (ppm)	NA	250 ppm	72 ppm (18 - 180 ppm)	NA	Naturally present
Metolachlor (ppb)			0.10 ppb (ND - 0.10 ppb)	YES	Broad spectrum herbicide used for general weed control in non-crop areas; widely used on crops such as corn, cotton, peanuts, grass for seed production, nurseries, hedgerows, fencerows, and landscape planting
Residual Disinfectants					
Chlorine (MRDL)	4ppm	4.0 ppm (MRDL)	1.55 (0.06 - 2.72 ppm)	YES	Disinfectant & Treatment Additive
Microbiological Contaminants					
Coliform, E. coli	0	1	1	YES	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform	0	5% present in monthly samples	1.1 % highest month system wide	YES	Naturally present in environment
Cryptosporidium (org/10L)	0 org/10L	TT	0 org/10L	YES	Untreated water source
Gardia (org/10L)	0 org/10L	TT	0 org/10L	YES	Untreated water source
Untreated Source Water Data:					
Cryptosporidium (org/10L)	NA	NA	* 0.33/ 0.33/ 0.5	YES	Untreated water source
Gardia (org/10L)	NA	NA	* 0.92/ 3.1/ 0.11/2.2	YES	Untreated water source
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	NA	NA	4.0 ppm (2.2 - 10 ppm)	YES	Naturally present in the environment

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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.

Some people maybe more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general public.

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 are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>.

**What can I do to conserve water?** Plenty! Water conservation measures taken today are critical to ensuring an adequate supply of treatable drinking water in the future. Simple steps you can take at home and in the office can go a long way to reducing your bill and, just as important, conserving water. Don't let the water run when you're brushing your teeth or shaving, run dishwashers and washing machines only when they're full, use a shut-off nozzle on your garden hose, and use a broom (not a hose!) to clean driveways and sidewalks. Also, regularly check for leaks in toilets and faucets. They can add up to hundreds of gallons of water wasted every month. And, listen to your lawn. It doesn't need as much water as you might think. Set automatic sprinklers to run every other day at most. A good thorough soaking once or twice a week is all your lawn needs to thrive. And take advantage of technology available to turn your irrigation system off when it's raining.