

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Pittsboro Water Company

IN5232019

Annual Water Quality Report for the Period of January 1 to December 31, 2013.

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 Citizens Water. All Source Water Assessment Plans (SWAP) or Well Head Protection Plan (WHPP) should be obtained through Citizens 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. They are held on the third Tuesday of every month at 7:00 pm.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el Agua que bebe. Tradúzacalo 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> |

What's in my drinking water before it is treated?

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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of a contaminant 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.

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.
- 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 two 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>

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. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations established limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. The presence of contaminants in drinking water 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.

What if I have special health considerations?

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.

What is Cryptosporidium?

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that lives in the intestines of animals and people. When ingested, this microscopic pathogen may cause a disease called cryptosporidiosis, which has flu-like symptoms. Although there has been no cryptosporidium found in treated finished drinking water, it is found in source water such as White River, Fall Creek, and Eagle Creek Reservoir. Citizens Water utilizes a stringent monitoring program, testing source water and finished drinking water, as well as using online monitors that measure the clarity of water, which helps determine the likelihood of the microbes' presence in the drinking water prior to sending it out to purchase water systems.

How is the water treated?

Citizens Water's ground water treatment plants aerate and filter water to remove dissolved iron and manganese. Citizens Water's surface water treatment plants physically remove solids or other contaminants through coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration. Chlorine is added to destroy any bacteria present and to maintain a level of disinfectant as the water travels through the distribution systems. Fluoride is added to help strengthen resistance to cavities. A small amount of ammonia is used to minimize byproducts of the disinfection process and to allow chlorine to persist in the system. For a few weeks each year, when the water system is cool, no ammonia is added in order to help maintain good water quality. This chlorine residual without ammonia is known as "free chlorine", which is a more active form of chlorine. It has a more noticeable bleach or chlorine smell with the small level of chlorine.

How hard is my water?

As common with water in this region, Citizens Water is considered hard due to the natural levels of minerals calcium and magnesium. The water hardness, expressed as calcium carbonate, typically ranges from 200 to 350 milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm). This equates to 12 to 20 grains per gallon (the measure often referred to in determining water softener levels). Water hardness can vary depending on water source.

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. You should regularly check toilets and faucets for leaks. 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. Following these tips can save hundreds of gallons of water every month.

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 sampled by the town during the monitoring period of January 1 to December 31, 2013 or the last mandatory sampling period:

| Lead and Copper | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---|--|
| Contaminants | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90 th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violati on | Possible or Suspected Source: (Where did it come from?) |
| Copper | 8/11/11 | 1.3 | 1.3 | .565 | 0 | ppm | NO | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Lead | 8/11/11 | 0 | 15 | .005 | 0 | ppm | NO | 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 | |
| Disinfection Byproducts | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 | 60ppm (20-1.23ppm)Distribution System Annual Average | | | YES | Water additive used to control microbes | |
| HAA5 (ppb) Haloacetic Acids | 0 ppb | 60 ppb | 10.125 ppb (3.3ppb-24 ppb) System Wide Annual Average | | | YES | Byproducts of disinfection with chlorine | |
| TTHMs (ppb) Trihalomethanes | 0 ppb | 80 ppb | 27.5 ppb (17-56 ppb) System Wide Annual Average | | | YES | Byproducts of disinfection with chlorine | |

This table shows the results sampled by Citizens Water during the monitoring period of January 1 to December 31, 2013:

| Section 1 – Contaminants Detected (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 | 0ppb | 10ppb | BDL (ND-1.6) | YES | Natural Deposits |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 ppm | 2 ppm | .10 (0.032-0.20ppm) | YES | Natural Deposits |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 ppb | 100 ppb | ND | YES | Natural Deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 ppm | 4 ppm | 0.81 ppm (.052-1.8 ppm) | YES | natural deposits & treatment additive |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 ppm | 10 ppm | 0.91 ppm (ND - 6.4ppm) | YES | Fertilizer, septic tank leachate |
| Lead and Copper | | | | | |
| Copper (ppm) (2012) | 1.3 ppm | 1.3 ppm | .17ppb (1of57>AL) | YES | Corrosion of customer plumbing |
| Lead (ppb) (2012) | 0 ppb | 0.015 ppb | 14ppb(1of 26>AL) | YES | Corrosion of customer plumbing |
| Disinfection Byproducts | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) | N/A | 80 ppb | 63 ppb (25-94 ppb) System Wide Annual Average | YES | Byproducts of disinfection with chlorine |
| Haloacetic acids (HAA5) | N/A | 60 ppb | 58 ppb (13-97 ppb) System Wide Annual Average | YES | Byproducts of disinfection with chlorine |
| Turbidity | | | | | |
| Turbidity (NTU) | N/A | 1 NTU | 0.19 NTU (maximum) | YES | Soil Runoff |
| Turbidity (% below TT) | N/A | 95% <0.3 NTU | 100% | YES | Soil Runoff |
| Other Organics | | | | | |
| Atrazine (ppb) | 3 ppb | 3 ppb | 0.34 ppb (ND - 2.4 ppb) | YES | Herbicide runoff |
| Simazine (ppb) | 4 ppb | 4 ppb | 0.061 ppb (ND – 1.3 ppb) | YES | Herbicide runoff |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 70 ppb | 70 ppb | ND | YES | Discharge from industrial sources |
| Vinyl Chloride (ppb) | 0 ppb | 2 ppb | ND | YES | Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories |
| 2,4-D (ppb) | 70 ppb | 70 ppb | .054 (ND -0.20ppb) | YES | Herbicide Runoff |
| Radionuclides | | | | | |
| Beta/Photon Emitters | 0 | 4 | 0.9-10.2 | YES | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 228 pci/l | 0 pCi/L | 5 pCi/L | .58-2.1 | YES | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | 0 | 15 | 1.6-4.4 | YES | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium | 0 | 30 | 0.253-1.22 | YES | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Unregulated Parameters | | | | | |
| Aluminum (ppm) | | 200 ppb | 68 ppb (17-131 ppb) | N/A | Natural deposits; water treatment additive |
| Chloride (ppm) | | 250 ppm | 69 ppm (11-193 ppm) | N/A | Natural deposits; water treatment additive |
| Dicamba (ppb) | | N/A | ND | N/A | Herbicide runoff |
| Hardness (ppm) | | N/A | 300 ppm (96 ppm - 499ppm) | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching |
| Iron (ppm) | | 0.3 ppm | BDL (ND - 0.065 ppm) | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching |
| Manganese (ppm) | | 0.05 ppm | BDL (ND - 0.048 ppm) | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching |
| Metolachlor (ppb) | | N/A | 0.65 ppb (ND – 1.0 ppb) | N/A | Herbicide runoff |
| Nickel (ppb) | 100 ppb | N/A | BDL (ND - 2.6 ppb) | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching |
| pH (Standard Units) | | 6.5 - 8.5 | 7.55 (6.94-8.12) | N/A | N/A |
| Sodium (ppm) | | N/A | 39 ppm (5.8 ppm - 121 ppm) | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching |
| Sulfate (ppm) | | 250 ppm | 58 ppm (20 ppm - 157 ppm) | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching |
| Zinc (ppm) | | 5000 ppb | ND | N/A | Natural Deposits |
| Residual Disinfectants | | | | | |
| Chlorine (MRDL) | NA | 4.0 ppm (MRDL) | 1.5 (0.03 - 2.7 ppm) | YES | Disinfectant & Treatment Additive |
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | |
| Coliform, E. coli | 0 | 1 | 1 | YES | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Total Coliform | | 5.0% | 0.41 % (0 % - 2.4 %) | YES | Naturally present in environment |
| Cryptosporidium (org/10L) | 0 org/10L | TT | No Organisms Found | YES | Untreated water source |
| Gardia (org/10L) | 0 org/10L | TT | No Organisms Found | YES | Untreated water source |
| Untreated Source Water Data* | | | | | |
| Cryptosporidium (org/10L) | | | *<1/<1/<1/<1 | N/A | Untreated water source |
| Gardia (org/10L) | | | 3.2/5.5/<1/4.2 | N/A | Untreated water source |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | N/A | N/A | 3.6 ppm (2.5 ppm - 7.2 ppm) | N/A | Naturally present in the environment |

*Untreated source water data (in order) from the following plant intakes: White River/ Fall Creek/ T.W. Moses/ White River North

Definitions:

Action Level Goal or ALG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected.

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 MRDL: 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 or TT:

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.

Turbidity: The measure of the cloudiness of water. Citizens Water monitors turbidity as it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.