

2014 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

BARGERSVILLE WATER UTILITY

PARA NUESTROS CLIENTES DE HABLA HISPANA:

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.

The Town of Bargsville is pleased to present this year's Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to keep you informed about the quality of your drinking water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND WELLHEAD PROTECTION:

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our community. The source of Bargsville's drinking water is produced from eight wells at two well fields that draw water from the White River Basin. All eight of the community's wells withdraw water from a sand and gravel aquifer. Bargsville's Source Water Assessment has indicated that the community water system is *moderately susceptible to contamination*.

To help protect the aquifer and our water supply wells from potential contamination, the Town has implemented a Wellhead Protection Plan. The Plan focuses on public awareness, education, spill prevention and reporting. Information on what you can do to help protect our drinking water supply is included in this report.

DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS:

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 or by visiting their website at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline/>.

Sources of drinking water (both tap 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, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive materials, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS:

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 at (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. The Town of Bargsville is responsible for providing high quality drinking 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 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

HOUSEHOLD TIPS FOR PROTECTING OUR DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND WATERSHED:

- Participate in watershed clean-up activities.
- Limit your use of chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides, and other hazardous products. Buy only what you need, reducing the amount to be later discarded. Be sure to follow label directions.
- Check your car, boat, motorcycle and other machinery for leaks and spills. Collect leaks with a drip pan until repairs can be made. Clean up spills by absorbing the spill. Do not rinse with water or allow it to soak into the ground.
- Recycle used oil, automotive fluids, batteries and other chemical products. Do not dispose of these hazardous products in toilets, storm drains, wastewater systems, creeks, alleys or the ground. These actions pollute the water supply.
- For information on Household Hazardous Waste Disposal in Johnson County, residents can visit <http://recyclejohnsoncounty.com>.
- Report storm water complaints, including complaints involving flooding, erosion, water quality, dumping and construction sites, to the storm water hotline at (317) 422-3120.

The Town of Bargersville routinely monitors for substances in your drinking water according to all Federal and State laws. The following table provides the results from our most recent monitoring.

AVERAGE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2014:

Name of Substance	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Maximum Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Substance
Disinfection Substances								
HAA5s (Haloacetic acids)	2014	No	2 ⁽²⁾	BDL to 7.7	PPB	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total TTHMs (Trihalomethanes)	2014	No	12 ⁽²⁾	4.5 to 21	PPB	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine Residual	2014	No	1.3	0.49 to 1.3	PPM	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Substances								
Copper	2014	No	0.11 ⁽¹⁾	0.01 to 0.19	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2014	No	0.9	0.9	PPM	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Lead	2014	No	5.8 ⁽¹⁾	0.5 to 7	PPB	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	2014	No	0.01	0.01	PPM	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	2014	No	1.9	1.9	PPB	100	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	2014	No	1	BDL to 1	PPM	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic system.
Sodium	2014	No	111	111	PPM	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, urban runoff.

TABLE NOTES:

- (1) - Levels detected for Copper and Lead represent the 90th percentile value as calculated from a total of 30 samples.
- (2) - The maximum levels detected for TTHMs and HAA5s represent the locational running annual average based on quarterly samples.

DEFINITIONS:

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Below the Detection Limit (BDL) - substance not detected in the sample

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated substances, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of drinking water disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Not Applicable (N/A) - No MCLG or MCL has been established for these unregulated substances.

Parts Per Billion (PPB) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts Per Million (PPM) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact:

Town of Bargersville
P.O. Box 420 • Bargersville, Indiana 46106
Phone: (317) 422-5115 • Fax: (317) 422-5117
www.townofbargersville.org

We invite you to attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Council meetings held on the second Tuesday of each month at 7 PM in the Conference Room at the Municipal Building (24 North Main Street, Bargersville, IN 46106).

Prepared by: Wessler Engineering - www.wesslerengineering.com