

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Pittsboro Water Company

IN5232019

Annual Water Quality Report for the Period of January 1 to December 31 2008

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. 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. Tradúzcalo o 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>SouthWell Fields</u>

2009 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (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: 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 MRDLG: 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.

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.

Variations 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) include 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 pickup 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.
- Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively 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

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 July 1 to December 31, 2008:

Contaminants	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	Lead and Copper		Violation	Possible or Suspected Source: (Where did it come from?)
					# Sites Over AL	Units		
Copper		1.3	1.3	.614 (<0.05 to 7.87)	0	0	NO	Erosion of household plumbing systems
Lead		0	15 AL	<5.0 (<5.0 to 8.6)	0	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits, Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Disinfection Byproducts								
Contaminant:	MCLG: (goal)	MCL, TT or AL: (amount allowed)	90 th Percentile	Levels Found: (detected results system wide)	Compliance Achieved?	Possible or Suspected Source: (Where did it come from?)		
HAAS (ppb) Haloacetic Acids	0 ppb	60 ppb (AL)	21.23 ppb (12 to 28.4) flow weighted. Annual average	YES	Byproducts of disinfection with chlorine			
TTHMs (ppb) Trihalomethanes	0 ppb	80 ppb	44.44 ppb (39.5 to 51.5) flow weighted. Annual average	YES	Byproducts of disinfection with chlorine			
Contaminant:	MCLG: (goal)	MCL, TT or AL: (amount allowed)	90 th Percentile	Levels Found: (detected results system wide)	Compliance Achieved?	Possible or Suspected Source: (Where did it come from?)		
Coliform, E. coli	0	0	0	0	YES	Human and animal fecal waste		
Total Coliform	0	0	0	0	YES	Naturally present in environment		
Section I – Contaminants Detected (2008 Treated Drinking Water Data)								
Contaminant:	MCLG: (goal)	MCL, TT or AL: (amount allowed)	90 th Percentile	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	ND	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes		
Antimony (ppb)	6 ppb	6 ppb	ND	ND	YES	Discharge from refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder		
Barium (ppm)	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.12 (ND to 0.46)	0.12 (ND to 0.46)	YES	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of Natural Deposits		
Chromium (ppb)	100 ppb	100 ppb	9.2 (ND – 16.0 ppb)	9.2 (ND – 16.0 ppb)	YES	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits		
Copper AL (90 th percentile of customer taps sampled)	1.3	1.3	0.08 (0 of 50 > AL)	0.08 (0 of 50 > AL)	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems		
Cyanide (ppb)	200 ppb	200 ppb	ND	ND	YES	Discharge from steel/metal/plastic and fertilizer factories.		
Fluoride (ppm)	2ppm	2ppm	0.86 (0.50 to 2.0)	0.86 (0.50 to 2.0)	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories		
Lead AL (90 th percentile of customer taps sampled)	0 ppb	15 ppb AL	8 ppb (0 of 64 > AL)	8 ppb (0 of 64 > AL)	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems		
Nitrate (ppm)	10 ppm	10 ppm	1.7 (ND to 4.2)	1.7 (ND to 4.2)	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion from natural deposits		
Disinfection Byproducts								
HAAS (ppb) Haloacetic Acids	0 ppb	60 ppb (AL)	45 ppb (1.0 to 81 ppb) flow weighted. Annual average	YES	Byproducts of disinfection with chlorine			
TTHMs (ppb) Trihalomethanes	0 ppb	80 ppb	52 ppb (6.1 to 108 ppb) flow weighted. Annual average	YES	Byproducts of disinfection with chlorine			
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	1 NTU (TT)	0.25	Turbidity	YES	Soil Runoff		
Turbidity (% below TT)	NA	95% < 0.3 NTU (TT)	100%	Turbidity	YES	Soil Runoff		
Other Organics								
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70 ppb	70 ppb	0.81 (ND to 1.1)	0.81 (ND to 1.1)	YES	Discharge from industrial sources		
Tetrachloroethylene	0 ppb	5 ppb	ND	ND	YES	Leaching from PVC pipes, Discharge from factories and dry cleaners		
2,4-D (entry point)	70 ppb	70 ppb	0.23(ND – 0.30 ppb)	0.23(ND – 0.30 ppb)	YES	Herbicide Runoff		
Atrazine (ppb)	3 ppb	3 ppb	0.58 (ND-1.9)	0.58 (ND-1.9)	YES	Herbicide Runoff		
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0 ppb	6 ppb	ND	ND	YES	Discharges from rubber and chemical factories		
Dalapon (ppb)	200 ppb	200 ppb	ND	ND	YES	Herbicide Runoff		
Simazine (ppb)	4 ppb	4 +ppb	0.22 (ND- 0.63)	0.22 (ND- 0.63)	YES	Byproducts of disinfection with chlorine		
Radionuclides								
Radium 228 pc/lf	0	5	.86 (ND to 1.4)	.86 (ND to 1.4)	YES	Erosion of natural deposits		
Unregulated Parameters								
Hardness (ppm)	NA	NA	294 (126 to 419)	294 (126 to 419)	YES	Erosion of natural deposits		
Iron (ppm)	NA	NA	0.16 (ND to 0.35)	0.16 (ND to 0.35)	YES	Erosion of natural deposits		
Manganese (ppm)	NA	NA	0.018 (ND to 0.045)	0.018 (ND to 0.045)	YES	Erosion of natural deposits		
Nickel (ppb)	NA	NA	4.6 (NA to 16)	4.6 (NA to 16)	YES	Natural Deposits; Mine/Refinery discharge		
pH (standard units)	NA	NA	7.57 (6.97 to 8.07)	7.57 (6.97 to 8.07)	YES	NA		
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	35 (11 to 124)	35 (11 to 124)	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching		
Sulfate (ppm)	NA	NA	64 (17 -1603)	64 (17 -1603)	NA	NA		
Residual Disinfectants								
Chlorine (MRDL)	NA	4.0 ppm (MRDL)	1.5 (0.09 to 2.8)	1.5 (0.09 to 2.8)	YES	Disinfectant & Treatment Additive		
Microbiological Contaminants								
Coliform, E. coli	NA	NA	0	0	YES	Untreated water source		
Total Coliform	NA	NA	0	0	YES	Untreated water source		
Cryptosporidium (org/10L)	NA	NA	0	0	YES	Untreated water source		
Gardia (org/10L)	NA	NA	0	0	YES	Untreated water source		
Cryptosporidium (org/10L)	NA	NA	*1.67/1.4/0.3/1.0	*1.67/1.4/0.3/1.0	YES	Untreated water source		
Gardia (org/10L)	NA	NA	*2.0/2.7/0.1/1.9	*2.0/2.7/0.1/1.9	YES	Untreated water source		
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	NA	NA	4.1 (2.8 to 5.7)	4.1 (2.8 to 5.7)	YES	Naturally present in the environment		

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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

