

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

### NEW CARLISLE WATER WORKS

IN5271011

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018

For more information regarding this report contact:

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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.

NEW CARLISLE WATER WORKS is Ground Water

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

#### Sources of Drinking Water

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, 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 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 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.

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.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please call the system's business office at 574-654-8050.

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 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>.

If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact Mr. Kaminski at 574-654-8050 or you can join us at a Town Board Meeting which are regularly held the first and third Tuesdays of each month at the New Carlisle Town Hall at 6:30 pm.

Please share this Information. Large water volume customers (like apartment complexes, hospital, schools and/or industries) are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute 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.

### Town of New Carlisle Water Quality Data

The tables below list all the contaminants that were tested for during the 2018 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, 2018. 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.

#### Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violated	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2018	3	2.5 -2.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trichloromethanes(TTHM)	2018	36	35.8-35.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violated	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2018	0.138	0.138- 0.138	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2018	.1	.58-.58	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic	2018	2.6	2.6-2.6	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Selenium	2018	1.1	1.1-1.1	50	50	ppb	no	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

#### Lead & Copper

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminate in drinking water below which there is no know 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.

Date	Contaminant	MCLG	Action Level	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# of sites Over Al	Units	Violated	Likely Sources
2018	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.01	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
2015	Lead	0	15	0.5	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits.

Please refer to previous page concerning more general information about lead.

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

**AVG:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLS are based on running annual average monthly samples

**Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:** 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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:** The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Level 1 Assessment:** A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**Level 2 Assessment:** A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine if possible why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Na:** not applicable **mrem:** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body) **ppb:** microgram per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water **ppm:** milligrams per liter or parts per million- or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**Treatment technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide their customers annual consumer reports on the quality of the water and any violations. The Town of New Carlisle did not receive any violations again this year.