

IN5271011

2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Important information for the Spanish-speaking population:

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre calidad del agua potable que usted consume. Por favor traduzcalo, o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien y pueda explicarle.

Is our water safe?

This is a snapshot of the quality of the drinking water that we provided last year. Included as part of this report are details about where the water that you drink comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana standards. We are committed to providing you with the information that you need to be aware of in relation to the quality of the water that you drink.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants than the general public. Immune compromised people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplant, people with HIV/Aids or other kinds of 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 are appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants and are available from the Safe Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Where does our water come from?

Your water is supplied by a six million gallon a day water lime softening facility located in New Carlisle, IN. The facility operates four 2,500 gpm gravel packed wells.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk or that it is not suitable for drinking. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The 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, or can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminates that may be present in the raw, untreated water may 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 that result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and mining or farming operations.
- Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agricultural, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial process and petroleum production operations, and can also result from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants that may be present in the water provided by public drinking water systems. We are required to treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Moreover, FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants that may be present in bottled water, which provide the same level of health protection of public health.

Town of New Carlisle Water Quality Data

The tables below list all the contaminants that were tested for during the 2016 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, 2016. 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 (HAAS)*	2016	2	2.1-2.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	12	12 - 12	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	08/11/2015	0.139	0.139 - 0.139	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2016	0.25	0.25 - 0.25	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic	08/11/2015	1.2	1.2 - 1.2	0	10	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchard; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.

Lead & Copper

Date	Contaminant	MCLG	Action Level	90 th Percentile	# of sites Over AL	Units	Violated	Likely Sources
2015	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.005	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.

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

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MRDL – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water

MRDLG – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

AL – Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements or action which a system must follow

ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter

ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

P* – potential violation or one that is likely to occur in the near future

n/a – either not available or not applicable

Violations

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.

Our Watershed Protection Efforts

Our water system is working with the community to increase awareness of better waste disposal practices to further protect the sources of our drinking water. We are also working with other agencies and with local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact Mr. Tim Kaminski at 574-654-8050 or you can join us at a Town Board Meeting, which are regularly held second and fourth Tuesday of each month at the New Carlisle Town Hall at five o'clock pm.

Please Share This Information

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