Williamsport Water Utility 2018 Consumer Confidence Report 5286004

Important information for the Spanish-speaking population.
Este informe contiene information muy importante sobre la 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 brochure explains 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 provide you with all the information that you need to know about the quality of water that you drink.

Do I need to take special precautions?
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminates in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplant, 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 has set guidelines with appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants which are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Where does our water come from?
The Town of Williamsport is supplied by groundwater pumped from three wells located at the end of West 3rd Street on the northwest edge of town.

Why are there contaminates 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 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791. 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 surfaces of 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.

Contaminants 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 come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, 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 operations, and can also, result from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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 contaminates that maybe 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 must provide the same level kind of health protection for public health.

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 Contaminate Level Goal, the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know 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 of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
AL: Action Level, the concentration which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements or action which a system must follow.
TT: Treatment Technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, a measure of the clarity (or cloudiness) of water.
ppm: parts per million, a measure for concentration equivalent to milligrams per liter.
Ppb: part per billion, a measure for concentration equivalent to micrograms per liter.
pCi/l: picocuries per liter, a measure for radiation.
P*: Potential violation, one that is likely to occur in the near future once the system has sampled for four quarters.
n/a: either not available or not applicable.
ND: Not detected, the result was not detected at or above the analytical method detection level.

Member of:
American Water Works Association (AWWA)
Alliance of Indiana Rural Water (AIRW)
PWSID#: 5286004

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the contaminants that we detected during the 2017 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, 2017. 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.

Section I-Contaminants Detected

Inorganic Contaminants

Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Results	Min	Max	AboveAL #Repeats	Violates	Likely Sources
8/10/2017	Barium	2	2	mg/l	0.042	.042	.042		NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
8/10/2017	Fluoride	4	4	mg/l	0.3	0.3	0.3		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
8/10/2017	Nitrate (as N)	10	10	mg/l	5.0	4.8	4.8		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
8/10/2017	Nickel	0.1		mg/l	.0016				NO	Naturally occurs in soil, groundwater, surface water, and is used in electroplating stainless steal and alloy products.

Disinfection Byproducts & Precursors

Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Min	Max	AboveAL #Repeats	Violates	Likely Source
8/10/2017	Trihalomethane	80		ug/l	20.0	20.4	20.4		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2017	Chlorine	4	4	ppm	1.0	1	1		NO	Water additive to control microbe growth.

Radiological Contaminants

Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Min	Max	AboveAL #Repeats	Violates	Likely Source
11/10/2010	Raduim-228	5	0	pci/l	0.6				NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
11/10/2010	Gross alpha	15	0	pci/l	2.1	2.1	2.1		NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
11/10/2010	Gross beta	50	0	pci/l	4.8	4.8	4.8		NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
11/10/2010	Uranium	30	0	ugl	2.1	2.1	2.1		NO	Erosion of natural deposits.

Unregulated Contaminants

Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Min	Max	AboveAL #Repeats	Violates	Likely Source
8/10/2017	Sodium	n/a		mg/l	8.9				NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching

Lead and Copper

Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Min	Max	AboveAL #Repeats	Violates	Likely Source
2015	Lead (90th percentile)	15 (AL)	0	ppb	1			0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing and erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Copper (90th percentile)	1.3 (AL)	1.3	mg/l	0.27			0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing.

Special Note on Lead: 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. Our system 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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.

Public Involvement Opportunities

If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact Mr. Kevin Strickler at (765) 764-4070. Or you can join us at our Water Board Meetings, which are regularly held the first day of the month or the first Monday in the Town Hall located at 29 N. Monroe Street, Williamsport Indiana. Meeting starts at 7:30 PM. We encourage you to participate and to give us your feedback.

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.