

Town Of Cloverdale

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

Our water source is ground water from four wells in the White River Basin Aquifer located in Putnam County, Indiana. Potential sources of contamination include, agriculture run-off, fertilizers, pesticide, herbicides, fuel and chemical spills.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mr. Richard Saucerman at 765-795-4093 or fax at 765-795-4405. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility in order to make educated decisions regarding any potential health risks pertaining to the quality, treatment and management of your drinking water supply. Feel free to contact our office with any questions or concerns about your drinking water.

The Town of Cloverdale routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016 unless indicated otherwise.

All substances that are required to be tested for by IDEM, FDA and EPA were performed. Only the substances that were detected for the 2016-year are listed in the table below unless otherwise noted. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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. 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 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products or industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive materials, 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration

(FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. 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.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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

A list of contaminants is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Please call our office if you have questions. If you wish to participate in decisions that may affect water quality, the regularly Scheduled Town Board Meetings are held the second **Tuesday of the month at 7:00 p.m.** at 154 Main Street, Cloverdale, Indiana 46120

We at the Town of Cloverdale work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Important Terms:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Treatment Technique (TT) - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in twenty years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Pico curie per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

Action Level Goal (ALG) - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG allows for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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 Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) - the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG) - the level of drinking water disinfection below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect benefits of use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Health Effects:

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs).

Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Some people who drink water-containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Arsenic can cause skin damage or problems with circulatory system and may cause increase risk of getting cancer.

TEST RESULTS OF REGULATED & UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS FOR 2016

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|------------------|------|-----|---|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (09/25/2014) | N | 7.8 7.8 min. 7.8max. | ppb | 0 | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronic production waste |
| Fluoride | N | 0.409 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----|---|
| Disinfection Byproducts & Precursors | | | | | | |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | N | 2 | ppb | No goal for the total | 60 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | N | 218 | ppb | No goal for the total | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | 90 th Percentile | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Lead and Copper | | | | | | | |
| Copper (9/30/2015) | N | 1.3 | ppm | <u>AL</u> 1.3 | <u>AL</u> 1.3 | 0.086 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (9/30/2015) | N | 15 | ppb | <u>AL</u> 0 | <u>AL</u> 15 | 5 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------|----------|--|
| Radium (3/24/2010) | N | 0.6 | PCI/L | 0 | 5 | Erosions of natural deposits |
| Uranium (3/24/2010) | N | 0.0005 | MG/L | 0 | 30 | Erosions of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity | N | 3 PCI/L | | 0 | 15 PCI/L | Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive & may emit forms of radiation known as photons & beta radiation. |
| Gross Beta | N | 1.5 PCI/L | MCLG | 0 | 4 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |

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 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>. All Public Water Systems test results can be viewed on line at <https://myweb.in.gov/IDEM/DWBindex.jsp>

A Source Water Assessment (SWA) is available at the Town of Cloverdale, 154 S. Main Street, Cloverdale, Indiana 4612 or contact Richard Saucerman at (765) 795-4093

We continually test for chlorine levels throughout the year. These levels ranged from 0.2 ppm to 1.0 ppm for the year with 0.78 ppm daily average for 2016

The Town Of Cloverdale has completed a source water assessment survey, and the aquifer vulnerability to contamination was determined to be moderately low. Also a susceptibility determination of moderately low, if you have any questions you can call Richard Saucerman at (765) 795 - 4093 , Monday thru Friday 8:00 am to 4:30 pm.