

IN5202007
Huntertown Water Works
2010 Annual Water Quality Report

Dear Water Customer,

This is a summary of the quality of water supplied to the Huntertown residents for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2010. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that our water utility issue an annual "Consumers Confidence" report in addition to other notices that may be required by law. In this report you will find out where our water comes from, what it contains and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. The Huntertown Water Department is committed to providing a safe and reliable water supply. Public interest is encouraged in our community's decision effecting drinking water. Town meetings are held the first and third Monday of every month at 6:00 p.m. at the Town Hall, 15617 Lima Road, Huntertown, Indiana.

Where Does Our Water Come From?

We have 3 (three) wells on the grounds of the Water Plant. They are approximately 120 feet deep. The treatment plant removes the Iron from the raw water. We then add Chlorine, Fluoride and Phosphate to insure safe and reliable drinking water.

Huntertown Utilities has a Wellhead Protection Plan which can be viewed at the Town Hall, 15617 Lima Road, Huntertown, Indiana. A Wellhead Protection Plan is a way to prevent drinking water from becoming polluted by managing potential sources of contamination in the area which supplies water to a public well.

Source Water Information:

Source Water Name	Location	Type of Water	Report Status
Well #1	South end of 1707 West Gump Road	Ground	Ok
Well #2	Center of 1707 West Gump Road	Ground	Ok
Well #3	North end of 1707 West Gump Road	Ground	Ok

What Does This Table Mean?

Very simple, our water is tested daily to insure that it is safe and healthy. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes limits on the amount of contaminants found in drinking water. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water. Drinking water, including bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (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.

2010 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

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>.

Definitions:

AL – Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements or action which a 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. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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 (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of the drinking water disinfectant below, which there is no known or expected risk to health.

n/a – there is currently no MCL's or MCLG/not applicable

P*- Potential violation, one that is likely to occur in the near future, subject to other applicable requirements

ppb – parts per billion or micrograms per liter - Equal to 1 inch in 16,000 miles

ppm – parts per million or milligrams per liter- Equal to 1 inch in 16 miles

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2/6/09	.321	.321-.321	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	2/6/09	.3	.3-.3	4	4	ppb	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Fluoride	2/6/09	1.2	1.2-1.2	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as N)	3/1/10	.24	.24-.24	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as N)	3/1/10	.24	.24-.24	1	1	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection Byproducts & Precursors

Disinfectants and Disinfections By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes(TThm)	9/15/10	22	22-22	No goal for the Total	80	ppb	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination

Radioactive Contaminants

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon Emitters	8/25/08	1.8	1.8-.1.8	0	4	mrem/yr	No	Decay of Natural and Man-made deposits.

Lead & Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AC)	90 th Percentile	# of Sites Over AL	Units	Violates	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	7/15/08	1.3	1.3	0.681	10	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservations; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	7/15/08	0	15	2	10	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of Natural Deposits

Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including Pesticides and Herbicides)

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Bi (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	3/01/10	2.2	2.2-2.2	0	6	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

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 radioactive materials, and can pick up substances from the presence of animals or 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, agriculture 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 discharge, oils and gas production and mining or farming.
- **Pesticides and Herbicides** which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture storm water runoff and residential uses.
- **Organic Chemical Contaminants** including synthetic and volatile organics, 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.

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.

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.

Immunological Questions?

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 for 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791.

OUR WATER MET ALL DRINKING WATER STANDARDS FOR THE YEAR 2010

This report was prepared by W. Tom Gongwer of the Huntertown Water Department and reviewed by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM). We will be happy to answer any questions about the Huntertown Water Department and Our Water Quality (260) 637-5058.

Thank you,

W. Tom Gongwer

