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IN 5285013
Roann Water Work
2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Important information for the Spanish-speaking population.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Ttraduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is our water safe?

This brochure 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 provide you with all the information that you need to know about the quality of the water that you drink.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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 contact the system's business office. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, 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 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.

Where does our water come from?

Our water source is a buried sand and gravel aquifer 130 ft. deep within the Tipton Till Plain, located north of St. Rd. 16.

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. 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 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, or 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 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 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.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the contaminants that we detected during the 2015-2017 calendar years. 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.

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. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- **AL:** Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **ALG:** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.
- **ppm:** milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
- **ppb:** micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- **n/a:** either not available or not applicable.

Section 1-Contaminants Detected

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	2.1	1.3 – 2.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	9	7.9 - 11	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	10/27/2015	0.0799	0.0799 - 0.0799	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	10/27/2015	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2017	0.28	0.28 - 0.28	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	06/14/2016	2.07	2.07-2.07	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	9/25/2015	1.3	1.3	0.018	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2015	0	15	1.7	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, 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>.

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 our 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 Bruce Shaw at 765-833-2341. Or you can join us at our Town Board Meetings, which are regularly performed every 2nd Tuesday of the month at the Town Hall at 7:00pm. We encourage you to participate and to give us feedback.

Please Share This Information

Large water volume customers are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or 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.

Reminders:

The Town of Roann does have a Weed (tall grass) and Trash Ordinance. Please see that your lawn is properly mowed and that there is no trash accumulation around your property. Also, the Town of Roann does have a Junk Car Ordinance.

We do have brush pick up periodically. However, if you pay someone to trim or remove trees, this is their responsibility to remove all brush from your home. We will not pick up this any longer. Large piles should have arrangements made so you can help.

The Town is on Summer Sprinkling Credit for the months of May, June, July and August. (if you filled your pool or watered your garden in the month of May your bill has already been adjusted)

There is now an easier way to pay your bill. Download PayGov on your iPhone or Smartphone and the PLC is 3296.