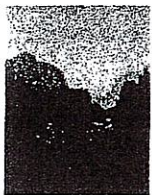


IN5284021

West Terre Haute Water Works

2016 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



Important information for the Spanish-speaking population

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

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 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 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 kind 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 Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

Where does our water come from?

West Terre Haute pumps water from 2 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 for 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 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 stormwater 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, stormwater 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 stormwater 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 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 must provide the same level of health protection for public health.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the contaminants that we detected during the 2015 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, 2015. 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.
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known 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.

Lead and Copper

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>90th percentile</u>	<u>Violates</u>
2015	Copper	1.3	1.3	ppm	0.118	N
2015	Lead	0	15	ppb	1.0	N

Disinfection Byproducts

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Violates</u>
2015	Chlorine	4	4	ppm	1	N
2015	TTHM	none	80	ppb	14	N
2015	Haloacetic Acids	none	60	ppb	10	N**

Inorganic Contaminants

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Violates</u>
2015	Fluoride	4	4	ppm	0.11	N
2015	Nitrate	10	10	ppm	1.0	N
2015	Mercury	2	2	ppb	0.2	N
2015	Barium	2	2	ppm	0.4	N

Violations

<u>Violation Type</u>	<u>Vio Begin</u>	<u>Vio End</u>	<u>Violation Explanation</u>
CCR Adequacy/Availability/Content	Oct.2014	June 2015	We failed to provide to our drinking water customers an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.
Monitoring, Routine Minor	May 1-31	2015	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for coliform bacteria

Special note on Lead: Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and to flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

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 the water office at 812-533-1053. Or you can join us at our Town Council Meetings, which are regularly performed every 2nd Monday of each month at 7:00PM. We encourage you to participate and to give us your feedback.

Please Share This Information

Large water volume customers (like apartments, hospitals, schools, and industries) are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute them to your tenants, residents, patients, students, and employees. This "good faith" effort will allow non-billed customers to learn more about the quality of the water that they consume.