

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Ingalls Water Department PWSID # IN5248012

*Este informe contiene información importante sobre la calidad de su agua de beber.
Hable con alguien que lo entienda o llame al 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987.2782).*

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact us at 317.485.4321 or visit our website at www.AquaAmerica.com or www.townofingalls.us.

The Ingalls water system obtains its water from six groundwater wells. Four of the wells draw water from a sand and gravel aquifer in Fall Creek Valley and the two new wells draw water from a sand and gravel aquifer in the White River basin. A source water assessment has been completed by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management. These assessments identify and assess any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of your water supply. Information provided by this assessment indicates our water supply to be of low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including: monitoring conducted at the well; monitoring conducted at the distribution entry point; and available hydrogeologic well data. Additional information about Source Water Assessments is available on IDEM's web site: <http://www.in.gov/idem>.

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:

- A) **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B) **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- C) **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D) **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- E) **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, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which 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.

Terms and Abbreviations:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 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 residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

PicoCuries per liter (pCi/L): measure of the radioactivity in water.

2018 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

We are pleased to present our Drinking Water Quality Report results. The Ingalls Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018. As authorized and approved by the EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less than once a year because concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	Ideal Goal MCLG	Highest Level Allowed MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	08/18	N	2.6	NA	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	08/18	N	2.4	NA	0	50 (a)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

(a) The MCL for beta particles is 4 millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body). EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be a level of concern for beta particles.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (EPA MCL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	08/18	N	0.16	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	08/18	N	0.29	NA	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	08/18	N	2.11	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	Ideal Goal MCLG	Highest Level Allowed MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2018	N	1.7	0.9 – 1.5	4	4	Water additive used to control microbiological organisms
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	08-09/18	N	0.85	ND - 1.7	NA	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	08-09/18	N	3.9	ND – 7.8	NA	80	

Lead & Copper (Tap)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	Exceeds AL (Y/N)	90 th Percentile	# of sample sites exceeding AL	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	EPA's Action Level (AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	08/18	N	0.16	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	08/18	N	2.9	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural 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. Ingalls Water Department 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>.

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	Ideal Goal MCLG	Highest Level Allowed MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	08/18	N	6.9	NA	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching of road salt

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 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 contaminants are available from the SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE 800.426.4791.

Additional Information

Regular town council meetings occur on the second and fourth Monday of each month at 6:30 PM in the town hall, 308 N. Meridian Street, Ingalls, IN 46048. The public is welcome to attend.