

Huntingburg Municipal Water 2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe? Yes

Huntingburg Water Utility last year, as in years past, met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Your local water utility vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions? No.....unless you have very special needs

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. The EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants (none of which has ever been detected in our water system) are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Huntingburg Municipal Water Utility is supplied by surface water from Huntingburg City Lake and Patoka Lake, both of which take great care to protect the lake water from any contamination sources.

Why are there small traces of contaminants in my tap water and purchased bottled water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and 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 which must provide the same protection for public health.

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo.

Educational Statement for 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 material 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 flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). **Special Note On Lead:** If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children, primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Huntingburg Water Utility 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 want to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.**

Good News! The Middle Patoka Source Water Protection Grant is actively at work in our area. This 319 grant is a collaboration between both Federal / State officials (EPA, IDEM), the Alliance of Indiana Rural Water and local Steering Committee participants from our community. The primary focus of the grant is to apply grant-awarded funds on activities and improvements that affect the water quality of the Middle Patoka River region and its tributaries. If you want more information or would like to get involved in this wonderful program that is truly making a difference in our community, please go to www.patokawatershed.org

HUNTINGBURG WATER DATA TABLE

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

| Contaminants (units) | MCLG | MCL | RESULT | Range | MRAA | Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|--|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|--|
| Volatile Organic Compounds | | | | | | | | |
| Bromodichloromethane | 0 | NA | 3.1 ppb | | 2013 | No | | formed as a byproduct when chlorine is added to water |
| Chloroform | 0 | NA | 13.1ppb | | 2013 | No | | formed in small amounts when chlorine is added to water. |
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids(HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 50 | 11.1-58.7 | 47 | 2013 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Organic Carbon(ppb) | TT | 2.58 | 2.38-2.99 | 2.64 | 2013 | No | | Natural in environment Residual Disinfectant |
| Chlorine Residual (ppm) | 1.0> c/e | 4.0 | 1.01 | .26-3.04 | 1.72 | Daily | No | Disinfectant |
| Trihalomethanes(THM4) (ppb) | NA | 80 | 65.0 | 28.8-66.5 | | 2013 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Barium(ppm) | 0 | 2 | .185 | .185-.185 | 2013 | No | | Discharge of drilling wastes; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride(ppm) | 4 | 4 | .595 | .595-.595 | 0.8 | 2013 | No | Erosion of natural deposits&additive for strong teeth |
| Antimony | 0 | 6 | .4 | ..4-.4 | 2013 | No | | discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; .. |
| electronics; and solder | | | | | | | | |
| Nitrate(ppm) | 0 | 10 | .312 | .31-.31 | 2013 | No | | Runoff from fertilizer use |
| Sodium(ppm) | MNR | MNR | 11.49 | N/A | 2013 | No | | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Turbidity(Conventional or Direct Filtration)(NTU in 95%) | N/A | TT<=0.5 | .19 | | Daily | No | | Soil Runoff |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Uranium(mg/l) | 0 | .03 | .0005 | N/A | | 4/28/2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Beta pci/l | 0 | 40 | .3 | N/A | N/A | 4/28/2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium-228 pci/l | 0 | .4 | N/A | N/A | | 4/28/2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross alpha pci/l | 0 | .3 | N/A | N/A | | 4/28/2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

Inorganic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|----------|----------|----|---|
| Copper(ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.75(90 th %) | 0.011 | | 8/1/2011 | No | | Erosion of natural deposits-Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Lead(ppb) | | 0 | 15 | 10.7(90 th %) | 2 | | 8/1/2011 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing-Erosion of natural deposits |

Violations

CCR report 2013-we failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks of exposure to contaminates detected in our drinking water.

PATOKA WATER TABLE

| Constituents | Date | Unit | MCL | MCLG | MRAA | Range | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---------|-------|--------|------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| Disinfection Process Byproducts | | | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (4) | | | | | | | | |
| Average | 2013 | ppb | 60 | N/A | 45 | 30-44 | No | Disinfection process byproduct |
| TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) | | | | | | | | |
| Average | 2013 | ppb | 80.00 | N/A | 65 | 8.8-51.9 | No | Disinfection process byproduct |
| Inorganic Constituents | | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride | 2013 | ppm | 2.0 | 1.0 | .7 | .7-.7 | No | Additive to promote strong teeth |
| Copper | 2008 | ppm | 1300AL | 1.3 | 400 | 90 th %value | No | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| (For Lead & Copper the number of samples above AL is 0) | | | | | | | | |
| Lead | 2008 | ppm | 15AL | 0 | 8.2 | | No | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Atrazine | 2013 | ppb | 3 | N/A | .2 | 0.0-.2 | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| Sodium | 9/09/09 | ppm | none | none | .022 | N/A | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium | 2013 | ppm | 2 | 2 | .019 | .019-.019 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 228 | 5/13/08 | pCi/L | 5 | 0 | 2.9 | N/A | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Beta | 5/13/08 | pCi/L | 40 | 0 | 2.4 | N/A | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium | 5/13/08 | Mg/L | .03 | 0 | .0005 | N/A | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chloramine | Daily | ppm | 4.00 | N/A | 3 | 3-3 | No | Added for disinfectant |
| Turbidity | Daily | NTU | TT=0,3 | N/A | | .25 highest ; 100.00% of lowest sample month met NTU limits | | |

Turbidity does not present any risk to your health. Turbidity is a measure of suspended matter in water, and is a good indicator that the filtration system is functioning.

Units Description:

N/A: Not applicable

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) (1 Ppm Equals one minute in two years)

Ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (pg/L) (1 Ppb Equals one second in 32 years)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator to the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

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

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

MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a 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.

MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRAA: Maximum running annual average

**For more information please contact:
Huntingburg Municipal Water Utility
812-683-4280**