

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.

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. The Town of Edinburgh 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 drinking 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

PROTECT OUR DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND OUR WATERSHED

- Recycle used oil, automotive fluids, batteries, and other products. Don't dispose of hazardous chemicals in toilets, storm drains, wastewater systems, creeks, alleys, or the ground. This pollutes the water supply.
- Check your car, boat, motorcycle, and other machinery and equipment for leaks and spills. Place drip pans under leaking vehicles/equipment and make repairs as soon as possible. Clean up spilled fluids with an absorbent material such as kitty litter or absorbent cloths and properly dispose of the material. Do not allow spills to soak into the ground. Do not rinse spills with water or into a nearby storm drain.
- For information on Household Hazardous Waste Disposal in Bartholomew County, residents can call 812-376-2614 or visit the <http://www.bcswmd.com>.
- For information on Household Hazardous Waste Disposal in Johnson County, residents can call (317) 738-2546 or visit <http://recyclejohnsoncounty.com>.
- Report storm water complaints, including complaints involving flooding, erosion, water quality, dumping and construction sites to the Utility Office at 812-526-3512.

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



Edinburgh Municipal Utilities EDINBURGH, INDIANA

The Town of Edinburgh is pleased to present this year's Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to keep you informed about your water utility and the quality of your drinking water over the past year. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND WELLHEAD PROTECTION

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our community. The source of Edinburgh's drinking water is groundwater produced from four production wells located within the community. The wells are completed in a sand and gravel aquifer. A Source Water Assessment has indicated that the drinking water system is *highly susceptible to contamination*.

To help protect our water supply wells, Edinburgh Municipal Utilities has implemented a Wellhead Protection Plan that focuses on public awareness and education and spill prevention and reporting. Information on what you can do to help protect our drinking water supply is included in this report.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mike Pendleton at (812) 526-3534. If you want to learn more, you are welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Council meetings located at the Town Hall (107 South Holland, Edinburgh, IN). Meetings are held the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM.

DEFINITIONS

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated substances, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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 - The "Maximum Allowed" (MRDL) is the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

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

Not Applicable (N/A) – no MCLG or MCL has been established for these unregulated substances.

Parts Per Billion (PPB) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts Per Million (PPM) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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 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, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive materials, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

AVERAGE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2013

The Town of Edinburgh routinely monitors for substances in your drinking water according to all Federal and State laws. The following table provides the results from our most recent monitoring.

Name of Substance	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Maximum Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Substance in Drinking Water
<u>Inorganic Substances</u>							
Barium	8/10/2011	No	0.09	PPM	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	8/10/2011	No	1	PPB	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	8/23/2011	No	0.37 ⁽¹⁾	PPM	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (additive)	2013	No	1.2 ⁽²⁾	PPM	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Mercury	8/10/2011	No	0.1	PPB	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; run-off from cropland
Nitrate	8/12/2013	No	2.07	PPM	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	8/10/2011	No	35.5	PPM	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
<u>Disinfection Substances</u>							
Total HAA5s (Haloacetic Acids)	8/12/2013	No	6	PPB	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total TTHMs (Trihalomethanes)	8/12/2013	No	3	PPB	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine Residual	2013	No	1.34 ⁽³⁾	PPM	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.
<u>Radioactive Substances</u>							
Gross Alpha	2/19/2009	No	0.60	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta	2/19/2009	No	1.6	pCi/L	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
<u>Microbiological Substances</u>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	6/04/2013	No	1 ⁽⁴⁾	Positive Monthly Sample	0	Positive Monthly Sample	Naturally present in the environment.

TABLE NOTES

- (1) - Levels detected for Copper represents the 90th percentile value as calculated from a total of 20 samples. Levels of Copper detected range from 0.01 to 0.55 PPM.
- (2) - Levels of Fluoride detected range from 0.8 to 1.2 PPM.
- (3) - Levels of Chlorine Residual detected in the distribution system range from 0.03 to 1.34.
- (4) - Maximum level detected for Total Coliform Bacteria represents the number of positive monthly samples. This detection was an isolated incident. Further testing showed no detections.

The state allows us to monitor for some substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. Therefore some of our data, while representative, is more than one year old.

Sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

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 or by visiting their website at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline/>.