

2017 Water Quality Report

Nappanee Water Utility

This brochure explains the quality of drinking water provided by Nappanee Water Utility. Included is a listing of results from water quality tests as well as an explanation of where our water comes from and tips on how to interpret the data. We're proud to share our results with you. Please read them carefully.

Overview

In 2017 the Nappanee Water Utility continued to monitor your drinking water. We do so to make sure we stay in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

We are happy to report that our Drinking water meets all State and Federal standards as required by IDEM and EPA.

Water Source

Nappanee Water Utility is supplied by groundwater pumped from Well #2A and Well #3 located at Westside Park, Nappanee, IN.

Additional Health Information

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. While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for Arsenic, it does contain low levels of Arsenic. EPA'S standard balances the current understanding of Arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing Arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead in Drinking Water:

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. Nappanee 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 thirty seconds to two 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/ead>.

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, which 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, 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.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How to Read This Table

The results of tests performed in 2001 or the most recent testing available are presented in the table. Terms used in the Water Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

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.
Detected Level: The highest level detected of a contaminant for comparison against the acceptance levels for each parameter. These levels could be the highest single measurement, or an average of values depending on the contaminant.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Please Share This Information:

Large water volume customers (like apartments complexes, hospitals, schools, and/or schools) are encouraged to post extra copies in a conspicuous place so those who are not billed can learn about the quality of our drinking water.

We encourage public input on drinking water issues. The Nappanee Board of Works meets on the 2nd and 3rd Mondays of each month at 3:30 p.m. at the Nappanee City Hall. The public is welcome!

Our Watershed Protection Efforts:

Our water utility is currently 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.

Member of:

American Water Works Association (AWWA)
Indiana Rural Water Association (IRWA)

PWSID # 522016

Additional Information About Trihalomethanes:

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

For more information, call Gale Gerber with the Nappanee City Utilities at 574-773-4623.

Water Quality Table

Organic Contaminants:	Date Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Detected Level	Major Sources
Antimony	8/30/2011	ppm	0.006	0.006	0	Discharge from power plants, fire retardant, Ceramics, Electronics, Solder
Arsenic	9/22/2017	ppm	0	10	0.0026	Erosion Natural Deposits, Runoff from Orchards, Glass, electronic wastes
Mercury	8/30/2011	ppm	0	0	0.0002	Erosion Natural Deposit; Runoff of fields, landfills, Factory discharges
Flouride	9/22/2017	ppm	4	4	0.02	
Nitrate-N	9/22/2017	ppm	10	10	0.05	Water additives, Erosion, Discharge from factories, Fertilizer Runoff, Septic tank leaching, Sewage, Erosion Natural Deposits
Copper	8/17/2017	ppm	1.3	AI=1.3	0.917	Plumbing Corrosion; Erosion Natural Deposits, Preservatives Leaching
Lead	8/17/2017	ppb	0	AI=15	<1.0	Plumbing Corrosion; Erosion Natural Deposits
Chromium	9/8/2011	ppm	0.1	0.1	0.001	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium	9/26/2017	ppm	2	2	0.08	Naturally occurring element
Gross Beta	8/23/2011	pCi/l	0	50	0+/-3.5	Decay of natural & Man-made deposits
Radium 228	6/17/2003	pCi/l	0	5	1.1	Decay of natural & Man-made deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
	Date Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Detected Level	Major Sources
Bromodichloromethane	3/21/2008	ppb	0	na	4.24	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform	3/21/2008	ppm	na	100	27.42	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Synthetic Organic All Contaminants						
	Date Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Detected Limits BDL	Major Sources
HAA5's	11/15/2017	ppb	n/a	60	4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Range .0032 - .0067						
Disinfection by-products rule 5/13/09 - 2/9/10						
	Date Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Detected Level	Major Sources
Trihalomethane	11/15/2017	ppb	n/a	80	6.7	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Range .0029 - .0067						
Disinfection by-products rule 5/13/09 - 2/9/10						
Cyanide (free)	9/25/2015	ppb	0.2	0.2	BDL	Discharge from steel/metal factories
Nickel	6/30/2014	ppm			0.001	
sodium	9/26/2017	ppm			0.5	
Water Quality Table Footnotes						

1. None of the 20 samples tested for copper exceeded the current action level of 1.3 ppm.
 2. None of the samples tested for lead exceeded the current action level of 15 ppb.

Key To Table

<p>*AL = Action Level</p>
<p>*MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level</p>
<p>*MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</p>
<p>*pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)</p>
<p>*ppm = parts per million, or micrograms per liter (mg/L)</p>
<p>*ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)</p>
<p>*na = not applicable</p>
<p>*MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level/ Highest Level of Disinfectant allowed in Drinking Water</p>
<p>*MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal/ The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health</p>

Water Quality Table Footnotes

1. None of the 20 samples tested for copper exceeded the current action level of 1.3 ppm.
2. None of the samples tested for lead exceeded the current action level of 15 ppb.