

2014 Water Quality Test Results

The State allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, is more than one year old. Unless otherwise noted, all data are results from samples collected in the year 2014. Only those contaminants which were detected are listed below:

Water Quality Characteristic And Data Year	Unit of Detection	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	MCL *	MCLG **	Potential Sources of Contamination
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Copper ¹	ppm	0.684	0.02-1.01	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead ¹	ppb	<0.005	<0.005 (All)	15	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	BDL	BDL (All)	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	0.524	0.255-0.524	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	0.842	0.789-0.842	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes stronger teeth
Nitrate (as nitrogen)	ppm	1.130	0.545-1.130	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS						
Chlorine	ppm	1.78	1.04 (Average)	4	4	By-product of disinfection
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	47.0	13.0 – 47.0	80	NA	By-product of disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	25.6	BDL – 25.6	60	NA	By-product of disinfection
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total coliform bacteria	NA	3 Samples in 2014 Tested Positive		1 positive sample per month	0	Naturally Occurring
E. coli bacteria ²	NA	1 Sample in 2014 Tested Positive		0	0	Human or animal fecal waste

ppm = parts per million

ppb = parts per billion

BDL = Below Detection Limit

NA = Not Applicable

* Or MRDL for Chlorine

** Or MRDLG for Chlorine

¹Lead and copper measured at 90th percentile

²We were notified on February 7, 2014 of an E. coli positive sample. 10 repeat samples were taken within 24 hours of notification and all tested negative.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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 (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 (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG does not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM): TTHM's are the sum of the concentrations of bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, tribromomethane (bromoform), and trichloromethane (chloroform).

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5): HAA5's are the sum of the concentrations of monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, bromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid.

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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



PLAINFIELD WATER WORKS 2014 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



Why Am I Receiving This Report? In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health Per 327 IAC 8-2.1 of the Indiana Administrative Code, the Plainfield Water Works is required to provide an annual Consumer Confidence Report which informs you, the customer, about the quality of your drinking water.

Who We Are - The Plainfield Water Works (Public Water Supply Identification Number (PWSID) 5232020) provides water service to approximately 8,800 customers from a total of four water treatment plants and 8 ground water wells. The Plainfield Water Works system is capable of producing approximately 9.5 million gallons of treated drinking water each day. The drinking water treatment begins with aerating and chlorinating the well water, which oxidizes the naturally occurring iron and manganese contained in the ground water. Oxidized iron and manganese is then removed by pressure filtration, and the filtered water is chlorinated in order to maintain a residual level of disinfectant throughout the Town's distribution system. Fluoride is also added to the finished drinking water prior to entering the distribution system, along with polyphosphate which minimizes corrosion within the Town's piping system and staining sinks and tubs in your homes and businesses.

What Are Some Of The Sources Of Drinking Water? - 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 the following:

- 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 stormwater run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater run-off, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater run-off, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

What About Lead In Our 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. The Plainfield Water Works 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

What About 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 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.

2014 Water Quality Sampling – We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. The results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets EPA's health standards. The last monitoring period testing for THM/HAA5 was either not performed or failed to comply with all the requirements of the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (St2 DBPR); therefore, we cannot be sure of the quality of the water at that time. You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor. This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. Some people who drink trihalomethanes in excess of the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand and mail. We collected one distribution sample for coliform bacteria on June 4th, which tested positive for total coliform. We collected 4 repeat samples on June 6th of which one was positive for total coliform. The standard is no more than one sample may be positive. Chlorine levels at the time of sampling were sufficient for complete disinfection and sampling procedures were reviewed. The issue has been resolved.

How Can I Learn More? – Public Town Council meetings are typically held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month beginning at 7:00pm. Council meetings are held in the Council Chambers located at 206 West Main Street. Also, you can contact the Town's Utility Manager by calling 839-3490 during regular business hours.