

Parker City Water Quality Report for 2020 IN5268007

We are required to conduct water quality tests every 3 years for VOC, IOC, SOC and LEAD/COPPER contaminants. BACTERIA tests are required twice a month and NITRATE and chlorine by-products (TTHM and HAA5) tests are required annually. In year 2020, all our BACTERIA tests were satisfactory. NITRATE, LEAD & COPPER, IOC, SOC, VOC, TTHM and HAA5 data can be found on the backside of this report. This report is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are details of where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State standards. We are committed to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

For more information about your water, call 765-468-7949 and ask for Mick Deckman. The Town Board meets on the first Thursday of each month at 7:00 pm in the Town Hall. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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).

Your water comes from 2 wells. The wells draw from the White River Basin Aquifer. After the water comes from the wells, it is aerated to remove odor, filtered to remove iron and softened to remove hardness. Chlorine is then added for disinfect.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include river, 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 before we treat it include:

***Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

***Inorganic contaminants, (IOC)** such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

***Pesticides and Herbicides, (SOC)** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.

***Radioactive contaminants**, which are naturally occurring.

***Organic chemical contaminants, (VOC)** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems.

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. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

ABOUT LEAD. 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. We 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>.

Testing Results for 2020

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2020 calendar year. The presence of these 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 performed between January 1 and December 31, 2020. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of water quality, is more than one year old.

Terms & Abbreviations used below:

***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 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.

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

***n/a: Not applicable. *nd: Not detectable at testing limits. *ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.**

***ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter. *pCi/l per liter (a measure of radiation.)**

Inorganic Contaminants (IOC)	MCLG	MCL	AL	Our Results	Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	2	2		0.18	Aug 2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (ppb)		10		1.6	Aug 2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a		162	Aug 2020	No	Treatment plant softening process.
Nickel(ppm)		0.1		0.01	Aug 2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)		4		0.68	Aug 2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead/Copper	MCLG	MCL	AL	Our Results	Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	0	15	15	2	Sept 2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.12	Sept 2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Radionuclides	MCLG	MCL	AL	Our Results	Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)			5	1.8	Mar 2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta (pCi/l)			50	3.5	Mar 2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

SOC Contaminants (SOC)	NON-Detectable			Sept 2018	No
VOC Contaminants (VOC)	NON-Detectable			Aug 2020	No
Only 1 of 2 Bacteria samples	were received by Drinking Water Branch.			June 2020	Yes

During the 3rd quarter of each year testing is required for levels of TTHM and HAA5, a by-product of chlorination.

Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	n/a	n/a		23.8	Sept 2020	No	By-product of chlorination.
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	n/a	n/a		4.5	Sept 2020	No	By-product of chlorination.

ABOUT NITRATE: Although NITRATE was not detected in 2020, nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 (ppm) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome.

Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.