

Parker City Water Quality Report for 2021 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 2021, 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>.