Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Is our drinking water safe? “In a word, Yes”!

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

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. USEPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).
### Inorganic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Levels Detected</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.028</td>
<td>0.028-0.028</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium (ppb)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9-0.9</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>0.071</td>
<td>0.675-0.675</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; fertilizer discharge and aluminum factories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (ppm) (measured as Nitrogen)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.08-0.08</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | n/a | 60 | 38** | 17-48 | NO | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine (ppm) | n/a | 80 | 53** | 33-82 | NO | Water additive used to control microbes |

**Highest level detected is based on averages (regulatory compliance calculations).**

### Radioactive Contaminants

| Beta/Photon emitters* (mrem/yr) | 0  | 4  | 1    | 1-1  | NO | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium* (pCi/L) | 0  | 15 | 1.2  | 1.2-1.2 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits. |

### Turbidity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Limit (Treatment Technique)</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest single measurement</td>
<td>1 NTU</td>
<td>0.06 NTU</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest monthly % meeting limit</td>
<td>0.3 NTU</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Violations

None to report for 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead and Copper (unit of measurement)</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Action Level (AL)</th>
<th>90th Percentile</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppb) *</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household Plumbing systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm) *</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household Plumbing systems.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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.

### Other Contaminant Notes:

*No sampling required this year. Previous years samplings were below the action level and the MCL.

**Total Organic Carbon (TOC): The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.**
### Definition of Terms:

**(MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

**(MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level:** 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.

**Highest Level Detected:** The single highest result of all samples collected during the Water Quality Report (WQR) calendar year. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.

**Range of Levels Detected:** The range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest, that were collected during the WQR calendar year.

**(MRDL) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**(MRDLG) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**n/a:** Not applicable.

### FUN FACTS ABOUT WATER!!

- It takes 2.5 hours to get water from Lake Greenwood, treat it, and make it ready for consumption.
- The Crane water plant saved 21 million gallons of water in 2015 by recycling backwash water.
- The Indiana Department of Health inspects the water plant once a quarter.
- The water plant had zero findings for 2015.

### CONSERVATION TIPS

- Keep showers to 5 minutes or less in length. A 5 minute shower takes 10-25 gallons of water.
- Water your lawn in the evening or early morning to avoid evaporation.

### Contact Us!

**Utilities Director:**
Dave Burrus  
(812) 854-4761

**Water Plant Supervisor:**
Stephen Reddick  
(812) 854-5225

**Water Plant Leader:**
Monte Johnson  
(812) 854-1651

**Water Plant Operators / Water Complaints:**
24-hours (812) 854-1238

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Please share this information! Large water volume customers are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute them to your tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees.
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, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Our Watershed
The Lake Greenwood watershed is 14.8 square miles and lies almost completely within the boundaries of NSA Crane. The small amount outside of our fenceline includes farmland, homes, and a cemetery. Inside the fence is mainly forested with steep slopes, high relief, and highly erodable soils.