

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

06-01-2016

IN5291010
MONON WATER UTILITY

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015

For more information regarding this report contact:

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

Name DAVID A. RODGERS

Phone 219-253-6441

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted
MONON WATER UTILITY is Ground Water
bebe.

Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to The presence of contaminants

does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, discharges, oil and gas production, mining, - Pesticides and herbicides, which may -
- Organic chemical contaminants, and can also come from gas 05/10/2016

-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 systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public

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

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems.

These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns.

For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. from their health care providers.

EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We when your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, water, testing methods, and steps you can

take to minimize exposure is available

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially from materials and components associated with service lines and home control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Source Water Information SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL #3	GM	Active	1183 N. Meridian Rd.
WELL #4	GM	Active	1183 N. Meridian Rd.

2015

Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG) :

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level:

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for

providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Lead and Copper Date Sampled MCLG Action Level (AL) 90th Percentile # Sites Over AL Units Violation Likely Source of Contamination
 Copper 2015 1.3 1.3 1.052 ppm N Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Lead 2015 0 15 5 ppb N Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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 or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant 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.

MFL million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

Water Quality Test Results

na: not applicable.
 NTU nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
 pci/L picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
 ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
 ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
 ppt parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
 ppq parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Viol.	Source of
Chlorine	2015	1	0 - 1		MRDLG = 4 MRDL = 4	ppm	N	contam. water add. used to control microb.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) *	08/18/2014	49.5	49.5 - 49.5	No goal	60	ppb	N	By-product of water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	08/18/2014	33.4	33.4 - 33.4	No goal	80	ppb	N	By-product of water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Detected	Range of Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2015	0.555	0.555 - 0.555	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2015	0.153	0.153 - 0.153	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2015	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	50	50	ppb	N	