

# FERDINAND WATER DEPARTMENT IN5219004 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT 2015

**INTRODUCTION** The Ferdinand Water Department provides a high quality drinking water. This annual water quality report shows the source of our water, contains important information about water and health issues, and lists the results of our tests. We will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water. The water in our lines undergoes testing for over 80 contaminants according to government requirements. **Public meetings** are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:30pm at the Town Hall located at 2065 Main Street Ferdinand.

**OVERVIEW** The Ferdinand Water Department provides water for 965 meters and fire protection in the Town of Ferdinand. All of the water for our system is purchased from Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District. Patoka provides us with water that meets or exceeds the testing and reporting requirements of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR), EPA and IDEM. The 2015 testing included weekly microbiological tests, which showed no positive result for Total Coliform. There were no detects for Radioactive Contaminants or Synthetic Organic Contaminants. A special testing for the gasoline additive MTBE was reported to be below the detection level.

The District participates in the State Dental Fluoridation program and adds fluoride to the treated water.

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER LEVELS OF HALOACETIC ACIDS ABOVE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS FOR FERDINAND WATER DEPARTMENT

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

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 results that we received for Haloacetic Acids for the last monitoring period show that our system currently exceeds the standard(s), or Maximum Contaminant Level(s) (MCL). The violation began 1/1/2015 and ended 3/31/2015.

### What should I do?

You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

### What does this mean?

Some people who drink trihalomethanes (THM) in excess of the 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 (HAA) in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

### What Happened? What is being done?

Testing for THM's and HAA's quarterly began for the Town of Ferdinand drinking water system in November of 2013. Violations are generated based on a locational running annual average (LRAA). The Ferdinand Water Department will continue to monitor quarterly for the THM's and HAA's along with regular system flushing. Due to the LRAA being a running average, a violation will be generated quarterly until the high reading is no longer in the calculation for the LRAA.

**HEALTH INFORMATION** In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which must provide the same protection for public health. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, springs, ponds, reservoirs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals and human activity. 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 runoff, and residential uses.

\*Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential use.

\*Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, 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.

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

**Immuno-compromised** persons such as person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, person 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 risks of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

Note: Patoka has used chloramines to disinfect the drinking water supplies to Ferdinand and surrounding communities. For all normal users, chloraminated water is the same as water disinfected with chlorine. However, kidney dialysis patients and aquarium or fishpond owners need to take special precautions when using chloraminated water. Kidney dialysis patients should consult their doctors, and fish owners should call their pet store for more information.

## ADDRESSING LEAD IN 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. Ferdinand Water Department 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 or at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**WATER SOURCE** In 2015 the sole source of the water distributed by the Ferdinand Water Department was surface water from the Patoka Reservoir. For more information about your drinking water, please call us at (812) 367-2281 and ask for Henry Haake the superintendent of the Water Department, or email him [ferdinandelect@psci.net](mailto:ferdinandelect@psci.net) You as an end user and consumer of water, can help protect the sources of drinking water by increasing efforts to recycle materials and properly dispose of chemicals, used oils and petroleum products, batteries and other household refuse.

## 2015 MONITORING RESULTS FOR FERDINAND WATER DEPARTMENT

Constituents	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	MRAA	Range	Violation	Major Sources
<b>DISINFECTION PROCESS BY-PRODUCTS</b>								
Total Haloacetic Acids	2015	Ppb	60	NA	F-58.1	30.6 to 70.8	Yes	Disinfection by-product
Total Trihalomethanes	2015	Ppb	80	NA	F-51.5	24 to 92.8	No	Disinfection by-product
<b>INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS</b>								
Fluoride	2015	Ppm	2	1	P-0.5		No	Water additive to promote strong teeth
Copper	2014	Ppb	1300AL	1300	F-377	90th percentile	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	2014	Ppb	15AL	0	F-2.7	90th percentile	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
(For lead and copper the number of samples at or above the AL is 0)								
Sodium	2015	Ppm	None	None	P-2.0	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine	2015	Ppb	3	BDL	P-0.1		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2015	Ppm	2	2	P-0.02	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	2014	Pc/i	5	0	P-0.03	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	2014	Pc/i	0	0	P-0.19	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	2014	Pc/i	15	0	P-1.5	NA	No	Runoff from herbicides used on crops
Combined Radium	2014	Pc/i	40	0	P-0.22	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity does not present any risk to your health. Turbidity is a measure of suspended matter in water, and is a good indicator that the filtration system is functioning properly.								
Turbidity	Daily	NTU	TT=0.3	NA	P-0.29 highest	NA	No	100% of samples met NTU limits
Total organic carbon	Avg	%	25.00%	100.00%	P-32.25%	25.75 to 43%	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS</b>								
Chloramine	Daily	Ppm	4	4	P-3.4	4.0 to 1.6	No	Added for disinfection

EPA is preparing a regulation which will specify a MCL for Radon. Radon is a radioactive gas that occurs naturally in ground water and is released from water into the air during household use. At high exposure levels it can cause lung cancer. Radon was not detected in the treated finish water purchased from Patoka and distributed by Ferdinand.

**EXPLANATION OF DATA TABLE** This report is based upon test performed by Patoka's and Ferdinand's water systems. Terms used in the Water Quality Report are defined here:

**IDEM**-Indiana Department of Environmental Management  
**EPA**-Environmental Protection Agency

**Ppb**-Parts per Billion or Micro grams per Liter  
**Ppm**-Parts per Million, or Milligrams per Liter

**MRAA**-Maximum Running Annual Average  
**Pc/iL**-Picocurie Per Liter

**NTU**-Nephelometric Turbidity Units  
**NA**-Not Applicable

**F**-Ferdinand's Test Results

**P**-Patoka's Test Results

**BDL**-Below Detectable Limits

**MCL**-Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water as established by EPA. The MCL's are set as low as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

To the MCL-G's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**MCL-G**-Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**AL**-Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements the water system must follow.

**TT**-Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.