

2010 Indianapolis Water Treated Drinking Water Data

Substances Detected (units)	MCLG (Goal)	MCL (Limit)	System Results	Likely Source
Inorganics:				
Arsenic (ppb)	0 ppb	10 ppb	ND*	Natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.096 (ND* - 0.29)	Natural Deposits
Nickel	0.10 ppm	NA	0.0016 (ND*-0.0023)	Natural deposits
Flouride (ppm)	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.93(0.11-1.4)	Natural deposits & treatment additive
Nitrate (ppm)	10 ppm	10 ppm	1.3 (0.10 – 3.9)	Fertilizer, septic tank leakage
Organic Disinfection By-products				
Total THMs ^^(ppb)	0 ppb	80 ppb	41.8 (6.2–81.8) flow weighted Annual average	By-product of Chlorination treatment
HAA5 + (ppb)	0 ppb	60 ppb	34.5 (ND–62.8) flow weighted Annual average	By-product of Chlorination treatment
Other Organics:				
Atrazine (ppb)	3 ppb	3 ppb	0.41 ppb (ND* - 3.4)	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	4 ppb	4 ppb	0.095 ppb (ND*- 0.18)	Herbicide runoff
Cis-1,2-Di Chloroethylene (ppb)	70 ppb	70 ppb	1.2 ppb (ND*-1.2)	Discharge from industrial sources
Turbidity:				
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	1 NTU	0.27 NTU (Maximum)	Soil runoff
Turbidity (% below TT)	NA	95% < 0.3 NTU	100%	Soil runoff
Radionuclides:				
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	1.18 (flow weighted annual average)	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Parameters:				
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	41 (15-130)	Erosion of natural deposits, leaching
PH (standard units)	NA	6.5-8.5	7.56 (7.10-8.05)	NA
Hardness (ppm)	NA	NA	305 (134-418)	Natural deposits
Iron (ppm)	NA	0.3 ppm	0.005 (ND*-0.15)	Well water or pipe corrosion
Sulfate (ppm)	NA	250 ppm	72 (18-180)	Naturally present
Metolachor (ppb)	NA	NA	0.10 (ND*-0.10)	Broad spectrum herbicide
Microorganisms:				
Cryptosporidium (org/10L)	NA	NA	0	Human & animal fecal waste
Giardia (org/10L)	NA	NA	0	Human & animal fecal waste
Untreated Source Water Data				
TOC (Untreated water ppm)	NA	NA	4.0 (2.2-10)	Naturally present in environment

* - Not Detected For more information, please contact IW at 317-631-1431.

2010 TCCD Water Testing Results

Substances Detected (units)	MCLG (Goal)	MCL (Limit)	System Results	Likely Source
Copper & Lead**			AL	
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.363 @ 90 th percentile	Corrosion of customer plumbing
Lead (ppb)	0 ppb	15 ppb	ND*	Corrosion of customer plumbing
Microorganisms				
E.coli	0	0	0	Human & animal fecal waste
Total Coliform	0	Maximum allowed 1per month	0	Naturally present in environment
Disinfectant Residual			MRDL	
Chlorine (ppb) #	NA	4 ppm	0.56 (0.02 - 1.43 (ppm)	Disinfectant & treatment additive

* Not Detected **2009 Test results
Total Chlorine includes free chlorine & chloramines

If you have any questions about this report, please contact our office at (317) 856-0224. The Heartland Crossing office is located at 8902 Belle Union Drive in the Valley Ridge Park. Our business hours are 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. 24-hour emergency service is available by calling our answering service at (317) 252-3661. Please reserve the answering service for emergencies, only.

We also want freeholders to be informed about their utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any regular scheduled meetings. Your Board of Directors meets at 2680 East Main Street in Plainfield on the second Tuesday of every other month at 9:00 a.m. Due to scheduling conflicts, the next meeting is scheduled August 16th, 2011 at 9:00 a.m.

24-Hour Water Emergency Number:
(317) 252-3661

Onsite Valley Ridge Office:
8902 Belle Union Drive
Camby, Indiana 46113
Phone: (317) 856-0224
Fax: (317) 856-0235

Billing Information:
Aspire CPAs, PC
8425 Woodfield Crossing Boulevard, Suite 110
Indianapolis, Indiana 46240-7316
Phone: (317) 469-4500 (800) 846-1672
Fax: (317) 469-4700

Tri-County Conservancy District



*Water Quality Report
For 2011*

What is a drinking water report & why do I receive one?

As required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), this drinking water report provides information on where water comes from and how it compares to standards. If after reading this report, you have any questions or concerns, please contact us at 317-856-0224.

Where does my water come from?

The source water supply is purchased from Indianapolis Water (IW). Water is distributed to the system from a metered connection located on County Line Road. Tri-County Conservancy District customers receive our water from a ground water treatment plant. The water is produced from an IW ground water treatment plant located along west Southport Road in southern Marion County. Ground water comes from below the surface, typically from wells drilled deep into the ground. Ground water may have more mineral deposits than surface water. Indianapolis Water aerates and filters water to remove dissolved iron and manganese.

How hard is my water?

As is common with water in this region, IW water is considered hard due to the natural levels of minerals calcium and magnesium. The water hardness, expressed as calcium carbonate, typically ranges from around 200-350 milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm). This equates 12-20 grains per gallon (the measure often referred to in determining water softener settings). For more specific information about the water hardness, please contact us at 317-856-0224.

What's in my drinking water before it is treated?

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of 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 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, storm water runoff and residential uses.
- ◆ **Organic chemicals**, 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 materials**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining.

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of certain 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 Environmental Protection Agency's **Safe Drinking Water Hotline** at (800) 426-4791 or via web at www.EPA.gov.

What's being done to improve water quality?

Wellhead protection.

In order to minimize the risk of ground water contamination, IW in accordance with the State Wellhead Protection Rule and local ordinances has implemented a Wellhead Protection Program. The program involves local planning, mapping of the wellhead protection areas, identifying potential sources of ground water contamination, working with businesses to prevent spills and releases of chemicals, and preparing a contingency plan in case of contamination. The Wellhead Protection Program was submitted to the Drinking Water Branch of the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) in late March of 2000. A summary of the plan is available to TCCD customers by calling IW at (317) 263-6301.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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 of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) offer guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium, other microbial contaminants and other contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline or www.EPA.gov.

Is there lead in my drinking water?

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that the lead levels at your home may be higher other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your homes plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have it water tested. Also flush your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Hotline at 800-426-4791 or www.EPA.gov.

What is Cryptosporidium?

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that lives in the intestines of animals and people. When ingested, this microscopic pathogen may cause a disease called cryptosporidiosis, which has flu-like systems. Although there has been no cryptosporidium found in treated finish drinking water. IW routinely tests their source water and their finished drinking water.

Important Definitions – What do all of these terms mean?

TCCD is pleased to report our water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. TCCD routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table on the following page shows detection results from January 1st, 2010 to December 31st, 2010.

The table contains many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

- ◆ **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 as possible to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- ◆ **MRDL – Maximum Residual Disinfect Level** – The highest level of the disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- ◆ **PPM - Parts per Million** - One part per million.
- ◆ **PPB - Parts per Billion** - One part per billion.
- ◆ **Turbidity** - The measure of the cloudiness of water. Monitoring turbidity is good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.
- ◆ **TT - Treatment Technique** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- ◆ **AL - Action Level** - The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.