EATON WATER WORKS QUALITY REPORT 2015

The Town of Eaton provides water service to approximately 636 customers from one treatment facility. The water treatment facility is located on East Union Street and the water system contains four limestone/rock wells. The Eaton Water Treatment Facility (Water System No. IN5218006) is capable of producing 1,000,000 gallons of treated water each day. At the water treatment facility, chlorine gas is first added to the raw water to kill water borne bacteria. A residual chlorine level remains in the distribution system, keeping the water safe to use and consume for all customers. Air is then added to the water supply for the purpose of oxidizing the manganese and iron, allowing these particles to be more easily removed by sand filters. Mr. Jim Marcum has been Eaton's certified operator since 2002.

WELLHEAD PROTECTION

The Town has recently completed its Phase 2 Wellhead Protection Plan (WHPP). Residents and businesses within the WHPP Area are encouraged to prevent pollution, safely dispose of chemicals, and learn more about wellhead protection. A copy of the WHPP can be reviewed at the Town Hall.

WATER IS OUR STRONGEST LINK!

The Eaton Water Works welcomes any comments, suggestions or questions which you may have concrning the quality of your water. For more information about your drinking water quality, you may call (765) 396-3980 or mail comments to:

Town of Eaton
Attn: Eaton Water Works
P.O. Box 218
Eaton, IN 47338

IMPORTANT MESSAGES ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER QUALITY

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. Eaton Water Works 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.*

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants in drinking water 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 at 1-800-426-4791. For questions about the quality of our drinking water, call the Town of Eaton at (765) 396-3980.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) 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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. The contaminants that may be present in source water may include derivatives of microbiological, inorganic, pesticide, herbicide, organic chemical and radioactive contaminants. 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.

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 providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/

EATON WATER WORKS QUALITY REPORT 2015

Water Quality Characteristic and Data Year	Units of Detection	Average Amount Found	Highest Detected Level	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Health Goal (MCLG)	Potential Sources of Contamination
VOCs						
Benzene (2015)	ppb		< 0.50	5	0	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas tanks
Carbon Tetrachloride (2015)	ppb		< 0.50	5	0	Discharge from chemical plants; industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (2015)	ppb		< 0.50	100	100	Discharge from chemical plants & agricultural chem
o-Dichlorobenzene (2015)	ppb		< 0.50	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (2015)	ppb		< 0.50	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (2015)	ppb		< 0.50	5	0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (2015)	ppb		< 0.50	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethylene, cis (2015)	ppb		< 0.50	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethylene, trans (2015)	ppb		< 0.50	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (2015)	ppb		< 0.50	5	0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (2015)	ppb		< 0.50	5	0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (2015)	ppb		< 0.50	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (2015)	ppb		< 0.50	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories
Tetrachloroethylene (2015)	ppb		< 0.50	5	0	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (2015)	ppm		< 0.0005	1	1	Discharge from petroleum refineries
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (2015)	ppb		< 0.50	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (2015)	ppb		< 0.50	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (2015)	ppb		< 0.50	5	3	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (2015)	ppb		< 0.50	5	0	Discharge from metal degreasing sites
Vinyl Chloride (2015)	ppb		< 0.50	2	0	Discharge from plastic factories
Total Xylenes (2015)	ppm		< 0.0005	10	10	Discharge from petroleum refineries or chem. factories
IOCs						
Antimony (2015)	ppb		< 1	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Asbestos (2001)	MFL		< 0.185	7	7	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Arsenic (2015)	ppb		< 1	10	N/A	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium (2015)	ppm		0.16	2	2	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Beryllium (2015)	ppb		< 1	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries
Cadmium (2015)	ppb		< 1	5	5	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chromium (2015)	ppb		< 5	100	100	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Copper * (2015)	ppm		0.15	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of Household Plumbing and Service
Cyanide (free) (2012)	ppb		< 10	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (natural) (2015)	ppm		0.36	4	4	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Lead * (2015)	ppb		3.1	15	0	Corrosion of Household Plumbing and Service
Mercury (2015)	ppb		< 0.2	2	2	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nickel (2015)	ppb		< 10	100	N/A	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Selenium (2015)	ppb		< 1	50	50	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Thallium (2012)	ppb		< 1	2	0.5	Discharge from electronics or glass factories
Nitrate (2015)	ppm		1.3	10	10	Erosion of Natural Deposits
SOCs						
Alachlor (Lasso) (2013)	ppb		< 0.2	2	0	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (2013)	ppb		< 0.5	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (2013)	ppt		< 100	200	0	Leaching from linings in water distribution lines
Carbofuran (2013)	ppb		< 0.9	40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (alpha&gamma) (2013)	ppb		< 0.2	2	0	Residue of banned termiticide
2,4-D (2013)	ppb		< 1	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Dalapon (2013)	ppb		< 5	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on right-of-ways
Dibromochloropropane (2013)	ppt		< 20	200	0	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans
Dinoseb (2013)	ppb		< 1	7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans & vegetables
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin) (2010)	ppq		VAR	30	0	Discharge from chemical factories
Diquat (2013)	ppb		< 2	20	20	Runoff from herbicide use
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate (2013)	ppb		< 0.6	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (2013)	ppb		< 0.6	6	0	Discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (2013)	ppb		< 9	100	100	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (2013)	ppb		< 0.1	2	2	Residue from banned insecticide
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) (2013)	ppt		< 10	50	0	Discharge from petroleum plants
Glyphosate (2013)	ppb		< 30	700	700	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (2013)	ppt		< 200	400	0	Residue from banned pesticide
Heptachlor Epoxide (2013)	ppt		< 100	200	0	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (2013)	ppb		< 0.1	1	0	Discharge from agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (2013)	ppb		< 0.5	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (2013)	ppt		< 100	200	200	Runoff from insecticide used on cattle & gardens
Methoxychlor (2013)	ppb		< 0.1	40	40	Runoff from insecticide used on vegetables & livestock
Oxamyl (2013)	ppb		< 2	200	200	Runoff from insecticide used on potatoes or tomatoes
Pentachlorophenal (2013)	ppb		< 0.4	1	0	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (2013)	ppb		< 1	500	500	Herbicide runoff
Polychlorinated biphenyls (2010)	ppt		VAR	500	0	Discharge of waste chemicals
Simazine (2013)	ppb		< 0.35	4	4	Herbicide runoff
2,4,5-TP (2013)	ppb		< 1	50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
Toxaphene (2013)	ppb		< 1	3	0	Runoff from insecticide used on cattle
Secondary Contaminants						
Sodium (2015)	ppm		8.50	N/A	N/A	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Other Contaminants						
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5'S)	ppb	15.8	17.0	60	N/A	Disinfection By-Products
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)**	ppb	16.6	16.7	80	N/A	Disinfection By-Products
Radium-228 (2008)	pCi/L		0.4	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (2008)	ppb		0.5	30	0	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Coliform (2015)		absent in all samples	absent in all samples	< 5% of monthly samples	0	Human and Animal Waste

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, is more than one year old. Unless otherwise noted, all data are results from samples collected in the year 2015. The allowable maximum residual disinfectant level for Chlorine is 4 ppm. Based upon daily residual sampling in 2015, the average residual was 1.00 ppm and the observed maximum chlorine level was 2.65 ppm.

Terms

ppm = parts per million
ppb = parts per billion
ppt = parts per trillion
ppq = parts per quadrillion
pCi/L = pico Curies per Liter
MFL = million fibers per Liter
ND = Not Detected

Definitions

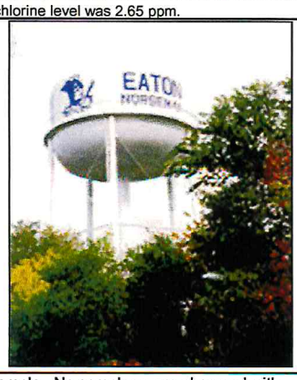
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The maximum concentration of a contaminant allowable in drinking water. These concentrations are established by the EPA for each of the primary drinking water standards. The table shown above lists the MCL for each primary standard.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Action Level: Action levels represent concentrations of lead and copper that a water utility must not exceed. If action levels are exceeded, treatment techniques are then required of the water utility in order to reduce levels of lead/copper.

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

Variance (VAR): State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.



BF&S
Butler Fairman Seufert
CIVIL ENGINEERS

*The Highest Detected Level shown for lead and copper are the 90th percentile sample. No samples were observed with concentrations above the Action Level.

**TTHM's are the sum of the concentrations of bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, tribromomethane (bromoform), and trichloromethane (chloroform).

IOCs - Inorganic Contaminants **VOCs** - Volatile Organic Contaminants **SOCs** - Synthetic Organic Contaminants