

Town of Eaton
Water Quality Report for 2019

Contact Person:

Jeffrey Fish
600 E. Harris St., PO Box 218
Eaton, IN 47338
(765) 396-3980
PWSID # 5218006

The Town of Eaton's water system is committed to providing a safe and reliable supply of excellent quality drinking water. This report contains information on the quality of your water. We hope it provides you the facts and perspective you need to make an informed evaluation of your tap water. The water is regularly tested by a private state certified laboratory using highly sophisticated equipment and up-to-date testing procedures. In 2019, as in years past, your tap water met all EPA and state drinking water health standards.

Water Source:

The Town of Eaton's source of water supply is an underground deep well. A copy of the vulnerability assessment of the well is available in the office.

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 the 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 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.

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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protections 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Detected Contaminants Table

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Level Detected</u>	<u>MCL¹</u>	<u>MCLG²</u>	<u>Likely Source</u>	<u>Violations</u>
Barium	0.19 ppm ³	2 ppm	2ppm	See Attached	None
Fluoride	0.46 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	See Attached	None
Sodium	16.0 ppm	None	None	None	None
Lead	3.9 ppb ⁴	15 ppb=AL ⁵	0	See Attached	None
Copper	0.12 ppm	1.2 ppm=AL	1.3 ppm	See Attached	None
Nickel	0.01 ppb	None	None	None	None
Total Trihalomethanes 2019	No Sample	80 ppb	None	See Attached	Yes
Haloacetic Acids 2019	No Sample	60 ppb	None	See Attached	Yes

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Highest Level</u>	<u>Range of</u>	<u>MCLG²</u>	<u>MCL¹</u>	<u>Likely Units</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Violations</u>
Beta/Photon Emitters	2.4	2.4-2.4	0	4	mrem/yr	See Attached	None

<u>Contaminant</u>	Highest		<u>MCLG²</u>	<u>MCL¹</u>	Likely	<u>Source</u>	<u>Violations</u>
	<u>Level</u>	<u>Range of</u>			<u>Units</u>		
Gross Alpha (excluding Radon and Uranium)	6.2	6.2-6.2	0	15	pCi/L	See Attached	None
Uranium	1.4073	1.4073	0	30	ug/L	See Attached	None

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>MRDGL</u>	<u>MRDL</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Detection</u>	<u>Achieved</u>
Chlorine	4 ppm	4 ppm	1.71 ppm	0.32 to 2.20 ppm	Yes

Source: Water additive used to control microbe

¹Maximum contaminant level (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.

²Maximum contaminant level goal (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.

³ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

⁴ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

⁵Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

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

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 last monitoring period testing for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids was either not performed or failed to comply with all the requirements of the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (State 2 BDPR); therefore, we cannot be sure of the quality of the water at that time.

This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. Some people who drink trihalomethanes in excess of the Maximum Contaminant Level (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 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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. The Town of Eaton 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>.

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Likely Source</u>
Barium	Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Total Trihalomethanes	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Beta/Photon Emitters	Decay of natural and man-made.
Gross Alpha (excluding Radon and Uranium)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	Erosion of natural deposits.