

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ALL DRINKING WATER

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. Possible contaminants in raw, untreated 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, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- * Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally-occurring.
- * 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.

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. Connersville Utilities treats our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Your Community is implementing a Wellhead Protection Plan and a Storm Water Quality Management Program

Here are some tips to help protect your drinking water and prevent water pollution.

- * Reduce the amount of fertilizers, pesticides or other hazardous chemicals that you use.
- * Recycle used oil, automotive fluids, batteries or other products. Do not dispose of hazardous products or wastes in toilets, storm drains, creeks, alleys or on the ground.
- * Clean up your property and properly dispose of outdated or unused household chemicals.
- * If you have a septic system, have it serviced regularly.
- * Contact your local water utility for information on properly plugging all abandoned oil, natural gas and water wells.
- * Drain your swimming pool only when a test kit does not detect chlorine levels.
- * Report storm water complaints involving flooding, erosion, water quality, dumping and construction sites to the Storm Water Hotline at (765) 825-2158.
- * Use a commercial car wash or wash your car on an unpaved surface.

More Questions?

Do you desire more information on Connersville's water system? Do you have questions about your drinking water? If so, you are invited to attend the Board of Public Works meetings at 1:00 PM on the second and fourth Mondays of each month at:

Connersville City Council Chambers
500 North Central Avenue
Connersville, Indiana

In addition, you may directly contact:

Mr. William Ammerman at (765) 825-2158
or
Mrs. Maryellen Blanton at (765) 825-9411
or
visit the Connersville Utilities web-site at www.connersvilleutilities.com
or
e-mail us at office@connersvilleutilities.com

CONNERVILLE'S 2010 Consumer Confidence Report



Connersville Utilities is pleased to present to you this year's Consumer Confidence Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Connersville's water source is groundwater drawn from the Fayette-Union Aquifer system. There are five wells located directly east of Robert's Park in the Robert's Park well-field and three wells located north of the Babe Ruth baseball complex in the 9th Street well-field. Water treatment consists of conventional aeration, filtration and disinfection at two treatment plants. Connersville Utilities services over 6,600 customers.

CONNERSVILLE WATER QUALITY DATA

	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date	Violation	Possible Sources
Volatile Organic Contaminants (ppb)							
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	100	n/a	3.01	1.8 - 4.0		No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5s (Total Haloacetic Acids)	60	0	1.56	1.0 - 2.6		No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	50	n/a	0.3	BDL - 0.6		No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.1844	0.1820 - 0.1867		No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.66	0.25 - 1.1		No	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive for strong teeth.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.40	BDL - 0.8		No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (mg/l)	10	10	1.61	1.34 - 1.88		No	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks. Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	15	0	0.35	0.2 - 0.5	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta (pCi/l)	50	0	2.85	2.3 - 2.7	2008	No	Decay of natural & man-made deposits.
Radium 228 (pCi/l)	5	0	0.6	0.00 - 1.20	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (ug/l)	0.03	0	0.5	0.5 - 0.5	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Other Monitoring Requirements							
	AL	MCLG	Level Detected	# of sites above AL	Date	Violation	Possible Sources
Lead (ppb)	15	0	4.79	One site above AL out of 30 sites sampled.	2008	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	1.3	0.254	No sites above AL out of 30 sites sampled.	2008	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.
Sodium (mg/l)	n/a	n/a	14.7	8.4 - 21.0		No	Runoff from road salt application.

Terms and abbreviations used above:

- * Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close as possible to MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- * Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- * Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- * BDL: Contaminants, if present, were below the detection level of the methodology used.
- * Non-detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
- * pCi/l: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation).
- * mg/l: Milligrams per liter or parts per million.
- * ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.
- * n/a: Not applicable.
- * ug/l: Micrograms per liter.
- * Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on a running annual average of monthly samples.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

This table lists all the contaminants that were detected during the 2009 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1, 2009 - December 31, 2009. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once/year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

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 and 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 at (800) 426-4791.

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. Connersville Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing. 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>.

The Environmental Protection Agency is reviewing the drinking water standard for arsenic because of special concerns that it may not be stringent enough. Arsenic is a naturally-occurring mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations.

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 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.