General Information About 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 that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- 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.

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.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the Connersville Utilities office.

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.
- Use a commercial car wash or wash your car on an unpaved surface.
- 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.

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 first and third Monday of each month at:

Connersville City Council Chambers
500 North Central Avenue
Connersville, Indiana

In addition, you may directly contact:
Mr. Mike Bottomley at (765) 825-2158
Or
Mr. Brad Colter at (765) 825-2158
Or
Visit the Connersville Utilities website at
www.connersvilleutilties.com
Or
e-mail us at
office@connersvilleutilities.com

CONNERSVILLE'S 2019 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

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source
Chlorine	2018	1.11	0.44 – 1.11	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	3.52 (LRAA)	1.3 – 5.0	N/A	60	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	11.85 (LRAA)	1.5 – 21.1	N/A	80	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source**
Barium	1/22/18	0.110	0.106 – 0.110	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	1/22/18	0.865	0.247 – 0.865	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium	1/22/18	1.1	1.0 – 1.1	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	1/22/18	1.20	0.758 – 1.20	10	10	ppm	No	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	1/22/18	20.5	7.94 – 20.5	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Runoff from road salt application
Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source**
Gross Alpha	8/2014	<1.5	<1.5	0	15	pCi/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	8/2014	3.15	<3.0 – 3.15	0	4	pCi/l	No	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Radium	8/2014 4/2017	1.18	0.51 – 1.18	0	5	pCi/l	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	8/2014	1.03	<1.0 – 1.03	0	30	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Other Monitoring Requirements	**Collection Date**	**90th Percentile**	**# Sites Over AL**	**MCLG**	**# Sites Over AL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source**
Copper	8/9/17	0.122	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	8/9/17	2.1	0	0	15	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

No 2018 samples tested positive for bacteriological contaminants.

Definitions used above:

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

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

N/A: Not Applicable

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter

pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminants that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

What Does This Mean?

This table lists all the contaminants that were detected during the 2018 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, 2018 – December 31, 2018. 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 Hotline or at:

http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.