



## 2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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We are pleased to present to you this year's Drinking Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water we deliver to you every day. This report shows our water quality and what it means to you. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the water office at (812) 649-4901. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the water office located at 3067 W. SR 66 in Reo.

Reo Water, Inc. pumps water from five wells located in Luce Township. A Wellhead Protection Plan is on file at the water office.

Reo Water, Inc. routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. The table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2016.

As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the 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 provide the same protection for public records.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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 1-800-426-4791.

The table lists the contaminants that we have detected during the 2016 calendar 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. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise indicated, the data presented in this table is from the testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2016. Indiana Department of Environmental

Management (IDEM) requires us to monitor for certain contaminants at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from one year to another.

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 in some cases radioactive materials 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 agricultural, 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 runoff and septic systems.

- \*Radioactive materials which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a 1 in a million chance of having the described health effect.

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 for 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

<b>Section 1 - Contaminants Detected</b>						
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Disinfection Byproducts &amp; Precursors</b>						
<b>Chlorine Residual, Free</b> Collection Date: 2016	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	mg/L	1	N	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)</b> Collection Date: 2016	60		ppb	25	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</b> Collection Date: 2016	80		ppb	24	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Inorganic Chemicals</b>						
<b>Arsenic</b> Collection Date: 03/17/2014	10	0	ppb	3.0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
<b>Barium</b> Collection Date: 03/17/2014	2	2	ppm	>.05	N	Discharge of drilling water; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Copper (90th percentile)</b> Collection Date: 06/10/2015	1.3 AL	1.3	ppm	.218	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
<b>Fluoride - Measure</b> Collection Date: 02/14/2014	4	4	ppm	0.8	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
<b>Lead (90th percentile)</b> Collection Date: 06/10/2015	15 AL	0	ppb	5	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Nitrate (as N)</b> Collection Date: 2016	10	10	ppm	.861	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>						
<b>Beta/Photo Emitters</b> Collection Date: 06/08/2010	4	0	pCi/L	3.6	N	Decay of natural and man-made materials
<b>Uranium</b> Collection Date: 06/08/2010	30	0	ug/L	0.6	N	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>						
<b>Sodium</b> Collection Date: 03/17/2014	n/a	n/a	mg/L	9.57	N	

ppm - parts per million (Think of one part per million as 1 cent in \$10,000)

ppb - parts per billion (Think of one part per billion as 1 cent in \$10 million)

mg/l - milligrams per liter

pCi/L - picocuries per liter

Ug/L - micrograms per liter

MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MRDL is the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

AL is the highest level of contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a system must follow.

Special Note on Lead: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our system 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/safewater/lead>.