

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Reynolds

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report January 1 to December 31, 2017. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is Ground Water.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact the **water operator at 219-207-9035 or at the Town Hall located at 307 S. Washington St 219-984-6425**. We want our valued 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 **first Tuesday of each month at 6:30pm. The meetings are held in the Town Hall located at 307 S. Washington St.**

The Reynolds Water Department routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2017.

Sources of 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.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water 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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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 system's business office.

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).

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. We 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>.

SWA= Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Location
Well #1	West	GW	331 S. Main
Well #2	North	GW	331 S. Main
Well #3	East	GW	331 S. Main

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Lead and Copper	Date sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th percentile	# Sites Over all	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/28/15	1.3	1.3	0.06	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	08/28/15	0	15	5	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which require explanation.

Avg.

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual avg. of monthly samples.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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.

Level 1 Assessment

potential bacteria have

A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform been found in our water system

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:

The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety

Level 2 Assessment

an E. coli coliform bacteria have occasions.

A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why MCL violation has occurred and/or why total been found in our water system on multiple

Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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 or MRDLG:

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do the benefits of disinfectants to control microbial

not reflect contaminants

na: mrem

not applicable millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ppb

micrograms per liter or parts per billion- or one once in 7,350,000 gallons of water

ppm

milligrams per liter or parts per million- or one ounce in

7,350 gallons of water

Treatment Technique or TT:

a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & disinfection by Products	Collection Date	Highest level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Chlorine	2017	1	1.2-1.2	MRDLG =4	MRDL=4	ppm	n	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest level detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Barium	04/01/15	0.126.	0.126-0.126	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes:from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	12/26/15	0.38	0.38-0.38	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest level detected	Range of Levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2016	0.8	0.8-0.8	0	6	Ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Town of Reynolds
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