

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

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.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

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).

SAFETY AND SECURITY ARE OUR TOP PRIORITIES

Millersburg Water Works strives to deliver safe drinking water to our customers and to keep the utility secure and protected. We are proud to deliver this annual report covering the year 2018.

WATER SOURCE

Millersburg Water Department is supplied by groundwater pumped from two wells, located near Cook Station Park.

WHERE CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?

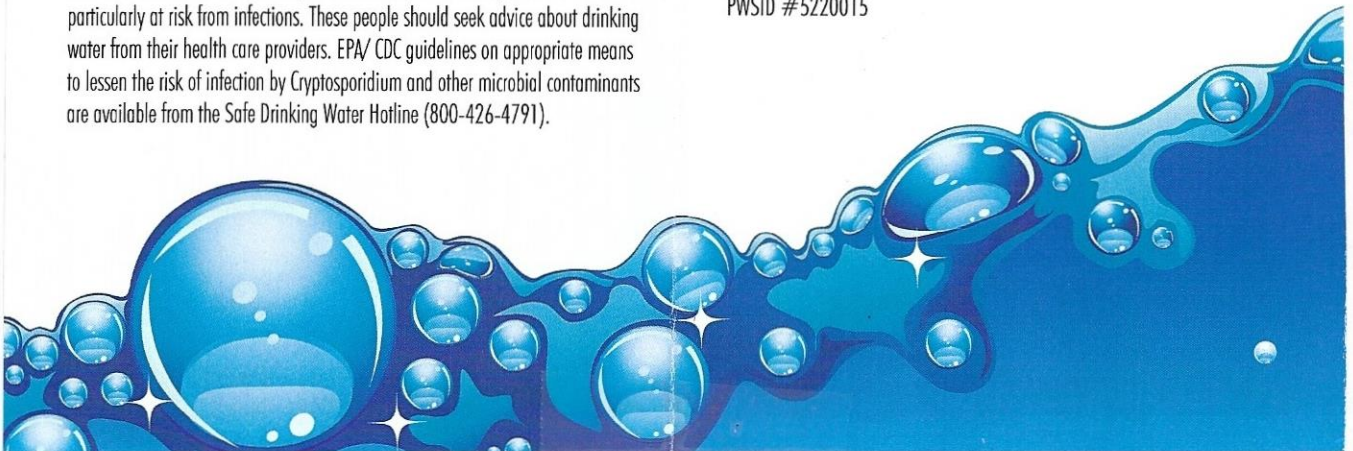
We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month at the Town Hall at 6:00 pm. The public is welcome.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

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. Millersburg Water Works 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/>

MEMBER OF

American Water Works Association (AWWA)
Indiana Rural Water Association (IRWA)
PWSID #5220015



INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	DATE TESTED	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES
Antimony	9/11/17	ppm	0.006	.006	BDL		Discharge from petroleum refineries; Fire retardants; Ceramics; Electronics; Solder
Arsenic	9/11/17	ppm	0.01	.01	0.0013	6.7-18	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics productions wastes
Barium	9/11/17	ppm	2	2	0.091	0.048-0.082	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	9/11/17	ppm	.01	.01	BDL	3.0-3.4	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2018	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.51		
Fluoride	9/6/17	ppm	4	4	0.2	0.7-1.5	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	9/11/17	ppm	na	.01	BDL	2.4-2.9	Naturally occurs in soils, groundwater and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products
Sodium	9/20/18	ppm	na	na	4.7	4.8-6.3	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	DATE TESTED	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES
Carbon Tetrachloride	3/22/19	ppb	0	5	BDL	ND-0.1	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Bromodichloromethane	3/22/19	ppb	na	na	1.1	ND-0.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform	3/22/19	ppb	na	na	0.9	ND-35	By-product of drinking water chlorination

KEY TO TABLE

AL = Action Level

MCL = Maximum Containment Level

MCLG = Maximum Containment Level Goal

ppm = Parts Per Million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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

na = Not applicable

nd = None detected

bdl = Below detection level

For more information, call Benjamin D. Eldridge with Millersburg Water Department 574.642.3733