2017 Consumer Confidence Report

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We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality 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. Our water source is purchased from the City of Greensburg, which is treated surface water from the Flat Rock River, northwest of the City of Greensburg. Greensburg also uses a ground water source from six wells in the City of Greensburg.

We're very pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements. If you have any questions regarding this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Roger Kramer at 812.663.3119, by fax at 812.663.4122, or by e-mail at **dcrw@etczone.com**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of the month at 5:30 PM at the water office, which is located 3455 N Old US Hwy 421, in Greensburg.

Decatur County Rural Water Corporation routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are natural occurring or manmade. Those constituents can be micro, organic, or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include river, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or throughout the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic system, agricultural livestock operation 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 areas.
- 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 water runoff, and residential uses.
- Radioactive materials, 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 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 health. 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.**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as individuals with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those 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 individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection of cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791**.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

- **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in &10,000,000.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity unit (NPU)** – nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **Action Level (AL) -** the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**– (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** – (mandatory language) The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Decatur County Rural Water	***TEST RESULTS***		***PWSID 5216008***		
Contaminant (units)	**Range**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Copper 90TH % Value	**0.002 to 0.365**	**0.205**	**ppm**	**1.3**	**1.3 (AL)**	**Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing**
Lead 90th % Value	**1.0 to 2.3**	**1.1**	**ppb**	**0**	**15 (AL)**	**Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits**
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS						
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	**18.3 to 49.1**	**AVG. 35.5**	**ppb**	**None**	**60**	**By-product of drinking water chlorination**
Total Trihalomethanes	**22.4 to 81.6**	**AVG. 59.4**	**ppb**	**None**	**80**	**Naturally present in the environment**

Greensburg Water Works ***TEST RESULTS*** ***PWSID 5216002***

Contaminant (units)	Range	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Turbidity	0.06 to 0.29	Yearly Avg. 0.13	NTU	N/A	TT = 0.5	Soil runoff
Highest single measurement= 0.29. All of our samples were below the turbidity limits specified for our filtration technology. Turbidity is measured to determine the clarity of the water after filtration. It is used to determine whether small particles that could cause disease are able to get through our treatment process and into the water system.						
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Copper		90% value 0.288	Ppm	1.3	AL= 1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing
Fluoride	0.2 To 1.1	Yearly Avg. 0.7	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	1 Test	1.50	Ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	6.6	2.8	Ppb	15	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposit.
Barium		0.074	ppm		2.0	
Nickel		.0015	ppm		0.1	

"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. GWP 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."

Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply. *Copper: 90% of samples at or below this level. (30 samples taken in 2017)

Greensburg Water Works ***TEST RESULTS*** ***PWSID 5216002***

Contaminant (units)	Range	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSORS						
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	**29.2 to 70**	**AVG. 50.8**	**ppb**	**N/A**	**80**	**By-product of drinking water chlorination**
HAA5's (Total Haloacetic Acids)	**3.5 to 44.8**	**AVG. 26.9**	**ppb**	**N/A**	**60**	**By-product of drinking water chlorination**
Total Organic Carbon	**0.55 to 4.06**	**AVG. 1.82**	**ppb**	**N/A**	**>1.0 Annual Avg.**	**By-product of drinking water chlorination**
Chlorine		**AVG. 1**	**ppm**			

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross alpha excluding randon uranium	6/17/14	1.11	0.76-1.11	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic organic contaminants including Pesticides and herbicides	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Atrazine	2017	0.1	0-0.1	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from Herbicide used on row crop
Simazine	2017	1.03	0-1.03	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (units)	Range	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium	**1 Test**	**8.27**	**ppm**	**None**	**None**	**Consumer Information**
Water Hardness		**320 = 19 grains**	**gpg**			**Moderately Soft- Consumer Information**