

## HOUSEHOLD TIPS FOR PROTECTING OUR DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

- Reduce the amount of fertilizers, pesticides, or other hazardous chemicals that you use. Buy only what you need so that you don't have to dispose of leftovers. Read all the labels and follow directions.
- Properly plug and abandon water wells that are no longer in use.
- If you have a septic system, have it serviced regularly.
- Recycle used oil, automotive fluids, batteries, and other products. Don't dispose of hazardous products in toilets, storm drains, wastewater systems, creeks, alleys, or the ground. This pollutes the water supply.
- Properly dispose of household hazardous waste at the Wabash County Solid Waste Management District, 1101 Manchester Avenue, Wabash, Indiana. Collection is now conducted year-round. Call (260) 563-7649 or visit their website at [www.slashthetrash.com](http://www.slashthetrash.com) for drop-off information.

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. The North Manchester Water Department 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 drinking 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 [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## SENSITIVE POPULATIONS

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

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report, concerning your water utility, or if you would like information regarding the wellhead protection program, please contact Mr. John Muggford at (260) 982-2993. If you want to learn more, you are welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Council meetings held at 7:00 PM on the first Wednesday of each month.

Learn more about groundwater protection and your drinking water source by contacting the Indiana Department of Environmental Management at 1-800-451-6027 or visit their website at [www.in.gov/idem](http://www.in.gov/idem)

### 2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

North Manchester Water Department  
North Manchester, Indiana  
(260) 982-2993

Prepared by  
Wessler Engineering  
Indianapolis, Indiana

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



## North Manchester Water Department North Manchester, Indiana

The Town of North Manchester is pleased to present this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to keep you informed about the quality of your drinking water over the past year. We are pleased to report that our water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND WELLHEAD PROTECTION

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for your community. Drinking water for the community of North Manchester is supplied by groundwater produced at five wells. All five of the community's wells withdraw water from a deep sand and gravel aquifer. North Manchester's Source Water Assessment has indicated that your water is *moderately susceptible to contamination*.

To help protect these aquifers and our water supply wells from potential contamination, the Town has implemented a wellhead protection plan that focuses on protecting the groundwater sources, public awareness and education, and spill prevention and reporting.

Information on what you can do to help protect our drinking water supply is included in this report. For more information on your Source Water Assessment and Wellhead Protection Plan, please contact the Water Department.

At the North Manchester Water Department, we work diligently to provide top quality water to every tap and ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Sources of drinking water (both tap 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 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 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive materials, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

North Manchester Water Department routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to all Federal and State laws. The following table provides the results for only those constituents that were detected as part of our most recent monitoring.

## AVERAGE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2010

Name of Substance	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Maximum Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Substance in Drinking Water
<b><u>Inorganic Constituents</u></b>							
Barium	4/14/2008	No	0.05	PPM	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	4/14/2008	No	0.48	PPB	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Chromium	4/14/2008	No	0.67	PPB	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	8/19/2008	No	0.22 <sup>(1)</sup>	PPM	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household piping.
Fluoride	4/26/2010	No	1.5	PPM	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer.
Lead	8/19/2008	No	8 <sup>(1)</sup>	PPB	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household piping.
Nickel	4/14/2008	No	1.27	PPB	100	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	8/03/2010	No	0.18	PPM	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks.
Sodium	4/14/2008	No	94 <sup>(2)</sup>	PPM	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, urban runoff.
<b><u>Disinfection Substances</u></b>							
HAA5s (Haloacetic acids)	8/03/2010	No	9.4	PPB	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	8/03/2010	No	17.5	PPB	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine Residual	2010	No	0.8 <sup>(3)</sup>	PPM	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.
<b><u>Radioactive Constituents</u></b>							
Gross Alpha	11/09/2010	No	2.1	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta	11/09/2010	No	5.5	pCi/L	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

### TABLE NOTES

(1) - Levels detected for Lead and Copper represent the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value as calculated from a total of 20 samples.

(2) - Levels detected for Sodium represent the annual average. Results ranged from 16 to 172.

(3) - Levels detected for Chlorine Residual range from 0.0 to 0.8.

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore some of our data, while representative, is more than one year old.

Included in the table, you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following:

### DEFINITIONS

**Action Level (AL)** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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. 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 one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** - 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** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MRDL) is the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal** - The "Goal" (MRDLG) is the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health

**Not Applicable (N/A)** - no MCLG or MCL has been established for these unregulated constituents.

**Parts Per Billion (PPB)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**Parts Per Million (PPM)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - a measure of radioactivity.