



Hebron Water Department 2018 Consumer Confidence Report

This report is designed to give our consumers an overview of the quality of drinking water we provided last year. Our number one goal is to provide you and your family with safe and dependable drinking water. To ensure the safety of your water, we routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this water quality report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018. Data obtained before January 1, 2018 and presented in this publication are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

The water provided to you is ground water pumped into our water treatment plant by four wells on Professional Ct. on the north side of the town limits. At the treatment plant, water is aerated and the iron is filtered out. Water then runs through salt ionized softeners to soften the water. Lastly, chlorine is added to keep the water delivery system disinfected.

We regularly work with the community to increase awareness of better waste disposal practices to further protect the sources of our drinking water. We are also working with other agencies and with local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe. One way to keep our water safe is to never dispose of medication in your household drains or trash. The Hebron Police Department has a drop box in their lobby to dispose of any unused medication. The Police Department is located at 611 N Main St. The drop box is available from 8:00am-4:00pm Monday through Friday. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk or that it is not suitable for drinking. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

All sources of drinking water including tap water and bottled water you purchase includes water from 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, or can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in the raw, untreated water may include: Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or that result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and mining or farming operations. Pesticides and Herbicides may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, 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 operations and can result from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive Contaminants can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants that may be present in the water provided by public water systems. Also, the 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. Contaminants that could be found in drinking water may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. Immuno-compromised people, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other kinds of immune system disorders, elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers regarding drinking water from water supply systems. EPA/CDC has set guidelines with appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants which are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

Large water volume customers (like apartment complexes, hospitals, schools, and/or industries) are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute them to their tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees. This "good faith" effort will allow non-billed users to learn more about the quality of the water that they consume.

If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact Randy Decker at (219)996-3021. You can also join us at our regularly scheduled meetings which are held every third Tuesday of the month at 611 N. Main St. at 7:00pm. We encourage you to participate and to give us your feedback. This report may also be found at our website located at www.hebronindiana.org

Water Quality Report

Inorganic Contaminants										
	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Highest Level Detected	Min	Max.	Above AL # Repeats	Violates	Likely Sources
9/12/17	Barium	2	2	mg/l	0.023				No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
9/2018	Copper (90 th Percentile)	1.3 (AL)	1.3	mg/l	0.21				No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
9/12/17	Fluoride	4	4	mg/l	0.2				No	
9/2018	Lead* (90 th Percentile)	15 (AL)	0	ug/l	2.8				No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
9/17/18	Nitrate (as N)	10	10	mg/l	0.16				No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection Byproducts & Precursors										
Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Highest Level Detected	Min	Max.	Above AL # Repeats	Violates	Likely Sources
9/17/18	Total Haloacetic Acids (haa5)	60	No goal for the total	ug/l	4.1	4.1	4.1		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
9/17/18	Total Trihalomethanes (tthm)	80	No goal for the total	ug/l	18	18	18		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Radioactive Contaminants										
Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Min	Max.	Above AL # Repeats	Violates	Likely Sources
2/23/16	Gross Alpha (excluding radon and uranium)	1.5	0	Pci/l	2.69				No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Residual Disinfectant										
Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Min	Max.	Above AL # Repeats	Violates	Likely Sources
2018	Chlorine Residual	4 MRDL		mg/l		0.04	1.28		No	Water additive (disinfectant) used to control microbiological organisms

Definitions: The following table contains scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation:

Action Level Goal (ALG): the level of a contaminant in a 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 associated, trigger treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Avg.: regulatory compliance with some MCL's based on running annual average 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: A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: 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.

Level 2 Assessment: A level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible), why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfection allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that neither 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 not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

na: either not available or not applicable.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce 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.

Special Note on Lead: 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 are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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.gov/safewater/lead>).