

2014 Water Quality Report

Nappanee Water Utility

This report explains the quality of drinking water provided by Nappanee Water Utility. Included is a listing of results from water quality tests as well as an explanation of where our water comes from and tips on how to interpret the data. We're proud to share our results with you. Please read them carefully.

We are proud to report that the water provided by Nappanee Water Utility meets or exceeds established water quality standards.

El informe contiene información importante sobre la calidad del agua en su comunidad. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Im Bericht steht wichtige Information über die Qualität des Wassers Ihrer Gemeinschaft. Der Bericht soll übersetzt werden, oder sprechen Sie mit einem Freund, der ihn gut versteht.

Overview

In 2014 the Nappanee Water Utility is installing water and sewer to the Nappanee Airport. This will open ground for industrial development. We have upgraded the water and sewer in the 500 block of North Main Street and are in the planning stages on many more projects.

Water Source

Nappanee Water Utility is supplied by groundwater pumped from Well #2A and Well #3 located at Westside Park, Nappanee, IN.

Additional 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. While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for Arsenic, it does contain low levels of Arsenic. EPA'S standard balances the current understanding of Arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing Arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. 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).

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. The Nappanee Water Utility 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 thirty seconds to two 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>.

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:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(D) 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.

(E) 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).

How to Read This Table

The results of tests performed in 2003 or the most recent testing available are presented in the table. Terms used in the Water Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

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.
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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.

Detected Level: The highest level detected of a contaminant for comparison against the acceptance levels for each parameter. These levels could be the highest single measurement, or an average of values depending on the contaminant.

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

Please Share This Information:

Large water volume customers (like apartment complexes, hospitals, and/or schools) are encouraged to post extra copies in a conspicuous place so those who are not billed can learn about the quality of our drinking water.

We encourage public input on drinking water issues. The Nappanee Board of Works meets on the 1st and 3rd Monday's of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the Nappanee City Hall. The public is welcome!

Our Watershed Protection Efforts:

Our water utility is currently working 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.

Member of:

American Water Works Association (AWWA)
Indiana Rural Water Association (IRWA)

PWSID #5220016

Additional Information about Trihalomethanes:

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

For more information, call Gale Gerber with the Nappanee City Utilities at (574-773-4623)

Water Quality Table

Organic Contaminants:	Date Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Detected Level	Major Sources
Antimony	8/30/2011	ppm	0.006	0.006	0	Discharge from power plants, fire retardant, Ceramics, Electronics, Solder
Arsenic	6/23/2014	ppm	0	10	0.0021	Erosion Natural Deposits, Runoff from Orchards, Glass, electronic wastes
Mercury	8/30/2011	ppm	0	0	0.0002	Erosion Natural Deposit; Runoff of fields, landfills, Factory discharges
Flouride	6/18/2014	ppm	4	4	1.25	Water additives; Erosion, Discharge from factories,
Nitrate-N	6/18/2014	ppm	10	10	0.298	Fertilizer Runoff, Septic tank leaching, Sewage, Erosion Natural Deposits
Copper	8/22/2014	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	0.894	Plumbing Corrosion; Erosion Natural Deposits, Preservatives Leaching
Lead	8/22/2014	ppb	0	AL=15	0.0005	Plumbing Corrosion; Erosion Natural Deposits
Chromium	9/8/2011	ppm	0.1	0.1	0.001	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium	6/30/2014	ppm	2	2	0.159	Naturally occurring element
Gross Beta	8/23/2011	pci/l	0	50	0+/-3.5	Decay of natural & Man-made deposits
Radium 228	6/17/2003	pci/l	0	5	1.1	Decay of natural & Man-made deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Bromodichloromethane	3/21/2008	ppb	0	na	4.24	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform	3/21/2008	ppm	na	100	27.42	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Synthetic Organic All Contaminants						
HAAS's	8/20/2012	ppb	MCLG	MCL	Detected Limits BDL	Major Sources
Total Haas's	11/12/2014	ppb	n/a	60	3.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Disinfection by-products rule 5/13/09 - 2/9/10						
Trihalomethane	Date Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Detected Level	Major Sources
Total Trihalomethanes	11/12/2014	ppb	n/a	80	4.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Disinfection by-products rule 5/13/09 - 2/9/10						
Cyanide (free)	6/30/2014	ppb	n/a	0.2	0.2	Discharge from steel/metal factories
Nickel	6/30/2014	ppm			0.001	
Sodium	6/19/2014	ppm			1.53	

Water Quality Table

Key To Table

***AL** = Action Level

***MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level

***MCLG** = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

***pCi/L** = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

***ppm** = parts per million, or micrograms per liter (mg/L)

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

***na** = not applicable

***MRDL** - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level/ Highest Level of Disinfectant allowed in Drinking Water

***MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal/ The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health

Water Quality Table Footnotes

1. None of the 20 samples tested for copper exceeded the current action level of 1.3 ppm.
2. None of the samples tested for lead exceeded the current action level of 15 ppb.



WATER UTILITY

City of Nappanee

300 West Lincoln Street
P.O. Box 29 • Nappanee, IN 46550-0029

GALE A. GERBER
Superintendent / Manager

Phone: 574-773-4623 • Fax: 574-773-5878
Email: napputilities@yahoo.com

WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

Dear Customer:

Currently, The City of Nappanee is reaching out to local businesses, schools, and citizens in an effort to reduce the amount of mercury contaminating our environment. Due to an increased focus from United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) on reducing mercury, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) has been working with wastewater treatment plants to increase awareness of potential mercury sources in our community. Over the last few years, our Wastewater Utility has faced increased regulatory attention due to the discharge of mercury from the Wastewater Treatment Plant. The City is currently in the process of implementing a pollutant minimization program to focus efforts on reducing mercury in the influent.

As a resident of the City of Nappanee, we request that you evaluate your home to identify items containing mercury and if possible, transport these materials to the Elkhart Residential Household Hazardous Waste Collections Site located at the Elkhart County Corrections Center at 26861 Country Road 26. The entrance to the drop-off facility is located north of County Road 26 on the east side of County Road 7 north of the Elkhart County Corrections Center Building. Please note that items may only be dropped off on the first Saturday of the month from 8:00 AM to 3:00 PM.

Please also note that businesses may not use the Elkhart Residential Household Hazardous Waste Collections Site for disposal of items that contain mercury. In light of this limitation, we ask that businesses in receipt of this correspondence contact their waste disposal provider for information on disposal options for items containing mercury.

To aid in your mercury reduction efforts, a list of items that could potentially contain mercury is included below:

- Mercury thermometers
- Thermostats
- Fluorescent and mercury vapor lighting
- Automotive blue-tint head lamps
- Pilot light sensors, switches and relays
- Gauges (with silver-colored liquid)
- Clothes irons (automatic or tilt shut-offs)
- Vintage toys (mercury maze games)
- Batteries (primarily mercury oxide)
- Medicines or health care products (Thimerosal or merbromin antibacterial agent in personal care products)

Whether you are a resident or business operator, we would also ask that you remain cognizant of purchasing items that contain mercury and limit such purchases whenever possible.

Please feel free to contact me at (574-773-2112) if you should have any questions or comments regarding this information, or if you should need assistance identifying or disposing of mercury at your residence and/or business.

Sincerely,

Gale Gerber
Utility Superintendent/Manager

Shaun Kem
Wastewater Foreman/ Certified Operator