

SPEEDWAY WATER WORKS
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
2016

We're pleased to present to you last 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.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Steve Hurst at 241-9766. Our office hours: Monday thru Friday, 7:30 am to 4:30 pm.** If you want to learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled Town Council meetings. They are held on **the second and fourth Mondays of every month at 7:00 P.M. at the town hall.**

Important information for the Spanish-speaking population

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad del agua potable que usted consume. Por favor traduzcalo, o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien y pueda explicarle.

Is our water safe?

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the drinking water that we provided in 2016. Included as part of this report are details about where the water that you drink comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana Department of Environmental Management standards. We are committed to providing you with all the information that you need to know about the quality of the water you drink.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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).

Where does our water come from?

The Water Works draws water from two sources. The surface water treatment plant draws water from Big Eagle Creek. The ground water treatment plant draws water from the Speedway Well Field which consists of thirteen wells located within the corporate limits of Speedway.

Protecting our water

Properly dispose of unused products, including medications, used oil, etc. Never pour them onto the ground, never pour them into a storm sewer, and never flush them down the commode or sink. If you need additional information about properly disposing of your medications, please contact the Town Manager's Office at 246-4100. Carefully read and follow the instructions for your lawn products, over applying or applying when it is going to rain leads to the products getting into the water. Remember most of Speedway is in a Wellfield Protection Area.

A Source Water Assessment (SWA) has been prepared for our ground water sources. According to this assessment, our system has been categorized with a moderate susceptibility risk. A Source Water Assessment was also prepared for our surface water source. This assessment describes and delineates the source area, potential points of contamination, contaminants of concern, and water supply susceptibility upstream of our raw water intake. You may request more information about both of these Source Water Assessments by contacting Mr. Steve Hurst at (317) 241-9766 or Ms. Rebecca Travis at IDEM's Drinking Water Branch, (317) 234-3243.

Our water system is committed to 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.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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

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 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, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- (d) 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 septic systems.
- (e) 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. 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.

Water Quality Data

Speedway Water routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all the contaminants that we have detected during the 2016~~5~~ calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise indicated, the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2016~~5~~. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) requires us to monitor for certain contaminants at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from one year to another. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may however be more than a year old.

Some of the terms and abbreviations used in this report are:

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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) - 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The MCL "Goal" 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.

Contaminates Detected							
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	No	0.7	0.689-0.689	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	No	1	0.971-1.16	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	24	2.3-47.6	ppb	60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	No	41	6.2-72.2	ppb	80	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	Violation	Highest # of Positive	# of Positive E.Coli or Fecal Coliform	Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria*	No	04	0	Count	Less than 1 sample per month	0 Samples per month	Naturally present in the environment.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS – Tests conducted in 2009							
Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha excluding radon	No	0.9	0.9-0.9	mrem/yr	4	0	Erosion of natural

and uranium 2009							deposits
Beta/photon emitters 2009	No	2.4	0-2.4	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 2009	No	0.18	0-0.18	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium 2009	No	0.64	0-0.64	ug/L	30	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

LEAD & COPPER

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	# Sites over AL 90 th Percentile	Unit of Measurement	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (90TH Percentile) 2014	No	0.105	# over = 0 90 th Percentile = 0.105	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (90TH Percentile) 2014	No	1.8	# over = 0 90 th Percentile = 1.8	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
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Chlorine	No	1	1-1	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	No	0.61	0.34-0.61	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Simazine	No	0.39	0-0.39	ppb	4	4	
TURBIDITY							
	Violation	Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measurement	Limit (Treatment Technique)	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	No	0.35 NTU	NA	NTU	1 NTU		Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	No	99%	NA	%	0.3 NTU		

SPECIAL NOTE ON LEAD: *If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and in young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our system 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>.*

SPECIAL NOTE ON TTHM: *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 system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

The MCL's are set at very stringent levels. 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.

We at Speedway Water work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We 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. Please call our water plant office at 241-9766 with your concerns or questions.