

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report--Attica Water Utility

Annual Consumer Confidence Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

For more information about your water, please call: Ron Jean; Phone Number: (765) 762-2467. The Board of Public Works meetings are held on 1st and 3rd Tuesday of the month at 4:30 PM at the Attica City Building, 305 E. Main St. and the public is invited. *City of Attica Web Address:* www.attica-in.gov

Where does our water come from?

Your water comes from 2 deep wells. Wells #1 and #2 are located north of Paul Dresser Bridge. Well #1 was installed in 1954 and runs at 1163 gallons per minute. Well #2 was installed in 1947 and runs at 1325+ gallons per minute. A copy of the Well head protection program is available at the City Garage, 105 Water St., Attica, IN.

Who regulates our water supply?

Government agencies involved in drinking water regulations include: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), and the Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH). Since 1974, drinking water regulations have become more stringent and numerous. Also, testing methods have become more precise. (An example is it's now possible to detect a contaminant at levels of less than 1 part per billion)

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. The EPA/CDC have 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 (800-426-4791). *Cryptosporidium* is a microscopic organism found in surface waters such as rivers and lakes and is not normally associated with groundwater. The City of Attica relies solely on groundwater wells as the source of drinking water; no surface water is used.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 or that it is not suitable for drinking. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

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.

To ensure that tap water provided by public water systems are safe to drink, EPA determines what level of each potential contaminant poses a possible threat to human health and sets a limit, or standard. This standard is called the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), and is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little or no risk to health. *The City of Attica's drinking water meets or surpasses all of these Federal and State standards.* Detections of contaminants are listed in the attached table. There were no violations of any MCL's or regulations.

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CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE... A Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) is also set. This is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. This goal includes an adequate margin of safety. MCLG's are non-enforceable health goals; however, MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Contaminants that *could potentially* be present in source water (such as tap or bottled 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 storm water 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, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- 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.

Consumer Tips on Water Conservation

- Don't over water your lawn.
- If you have a swimming pool, get a cover. You'll cut the loss of water by evaporation by 90 percent.
- Repair dripping faucets and leaky toilets. Dripping faucets can waste about 2,000 gallons of water each year. Leaky toilets can waste as much as 200 gallons each day (that is like flushing your toilet 50X a day for no reason). The most common source of leaks is the toilet. Check toilets for leaks by placing a few drops of food coloring in the tank. If after 15 minutes the dye shows up in the bowl, the toilet has a leak. Leaky toilets can be usually be repaired inexpensively by replacing the flapper.

***Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo a habla con claridad sus lo