SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

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.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Ground Water and Drinking Water website.

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 Town of Bargersville 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 EPA's Ground Water and Drinking Water website at https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

Prepared by
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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 visiting EPA's Ground Water and Drinking Water website at https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/forms/contact-us-about-ground-water-and-drinking-water.

HOUSEHOLD TIPS FOR PROTECTING OUR DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND WATERSHED

- Limit your use of chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides, and other hazardous products. Buy only what you need, reducing the amount to be later discarded. Follow label directions.
- Recycle used oil, automotive fluids, batteries and other chemical products. Do not dispose of these hazardous products in toilets, storm drains, wastewater systems, creeks, alleys or the ground. These actions pollute the water supply.
- Check your car, boat, motorcycle and other machinery for leaks and spills. Collect leaks with a drip pan until repairs can be made. Clean up spills by absorbing the spill. Do not rinse with water or allow it to soak into the ground.
- If you have a septic system, have it inspected and serviced every three years.
- Plug abandoned wells on your property as these inactive wells provide a direct route for surface contamination to reach ground water supplies. Contact a licensed well driller for assistance.
- For information on Household Hazardous Waste Disposal in Johnson County, please visit https://jcrd.org/ or call 317-738-2546.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR THE SPANISH-SPEAKING POPULATION

Este informe contiene información muy importante saber la calidad del agua potable que usted consume. Por favor tradúzcalo, o hable con alguien que lo entienda bein y pueda explicarle.

TOWN OF BARGERSVILLE
24 NORTH MAIN STREET, P.O. BOX 420
BARGERSVILLE, INDIANA 46106

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Bargersville Water Utility
BARGERSVILLE, INDIANA

The Town of Bargersville is pleased to present this year's Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to keep you informed about the quality of your drinking water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND WELLHEAD PROTECTION

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our community. The source of Bargersville's drinking water is supplied from two well fields that draw water from the White River Basin. All eight of the community's wells withdraw water from a sand and gravel aquifer. Bargersville's Source Water Assessment has indicated that the drinking water system is *moderately susceptible to contamination.*

To help protect the aquifer and our water supply wells from potential contamination, the Town has implemented a Wellhead Protection Plan. The Plan focuses on public awareness, education, spill prevention, and reporting. Information on what you can do to help protect our drinking water supply is included in this report.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions concerning your water utility or this report, please contact the Town of Bargersville at (317) 422-5115. If you would like to learn more, we invite you to attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Council meetings held on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. and the last Tuesday of each month at 1:00 p.m. at the Town of Bargersville Municipal Building, located at 24 North Main Street, Bargersville, IN 46106.

DEFINITIONS

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

Below the Detection Limit (BDL) - Substance not detected in the sample

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" 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 substances, 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 (MCLG) - The "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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of drinking water disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Not Applicable (N/A) – No MCLG or MCL has been established for these unregulated substances.

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) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

TABLE NOTES

(1) Levels detected for Copper and Lead represent the 90th percentile value as calculated from a total of 30 samples.

(2) Unregulated substances are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by the USEPA. MCLs and MCLGs have not been established for all unregulated substances.

(3) Maximum level detected for Total Coliform Bacteria represents the number of positive monthly samples. This detection was an isolated incident. Further testing showed no detections.

AVERAGE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2018

The Town of Bargersville routinely monitors for substances in your drinking water according to all Federal and State laws. The following table provides the results from our most recent monitoring.

Name of Substance	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Maximum Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Substance in Drinking Water
Disinfection Substances								
HAA5s (Haloacetic acids)	2018	No	2.6	BDL to 2.6	PPB	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total TTHMs (Trihalomethanes)	2018	No	19.7	9.11 to 19.7	PPB	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine Residual	2018	No	1.1	0.60 to 1.1	PPM	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Substances								
Barium	02/01/2017	No	0.0129	0.0129 to 0.0129	PPM	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2017	No	0.099 (1)	0.008 to 0.904	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (adjusted)	2018	No	1.6	0.55 to 1.6	PPM	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Fluoride (natural)	02/01/2017	No	0.7	0.7 to 0.7	PPM	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	2017	No	4.5 (1)	BDL to 11.6	PPB	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	01/22/2018	No	1.6	0.39 to 1.6	PPM	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic systems.
Sodium	02/01/2017	No	67.4	67.4 to 67.4	PPM	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, urban runoff.
Unregulated Substances								
Molybdenum	2015	No	4.7 (2)	BDL to 4.7	PPB	N/A (2)	N/A (2)	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals, and bacteria.
Strontium	2015	No	39 (2)	BDL to 39	PPB	N/A (2)	N/A (2)	Naturally-occurring element.
Microbiological Substances								
Total Coliform Bacteria	09/10/2018	No	1 (3)	0 to 1	Positive monthly sample	0	Positive monthly sample	Naturally present in the environment.
Radioactive Substances								
Gross Alpha	01/22/2018	No	4.3	3.1 to 4.3	pCi/L	N/A	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium	01/22/2018	No	1.9	1.4 to 1.9	pCi/L	N/A	5	Erosion of natural deposits.

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