

CONNERSVILLE WATER QUALITY DATA

	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date	Violation	Possible Sources
Volatile Organic Contaminants (ppb)							
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	80	n/a	14.22	1.5 - 16.2	2015	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5s (Total Haloacetic Acids)	60	n/a	5.8	1.2 - 12.6	2015	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony (ppm)	0.006	0.006	0.0024	0.0013 - 0.0024	2015	No	Discharge from fire retardants, electronics, ceramics, solder, or petroleum refineries
Arsenic (ppm)	0.010	0	0.0014	0.0013 - 0.0014	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.120	0.107 - 0.120	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.917	0.266 - 0.917	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive for strong teeth.
Selenium (ppm)	0.05	0.05	0.0009	0.0009	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (mg/l)	10	10	0.394	0.304 - 0.394	2015	No	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks. Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	<1.5	<1.5	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	50	0	3.08	<3.0 - 3.15	2014	No	Decay of natural & man-made deposits.
Radium - 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	Pending	Pending	2014	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (mg/L)	0.030	0	0.001	<0.001 - 0.00103	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Other Monitoring Requirements							
Lead (ppb)	AL	MCLG	Level Detected	# of sites above AL	Date	Violation	Possible Sources
	15	0	0.8	No sites above AL out of 30 sites sampled.	2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (mg/l)	AL	MCLG	Level Detected	# of sites above AL	Date	Violation	Possible Sources
	1.3	1.3	0.113	No sites above AL out of 30 sites sampled.	2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	11.63	7.01 - 11.63	2015	No	Runoff from road salt application

No 2015 samples tested positive for bacteriological contaminants

Terms and abbreviations used above:

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close as possible to MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- BDL: Contaminants, if present, were below the detection level of the methodology used.
- Non-detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
- pCi/l: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).
- mg/l: Milligrams per liter or parts per million.
- ppm: Parts per million
- ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.
- n/a: Not applicable.
- ug/l: Micrograms per liter
- Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on a running annual average of monthly samples.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

This table lists all the contaminants that were detected during the 2015 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once/year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

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 and 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 at (800) 426-4791.

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. Connersville Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing. 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>.

The Connersville Utilities will test again for lead and copper in 2017.

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.