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Town of  
Indiana

# Georgetown Municipal Utilities



## 2006 Water Quality Report

P.O. Box 127 | Georgetown, IN 47122  
812-951-3012

Georgetown Municipal Utilities  
 P.O. Box 127  
 Georgetown, Indiana 47122

INDIANA AMERICAN WATER COMPANY TEST RESULTS					
Contaminant (units) Year	Violation Y/N	Level and Range detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Sources of Contamination
<b>Regulated Contaminants (Measured on the water leaving the Treatment Facility)</b>					
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) 2002	N	2.2 1.3-3.8	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (ppb) 2004	N	1	0	10*	Runoff from glass and electronics productions wastes; erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards.
Barium (ppm) 2006	N	0.05	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L) 2002	N	7.45 5.2-9.7	0	50**	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Copper (ppm) 2003 # of copper samples above AL=1.3	N	0.523 90th percentile	1.3	AL=1.3 0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride (ppm) 2006	N	1 .1-1.2	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead (ppb) 2003	N	0.5	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel (ppb) 2006	N	2.2	NA	NA***	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating, stainless steel, and alloy products, mining and refining operations.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) 2006	N	0.18	10	10	Runoff from fertilized use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Bacteria Results (Measured in Distribution System)</b>					
Total Coliform (% positive samples) 2005	N	1.20%	0	5%	Naturally present in the environment.
<b>Other Compounds (Measured in Distribution System)</b>					
TTHM (ppb) 2006 [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	32.1 19.5-44.4	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (ppb) 2006	N	10.9 6.7-13.9	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine (ppm) 206	N	1 .7-1.3	4	4	Water additive used to control Microbes.
<b>Unregulated Substances (Measured on the Water leaving the Treatment Facility)</b>					
Bromodichloromethane (ppb) 2004		4.6	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform (ppb) 2004		4.1	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane (ppb) 2004		3	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Sodium (ppm) 2006		24	NA	NA	Naturally occurring.
Sulfate (ppm) 2006		60.4	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Lead and Copper Results</b>					
Copper (ppm) 2006	N	0.706	NA	NA	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
# of Samples		30			

\* These arsenic values became effective January 23, 2006. Until then the MCL was 50 ppb and there was no MCLG.  
 \*\* The MCL for Beta/photon emitters is written as 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L as the level of concern for beta emitters.  
 \*\*\*Although Nickel is a regulated contaminant, there is no MCL.

## Delivering Safe Drinking Water

Georgetown Utilities delivers safe drinking water to our customers. We provide safe water to you by maintaining high quality service delivery pipes, State training of our employees, and stringent standards in making water line repairs and connections. We are providing you this Consumer Confidence Report for the 2006 Monitoring Year; our report card on drinking water service delivery.

The water source for Georgetown Utilities is Ramsey Water Company. We purchase our water from the Ramsey Water Company. The Ramsey Water Company has its own water wells, in Crawford County, which draw from the Ohio River Basin. The Ramsey Water Company also augments its water supplies with purchases from the Indiana American Water Company, which also has wells which draw from the Ohio River Basin, but are located in Clark County.

Throughout the 2006 Monitoring Year, Georgetown's water quality met or exceeded all Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana State drinking water standards.

For further information or to report possible water leaks and/or loss of water pressure, please contact:

**Georgetown Town Hall at (812) 951-3012**, or

**Georgetown Utilities On-call at (502) 376-1647**, or

**State Certified Water Operator Jim Reynolds at (502) 376-1645**

### The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants you to know:

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of some contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling The 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. 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, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemical, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations,

urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure the tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

### Definitions

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

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)* - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

*ND* - Not detectable at testing limits

*NA* - Not Applicable

*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.

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

**Nitrates:** As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

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, person 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).

RAMSEY WATER COMPANY TEST RESULTS					
Contaminant (units) Year	Violation Y/N	Level and Range detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>					
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	0	Presence of coliform in 1 of 15 monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Regulated Contaminants</b>					
Arsenic (ppm) 2005	N	5.7	NA	10	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Barium (ppm) 2005	N	0.1041	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb) 2005	N	0.7	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries.
Copper (ppm) 2005 # of cop- per samples above AL=1.3	N	0.3716 90th percentile	1.3	AL=1.3 0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride (ppm) 2006	N	0.6 .73-1.4*	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead (ppb) 2005 # of lead samples above AL=15	N	3 90th percentile	0	AL=15 0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) 2006	N	0.08	10	10	Runoff from fertilized use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228 (pCi/l) 2004	N	0.3	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>					
Sodium (ppm) 2005	N	16.09	NA	NA	Naturally occurring.
<b>Disinfection By-products &amp; Precursors</b>					
TTHM (ppb) 2006** [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	22.63 11.9-32.3	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (ppb) 2006**	N	5.18 1.09-6.26	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

\* Fluoride content after treatment.

\*\*Ramsey Water Company failed to sample for TTHM and HAA5 during the first quarter of 2006. Public Notice was published in the Newspaper. Samples were collected for the second, third and fourth quarters of 2006.

The table includes the date and results of the most recent sampling and testing performed in accordance with State and Federal Regulations. Ramsey Water Company constantly monitors for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. Ramsey Water Company also tested for more than 40 other contaminants and there were no detects.

Radon is a radioactive gas that occurs naturally in some ground waters. It may pose a health risk when the gas in the drinking water is released from water into air, as occurs during showering, bathing, washing dishes or clothes. Radon gas is released into homes and ground water from soil. Indiana American's water was tested for radon during 2003. The level detected was 150 pCi/L (picocuries per liter - a measure of radiation). EPA is planning to regulate radon at a level of 300 pCi/L to 4,000 pCi/L. Inhalation of radon gas has been linked to lung cancer; however the effects of radon ingested in drinking water are not yet clear. If you are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level. For additional information on how to have your home tested, contact your Indiana Radon Hotline at 800-272-9723, or the National Radon Hotline at 800-767-7236.