



2006 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Darlington Water Division PWSID # IN5254003

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact us at 317.577.1390 or visit us at www.aquaindiana.com.

The Darlington water system obtains its water from ground water supplied by three production wells located in a well field at the south edge of the town along Indiana State Road 47.

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 that result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming operations.
- C) **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D) **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production operations, and can also, come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- E) **Radioactive contaminants**, 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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The 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.

Terms and Abbreviations:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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 or MCLG: 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 or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): measure of the radioactivity in water.

2006 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

We are pleased to present our Drinking Water Quality Report results. Aqua Indiana routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006. As authorized and approved by the EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less than once a year because concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	02/06	N	0.100	ND - 0.10	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	03/06	N	8.4	ND - 8.4	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	08/06	N	0.38	0.13 - 0.38	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10/06	N	6.8 (a)	4.78 - 6.8	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

(a) Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

TTHM's and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	Highest Level Allowed MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalo-methanes (ppb)	09/06	N	0.6	NA	NA	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead & Copper (Tap)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	Exceeds AL (Y/N)	90 th Percentile	# of sample sites exceeding AL	MCLG	EPA's Action Level (AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	09/06	N	0.09	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	09/06	N	8	1 (b)	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

(b) Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	Highest Level Allowed MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	02/06	N	25	24.0 - 25.0	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching of road salt.

Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.