

DANVILLE WATER DEPARTMENT  
49 NORTH WAYNE STREET  
DANVILLE, INDIANA 46122

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2016

**Danville Water Department**  
PSWID 5232004

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The Town of Danville is pleased to present this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to keep you informed about the quality of your drinking water over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide you the customer, with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are pleased to report that in 2016, as in past years, your tap water met all EPA and Indiana drinking water health requirements.

The source of Danville's drinking water is groundwater produced from four wells. The well field produces from a sand and gravel aquifer located adjacent to West Fork White Lick Creek.

The Danville Water Department has a water supply connection with Citizens Water to provide for supplementary and emergency water supply needs. Citizens' water supply sources include surface water from the White River, Morse Reservoir, Fall Creek, Geist Reservoir and Eagle Creek Reservoir. Ground water is supplied from ground water wells located at Geist Station, Harding Station, South Well Field and the Ford Road Plant.

We at Danville Utilities work diligently to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

BULK RATE  
U.S. POSTAGE  
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PERMIT NO. 204

## Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other kind of 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 has 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 at (800) 426-4791.

## 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 these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk or that it is not suitable for drinking. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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, 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 runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas productions, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive materials, 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. We are required to treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Moreover, Food & Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

## Public Involvement Opportunities

If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact Gary Eakin or James Russell at (317) 745-5853. If you would like to learn more, you are welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Council meetings held at 7:00 PM on the first and second Monday of each month. We encourage you to participate and to give us your feedback.

## Our Watershed Protection Efforts

Our water system is working with the community to increase awareness of better waste disposal practices to further protect the sources of our drinking water. We are also working with other agencies and with local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe. The Danville Water Department has a Wellhead Protection Plan to help protect the groundwater supply. The Wellhead Protection Plan is available for review at the Water Department Office. The Wellhead Protection Plan focuses on public awareness, education and spill prevention and reporting. For more information or to join the local planning team and assist with the development and implementation of the Wellhead Protection Plan, contact Jim Russell, Water Department Superintendent, at 317-745-5853.

## Lead in Drinking Water

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 Danville Water Department 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 the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**2016 WATER QUALITY DATA FOR CITIZENS ENERGY GROUP (System Wide Results)**

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Gary Eakin or James Russell at (317) 745-5853. Danville Water Department routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to all Federal and State laws. The following table provides the results for constituents detected as part of our 2016 monitoring. Unless otherwise indicated, the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2016. The year of testing is noted for constituents detected prior to 2016 as part of the Standardized Monitoring Framework established by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (I.D.E.M.). Results of testing performed by Citizens Energy Group on their water supply are also included in the table. Chlorine is added to drinking water for the purpose of disinfection.

**DEFINITIONS OF TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS:**

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

**Parts per million (ppm)** - one part per million corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb)** - one part per billion corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**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 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.

**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. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, 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 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 below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**TTHM:** Total trihalomethanes (bromoform, bromodichloromethane, chlorodibromomethane and chloroform)

MCL’s are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, 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. There are no enforced federal or state MCL’s or MCLG’s for “Unregulated” constituents.

Name of Substance	Compliance Achieved	Maximum Level Detected (& Range)	Units	MCLG	MCL	Possible Source of Substance
<b>Copper</b>	Yes	0.97 <sup>(1)</sup>	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
<b>Lead</b>	Yes	1.6 <sup>(1)</sup>	PPB	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
<b>Arsenic</b> (2015)	Yes	1 (0-10)	PPB	0	10	Natural Deposits
<b>Barium</b> (2015)	Yes	0.91	PPM	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Fluoride</b> (2015)	Yes	1.402	PPM	4	4	Natural deposits & treatment additive.
<b>Chlorine</b> <sup>(2)</sup> (Total)	Yes	0.3 Avg (0.1—1.0)	PPM	N/A	MRDL=4	Disinfection treatment additive.
<b>Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]</b>	Yes	5.2 RAA (1.8-1.8)	PPB	0	60	By-product of chlorination treatment.
<b>TTHM</b>	Yes	2.4 RAA (2.4-2.4)	PPB	0	80	By-product of chlorination treatment.
<b>Sodium</b> (2015)	N/A	43.85	PPM	Recommended MCL=20		Erosion of natural deposits, urban runoff.
<b>Nitrate</b>	Yes	1.6	PPM	10	10	Fertilizer; septic tank leachate

Table notes:

- (1) Level detected represents the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value as calculated from a total of 20 samples in 2013.
- (2) Chlorine regularly tested throughout the year.
- (3) Cryptosporidium and Giardia are microscopic pathogens that can cause illness when ingested. These microorganisms have not been detected in treated drinking water.
- (4) Untreated source water data from the following plant in-takes: White River, Fall Creek, T.W. Moses and White River North.

Name of Substance	Compliance Achieved	System Wide Results-Highest Level & Range	Units	MCLG	MCL	Possible Source of Substance
<b>Antimony</b>	Yes	0.60 (ND-0.60)	PPB	6	6	Natural deposits
<b>Barium</b>	Yes	0.34 (0.035-0.34)	PPM	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Chromium</b>	Yes	3.8 (ND-3.8)	PPB	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Fluoride</b>	Yes	1.3 (0.13-1.3)	PPM	4	4	Natural deposits & treatment additive
<b>Arsenic</b>	Yes	2.8 (ND-2.8)	PPB	0	10	Natural deposits
<b>Nitrate</b>	Yes	4.6 (ND-4.6)	PPM	10	10	Fertilizer; septic tanks leachate
<b>TTHM</b> [Total trihalomethanes]	Yes	87, Range: 61 (16-87) Highest Location-al Running Annual Average	PPB	0	80	By-product of chlorination treatment.
<b>Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]</b>	Yes	63, Range: 42 (8.5-63) Highest Location-al Running Average	PPB	0	60	By-product of chlorination treatment.
<b>Atrazine</b>	Yes	1.5 (ND-1.5)	PPB	3	3	Herbicide runoff from farming
<b>Aluminum</b>	N/A	300 (ND-300)	PPB	N/A	200	Natural deposits, water treatment additive
<b>Simazine</b>	Yes	1.1 (ND-1.1)	PPB	4	4	Herbicide Runoff
<b>Chloride</b>	N/A	140 (14-140)	PPM	N/A	250 ppm	Natural deposits, water treatment additive
<b>Toluene</b>	Yes	1.8 (ND-1.8)	PPB	1,000	1,000	Discharge from petroleum refineries
<b>Total Xylenes</b>	Yes	0.81 (ND-0.81)	PPB	10,000	10,000	Discharge from petroleum refineries
<b>Manganese</b>	N/A	0.022 (ND-0.022)	PPM	N/A	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits, leaching
<b>Metolachlor</b>	N/A	0.2	PPB		N/A	Herbicide runoff
<b>Sulfate</b>	N/A	214 (3.3-214)	PPM		250	Erosion of natural deposits, leaching
<b>Zinc</b>	N/A	5.1 (ND-5.1)	PPB		5000	Natural deposits
<b>2,4-D</b>	Yes	0.50 (ND-0.50)	PPB	70	70	Herbicide Runoff
<b>Turbidity (NTU)</b>	Yes	0.20 (0.014-0.20)	NTU	N/A	1.0	(TT) Soil Runoff
<b>Turbidity (% below TT)</b>	Yes	100%	NTU	N/A	95%<0.3	(TT) Soil Runoff
<b>E. coli</b>	Yes	0	count	0	1	Human and animal fecal waste
<b>Total Coliform</b>	Yes	0.3% (0%-0.3%)	%	0	5%	Naturally present in environment
<b>Chlorine</b> <sup>(2)</sup> (as Cl2)	Yes	2.7 (ND-2.7)	PPM	4	MRDL=4	Disinfection treatment additive.
<b>Sodium</b>	NA	94 (8.1-94)	PPM	Recommended MCL=20		Erosion of natural deposits, urban runoff.
UNTREATED SOURCE WATER DATA						
<b>Total Organic Carbon</b>	Yes	7.2 (2.7-7.2)	PPM		NA	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Cryptosporidium</b> <sup>(3,4)</sup>	Yes	2 (1-2 oocysts/10L)	Org/10L		NA	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Giardia</b> <sup>(3,4)</sup>	Yes	7 (ND-7 cysts/10L)	Org/10L		NA	Naturally present in the environment