

South Richland Conservancy District
Consumer Confidence Report
2013
PWSID#: IN522004

This report is intended to provide you with an overview about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) standards. We are committed to providing you with the most up-to-date and useful information possible.

Why are there contaminants in my water?

The source of drinking water (both tap and bottled) includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material and substances resulting from the presence of animal and human activity. Contaminants that may be present in your 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 a result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides which may come from sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff and septic systems.
- *Organic chemicals including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial and petroleum production and can come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off and septic systems.
- *Radioactive materials which can be naturally occurring or be a result of oil production and mining.

In order to insure the tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided to the public. Drinking water, including bottled water, may be expected to contain at least some amount of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

Do I need to take precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in the drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised individuals such as persons undergoing chemotherapy, those who have had an organ transplant, people with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. These people should seek advice from their health care provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate ways to lessen the risk of infection are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Where does my water come from?

City of Rochester, Indiana

Is our water system meeting the rules that govern its operation?

The State and EPA require us to test and report on our water on a regular basis to insure it's safety.

Is my drinking water safe?

Rest assured that we will take pride in doing all of the necessary water testing that is required by IDEM and the EPA to insure your safe drinking water.

2013 WATER QUALITY DATA

	Units	MCLG	AL	90% Level	# samples Exceeded	AL Violation	Date of Sample	
Copper	Ppm	1.3	1.3	0.015	0	0	2013	Erosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits and leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	Ppb	0	1.5	0.0010	0	0	2013	Erosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits and leaching of wood preservatives.

Definitions:

- *MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or the level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known expected health risk. MCLG's allow a margin of safety.
- *MCL Maximum Contaminant Level or highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- *AL Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, if expected, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- *TT Treatment Technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of contamination in drinking water.
- *Ppb Parts per billion.
- *Ppm Parts per million.
- *MFL Million Fibers per Liter
- *N/A Not Applicable

About our data:

Questions about this data should be directed to Richard Martin (574)276-0894.

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This brochure explains the quality of drinking water provided by Rochester Water Department. Included is a listing of results from water quality tests as well as an explanation of where our water comes from and tips on how to interpret the data. We're proud to share our results with you. Please read them carefully.

We are proud to report that the water provided by Rochester Water Department meets or exceeds established water quality standards.

WATER SOURCE

The Rochester Water Department is supplied by groundwater pumped from five wells near the water treatment plant located at 530 East 8th Street, Rochester, Indiana.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

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 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 (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:

(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 result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(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, 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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

MEMBER OF

American Water Works Association (AWWA)
Indiana Rural Water Association (IRWA)
PWSID #5225006

EDUCATIONAL LANGUAGE ABOUT LEAD

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 (800-426-4791).

SPECIAL NOTE ON LEAD

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. Our system 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>.

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular meetings are held on the second Monday of each month at Rochester City Hall, 320 North Main Street, at 5:00 pm. The public is welcome.

For more information, call Randy Wynn with the Rochester Water Department at 574-223-3412.

STATUS OF CITY OF ROCHESTER WELLHEAD PROTECTION PLAN

As a community providing a public water supply (PWS), the City of Rochester is mandated by the 1989 Groundwater Protection Act (IC 13-7-7-8) and the Indiana Water Pollution Control Board (327 IAC 8-4.1) to complete a Wellhead Protection Program. Rochester provides approximately 6,700 residents with drinking water placing it in the "medium-sized" PWS category, and therefore requiring Phase I of the Wellhead Protection Program to be submitted to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) by March 28, 2001.

Rochester formed a Local Planning Team (LPT) in April 1999 to guide the development of the Rochester Wellhead Protection Plan, which was submitted in March of 2001. Comments were received back from IDEM at the end of October 2001. The comments were addressed and re-submitted to IDEM on December 1, 2001. Further comments were addressed and resubmitted on January 10, 2002. The City of Rochester has received final approval of their Wellhead Protection Plan from IDEM.

As of April 7, 2010, the City of Rochester received Phase II approval. The City of Rochester is moving forward at this time in the implementation stage of the Wellhead Protection program.

DRINKING WATER STANDARDS VIOLATION

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water standards meet EPA's health standards. During August 2013 the Rochester Water Department had a total coliform violation. We went back and tested several more places and the wells, and they all passed. It was determined to be human error in testing that caused the violation. We have since taken even more precaution in testing. There is nothing you need to do at this time and this is not an immediate risk, if it had been you would have been notified immediately.

HOW TO READ THE WATER QUALITY TABLE

The results of tests performed in 2006 or the most recent testing available are presented in the table. Terms used in the Water Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Detected Level: The highest level detected of a contaminant for comparison against the acceptance levels for each parameter. These levels could be the highest single measurement, or an average of values depending on the contaminant.

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

Range: The lowest to the highest values for all samples tested for each contaminant. If only one sample is tested, or no range is required for this report, then no range is listed for that contaminant in the table.

WATER-QUALITY DATA TABLE

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCES
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	2013	17	17 - 17	No Goal	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2013	9	8.8 - 8.8	No Goal	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCES
Barium	05/16/11	0.029	0.029 - 0.029	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	05/16/11	1.1	1.1 - 1.1	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	05/16/2011	0.01	0.01 - 0.01	1	1	ppm	N	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCES
Beta/ photon emitters	07/12/2010	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	07/12/2010	0.88	0.88 - 0.88	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	07/12/2010	0.46	0.46 - 0.46	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	07/12/2010	0.4172	0.4172 - 0.4172	0	30	µg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (includes pesticides/herbicides)	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCES
Atrazine	2012	0.24	0 - 0.24	3	3	ppb	N	Run-off from herbicide and used on row-crop

KEY TO TABLE

AL = Action Level

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

na = not applicable

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

pCi/L = picocuries per liter, a measure for radiation