



"Little German Village"

Town of Haubstadt

101 S. MAIN STREET P.O. BOX 365
HAUBSTADT, INDIANA 47639-0365
PHONE: (812) 768-6451 • FAX: (812) 768-0097

HAUBSTADT WATER DEPARTMENT

PWSID # IN5226003

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by your water system to provide safe drinking water. HAUBSTADT WATER DEPARTMENT is a Purchased Surface Water System.

For more information regarding this report contact the Water Department at (812) 768-6451.

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 chemicals, 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 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 certain 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.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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 healthcare providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate water treatment are available at www.epa.gov/cdc.

2016 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL)

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG)

MFL Million Fibers per liter.

PPM Parts Per Million

PPB Parts Per Billion

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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.

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.

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.

The level of a 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.

A measure of asbestos

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs 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.

Lead and Copper	Date sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th percentile	# sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Copper	2016	1.3	1.3	.004	0	ppm	No	Erosion from natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2016	0	15	.001	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2016	2.5	1.0 - 3.3	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	78.7	8.9 - 41	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	74.3	29.7 - 56.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection