

PWSID No. IN524002
Jennings Northwest Regional Utilities
2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Important information for the Spanish-speaking population

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad del agua potable que usted consume. Por favor traduzcalo, o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien y pueda explicarle.

Is our water safe?

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the drinking water that we provided last year. Included as part of this report are details about where the water that you drink comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana standards. We are committed to provide you with all the information that you need to know about the quality of the water that you drink.

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.

Where does our water come from?

We purchase our drinking water from Jennings Water, Inc. (JWI) and distribute it to our customers through the Jennings Northwest Regional Utilities (JNRU) distribution system. The water source is groundwater drawn from wells located on Co. Rd 1100 N. in Reddington, IN., in Jackson County. The wells draw from the White River Aquifer.

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 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 materials, or can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in raw, untreated water may 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 that result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and mining or farming operations.
- ***Pesticides and Herbicides***, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, 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 operations, and can also, result from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- ***Radioactive Contaminants***, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants that may be present in the water provided by public drinking water systems. We are required to treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Moreover, FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants that may be present in bottled water, which must provide the same level of health protection for public health.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the contaminants that we detected during the 2010 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise indicated, the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2010. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) requires us to monitor for certain contaminants at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from one year to another. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may however be more than one year old.

Some of the terms and abbreviations used in this report are:

- MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
AL: Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements or action which a system must follow.
TT: Treatment Technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, a measure of the clarity (or cloudiness) of water.
ppm: parts per million, a measure for concentration equivalent to milligrams per liter.
pCi/L: picocuries per liter, a measure for radiation.
P*: Potential violation, one that is likely to occur in the near future once the system have sampled for four quarters.
n/a: either not available or not applicable.
ND: Not Detected, the result was not detected at or above the analytical method detection level.

Section I – Contaminants Detected

Jennings Northwest Regional Utilities (IN5240002)										
Inorganic Contaminants										
Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Results	Min	Max	Above AL # Repeats	Violates Y/N	Likely Sources
06/29/10	Copper	1.3 (AL)	1.3	Mg/L	0.034				No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Jennings Water, Inc. (IN5240006) (JWI NOT UPDATED FROM 2009 - NO REPORT PROVIDED) Call 812-346-5874 for JWI information										
04/23/08	Barium	2	2	Mg/L	0.0091	.0091	.0091		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
04/23/08	Chromium	100	100	Mg/L	3.3	3.3	3.3		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
08/11/08	Copper (90 th Percentile)	1.3 (AL)	1.3	Mg/L	0.1556				No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
6/13/05	Fluoride	4	4	Mg/L	0.9				No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
08/11/08	Lead (90 th Percentile)	15 (AL)	0	Ug/L	4.7				No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
06/01/09	Nitrate (as N)	10	10	Mg/L	2	1.5	1.5		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewer Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts & Precursors										
Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Results	Min	Max	Above AL # Repeats	Violates	Likely Sources
N/A	Total Haloacetic Acids (haa5)	60		Ug/L	5.4	5.7	5.7		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
N/A	Total Trihalomethanes (tthm)	80		Ug/L	17	16.8	16.8		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radiological Contaminants										
Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Results	Min	Max	Above AL # Repeats	Violates	Likely Sources
6/16/03	Radium = -228	5	0	Pci/L	0.4				No	Erosion of natural deposits
3/03/09	Beta/photon emitters	4	0	mrem/yr	0.4	0.4	0.4		No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
3/03/09	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	15	0	pCi/L	0.8	0.8	0.8		No	Erosion of natural deposits

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 your 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 and drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.*

<u>TT Violation</u>	<u>Explanation</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Steps Taken to Correct the Violation</u>	<u>Health Effects Language</u>
Lead and Copper Rule Violations	JNRU did not perform required monitoring of Lead and Copper in 2009.	The State has agreed to allow JNRU to collect 2009's samples in 2010 and to resume the normal 3-year sampling cycle.	Auto-ship of sampling materials is pre-arranged with an environmental testing laboratory to prevent another oversight.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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.

Public Involvement Opportunities

If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact Mr. Jeffrey Fish at Jennings Northwest Regional Utilities, telephone number (812) 346-5500.

Please Share This Information

Large water volume customers (like apartment complexes, hospitals, schools, lake communities, and/or industries) are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute them to your tenants, residents, patients, students, and /or employees. This "good faith" effort will allow non-billed customers to learn more about the quality of the water that they consume.

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