

WATER-QUALITY DATA TABLE - REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

DISINFECTANTS AND DIS-INFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLA-TION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine	2019	1	0 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2019	4	4.2 - 4.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	2	1.6-1.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLA-TION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Arsenic	2019	3	1.4 - 4	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	05/16/2017	0.167	0.167 - 0.167	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	05/16/2017	1	1-1	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	11/15/2017	250	250 - 250	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	05/16/2017	0.169	0.169 - 0.169	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury	05/16/2017	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	2	2	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	12/17/2014	0.412	0.412 - 0.412	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff 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	VIOLA-TION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2018	2.2	2.2 - 2.2	0	15	pCiL	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

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

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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>.

LEAD AND COPPER	DATE SAMPLED	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	90TH PERCENTILE	# SITES OVER AL	UNITS	VIOLA-TION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Lead	08/08/2018	1.3	1.3	0.369	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	08/08/2018	0	15	3.2	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

VIOLATIONS: LEAD AND COPPER RULE

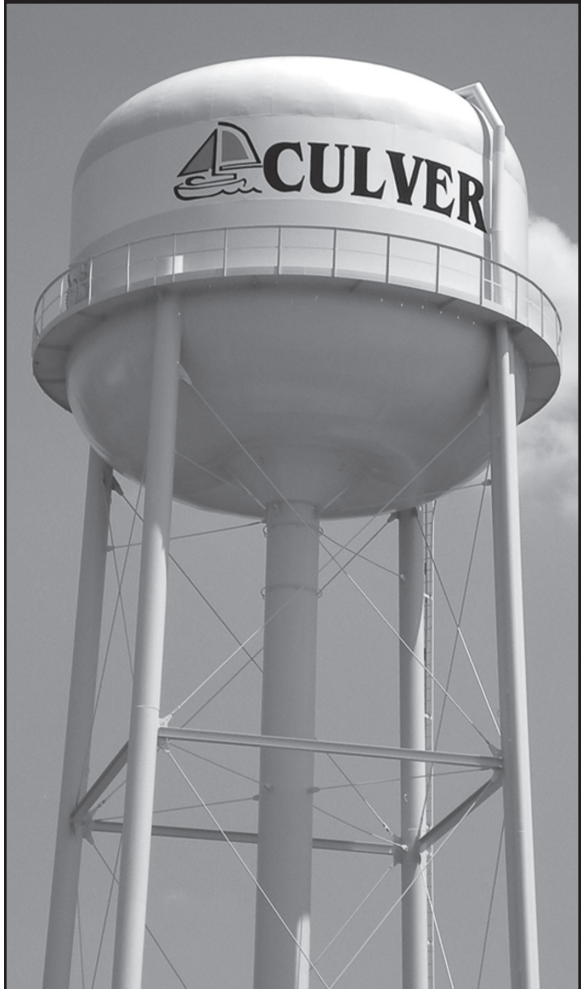
VIOLATION TYPE	VIOLATION BEGIN	VIOLATION END	VIOLATION EXPLANATION
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	01/01/2019	03/29/2019	We failed to provide IDEM with an example of the results within the required 30 day period.

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Town of Culver
200 E. Washington Street
Culver, IN 46511

CULVER WATER DEPARTMENT



2020 ANNUAL CONSUMER REPORT On the Quality of Tap Water

This brochure explains the quality of drinking water provided by Culver 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 Culver Water Department meets or exceeds established water quality standards.

WATER SOURCE

The Culver Water Department is supplied by groundwater pumped from two wells near the water treatment plant located at 509 South Ohio Street, Culver, 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).

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).

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at the Culver Town Hall, 200 E Washington Street, at 6:30 pm. The public is welcome.

This report was provided with the technical assistance of Consumer Confidence Services, a division of Environmental Health Laboratories.

For more information, call Bob Porter with the Culver Water Department at 574-842-3140.

MEMBER OF:

American Water Works Association (AWWA)
Indiana Rural Water Association (IRWA)
PWSID #5250005

STATUS OF TOWN OF CULVER WELLHEAD PROTECTION PLAN

As a community providing a public water supply (PWS), the Town of Culver is mandated by the 1986 Act (IC 13-18-17-6) and the Indiana Water Pollution Control Board (327 IAC 8-4.1) to complete a Wellhead Protection Program. Culver provides approximately 850 residents with drinking water placing it in the "small-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, 2002.

Culver formed a Local Planning Team (LPT) in August 2001 to guide the development of the Culver Wellhead Protection Plan, which was submitted in March of 2002. The Town of Culver has received final approval of their Wellhead Protection Plan from IDEM, August 26, 2004.

Culver completed Phase II of the Wellhead Protection Program in August of 2014, which requires updating and revising of pertinent information in the original plan. A five year update plan is due August 26, 2019.

HOW TO READ THE WATER QUALITY TABLE

The results of tests performed in 2008 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.

KEY TO TABLE

AL = Action Level

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

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

na = not applicable