

IN5237005
Rensselaer Water Department
Water Plant Operator: Chris Murphy (219) 866-5530
2016 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 bien y pueda explicarle.

Is our water safe?

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of 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.

Important information about 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 lines. 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-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>.

Where does our water come from?

We are a ground water system that is supported by two wells. All city wells are drilled into the bedrock system of Sulrian and Devonian Carbonate Aquifer of the Muscatuck Group.

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 the contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

How can I stay informed?

The public has the opportunity to attend, participate and address any matter to the City Council during any of their scheduled council meetings. These meetings are held every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at 6:00 P.M. central time at City Hall.

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: Viruses and bacteria, this may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic Contaminants: Salts and metals, this can be naturally occurring as a result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharge, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and Herbicides: May come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff and residential uses.
- Organic Chemical Contaminants: Synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production. Also comes from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive Contaminants: Can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that the 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 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 2016 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 1st and December 31st, 2016. 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, through 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 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 Disinfection Level, the highest level of disinfection allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 which a water system must follow.
TT: Treatment Technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, a measure of the clarity (or cloudiness) of water.
PPM: Part Per Million, a measure for concentration equivalent to milligram per liter.
PPB: Part Per Billion, a measure for concentration equivalent to microgram 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 has sampled 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.

Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	90th Percentile	Units	Results		# of Sites above AL	Violates	Likely Sources
7/1/2016	Copper	1.3 (AL)	1.3	0.334	ppm			0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
7/1/2016	Lead	15 (AL)	0	17.6	ppb			5	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
7/16/2014	Fluoride	4	4	N/A	ppm	0.694			N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
7/6/2016	Nitrate (Nitrogen)	10	10	2016	ppm	0.00			N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

*Special note on Lead: The City of Rensselaer had 5 exceedences in our Action Level for Lead. The City is currently in the process of identifying and replacing all suspected Lead mains and service lines.

The City is also looking into the addition of an EPA approved additive to coat the interior of Mains and Service lines to prevent the leaching of Lead into the drinking water.

Disinfection By-Products & Precursors

Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Range of Detection	Above AL # Repeats	Violates	Likely Sources
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2016	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	No Goal	ppb	13	10.8-14.4		N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
2016	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	No Goal	ppb	34	23.7-43.3		N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection

Residual Contaminants

***Special Note: All 97 Bacteria Samples Came Back Negative for Coliform (Good)**

Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Range of Detection	Above AL # Repeats	Violations	Likely Sources
2016	Chlorine	MRDL= 4	MRDLG= 4	ppm	1	1.0-1.0		N	water additive used to control microbes

Availability of a Source Water Assessment (SWA)

A Source Water Assessment (SWA) has been prepared for our system. According to this assessment, our system has been categorized with a high (detection) susceptibility risk. More information of this assessment can be obtained by contacting Mr. Jerry Lockridge at (219) 866-7833 at your earliest convenience. You can also obtain additional information by contacting Stacy Jones of IDEM's Drinking Water Branch at (317) 308-3329.

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.

Please Share This Information

Large water volume customers (like apartment complexes, hospitals, schools, 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.