

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

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.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the EPA's Ground Water and Drinking Water website at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/forms/contact-us-about-ground-water-and-drinking-water>.

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. Union City Waterworks 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 drinking 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 EPA's Ground Water and Drinking Water website at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by visiting the EPA's Ground Water and Drinking Water website.

HOUSEHOLD TIPS FOR PROTECTING OUR DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

- Participate in watershed clean-up activities.
- Limit your use of chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides, and other hazardous products. Buy only what you need, reducing the amount to be later discarded. Be sure to follow label directions.
- Check your car, boat, motorcycle and other machinery for leaks and spills. Collect leaks with a drip pan until repairs can be made. Clean up spills by absorbing the spill. Do not rinse with water or allow it to soak into the ground.
- Recycle used oil, automotive fluids, batteries and other chemical products. Do not dispose of these hazardous products in toilets, storm drains, wastewater systems, creeks, alleys or the ground. These actions pollute the water supply.
- If you have a septic system, have it inspected and serviced every three years.
- Plug abandoned wells on your property as these inactive wells provide a direct route for surface contamination to reach ground water supplies. Contact a licensed well driller for assistance.
- For more information on household hazardous waste disposal in Randolph County please visit <http://randolphrecycles.com> or call Pollution Solution at (765) 584-9816.

PLEASE SHARE THIS INFORMATION

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

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR THE SPANISH-SPEAKING POPULATION

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

Prepared by
Wessler Engineering
www.wesslerengineering.com

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



Union City Waterworks Union City, Indiana

Union City is pleased to present this year's Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to keep you informed about your water utility and the quality of your drinking water over the past year. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND WELLHEAD PROTECTION

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our community. The source of Union City's drinking water is groundwater produced from seven production wells, in two well fields, located within the community. The South Water Plant Well Field is the primary source of drinking water for the community. The well field withdraws water from a sand and gravel aquifer. The South Water Plant Well Field has a *moderately low susceptibility to contamination*.

To help protect our water supply wells, Union City has implemented a Wellhead Protection Plan that focuses on public awareness, education, spill prevention, and reporting. Information on what you can do to help protect our drinking water supply is included in this report.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you have questions concerning your water utility or about this report, please contact Mr. William Mink at (765) 964-5101. If you would like additional information, you are welcome to attend our regularly scheduled Board of Works meetings, held at the City Building (105 N. Columbia) on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at 1:00pm. You are also welcome to attend our Council meetings at 6:00 pm on the same dates and at the same location.

Visit us online at <https://unioncity-in.com> for more information.

DEFINITIONS

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

Below the Detection Limit (BDL) - Substance not detected in the sample.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" is 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. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated substances, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" is 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of drinking water disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Not Applicable (N/A) - No MCLG or MCL has been established for these unregulated substances.

Parts Per Billion (PPB) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts Per Million (PPM) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

TABLE NOTES

(1) Levels detected for Copper and Lead represent the 90th percentile value as calculated from a total of 20 samples.

AVERAGE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2021

Union City Waterworks routinely monitors for substances in your drinking water according to all Federal and State laws. The following are the results from our most recent monitoring.

Name of Substance	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Maximum Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Substance in Drinking Water
Disinfection Substances								
Total HAA5s (Haloacetic acids)	08/10/2021	No	3.0	3.0 to 3.0	PPB	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total TTHMs (Trihalomethanes)	08/10/2021	No	26.6	26.2 to 26.6	PPB	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine Residual	2021	No	1.29	0.29 to 1.29	PPM	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Substances								
Arsenic	08/11/2020	No	2.8	BDL to 2.8	PPB	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	08/11/2020	No	0.39	0.11 to 0.39	PPM	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2020	No	0.15 ⁽¹⁾	BDL to 0.5	PPM	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	08/11/2020	No	1.28	1.00 to 1.28	PPM	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	2020	No	5.0 ⁽¹⁾	BDL to 13.1	PPB	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	08/11/2020	No	30	BDL to 30	PPB	100	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	09/20/2021	No	0.5	0.4 to 0.5	PPM	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	08/11/2020	No	18.6	10.2 to 18.6	PPM	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Substances								
Beta/Photon Emitters	01/29/2020	No	2.7	2.2 to 2.7	pCi/L	N/A	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross Alpha	01/29/2020	No	1.1	0.3 to 1.1	pCi/L	N/A	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	01/29/2020	No	1.0	BDL to 1.0	pCi/L	N/A	5	Erosion of natural deposits.

CONTAMINANTS WITHIN OUR WATER SUPPLY

The State allows us to monitor for some substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. Therefore, some of our data, while representative, is more than one year old. 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, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive materials, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.