AQUA

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Aboite Water System PWSID # IN5202014

Este informe contiene información importante sobre la calidad de su agua de beber.
Hable con alguien que lo entienda o llame al 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987.2782).

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The assets of the Aboite Water System were sold to the city of Fort Wayne on December 4, 2014. If you have any questions about this report, please contact us at 260.625.4700 or visit our website at www.AquaAmerica.com. If you have any questions or concerns about your water service or bill, please call city of Fort Wayne's customer relations center at 260.427.1234.

Your Water Source: The Aboite Township water supply is from groundwater wells that draw water from the Wabash Moraine Bedrock Aquifer. Aboite has three treatment plants and three well fields. The Aboite well field has four wells. The Covington well field has three wells and the Chestnut Hills well field has four wells.

A source water assessment has been completed by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management. These assessments identify and assess any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of your water supply. Information provided by this assessment indicates our water supply to be of low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including: monitoring conducted at the well; monitoring conducted at the distribution entry point; and available hydrogeologic well data. Additional information about Source Water Assessments is available on IDEM's web site: http://www.in.gov/idem.

The source of drinking water for our system is underground aquifers. 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. Therefore our source water is tested on a regular basis for contaminants to ensure a safe supply.

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 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, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking 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 calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

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 SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE 800.426.4791.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Aboite Water System

We are pleased to present our Drinking Water Quality Report results. Aboite Water System routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014. As authorized and approved by the EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	Ideal Goal MCLG	Highest Level Allowed MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	08/08	N	1	0 - 1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	08/08	N	5.3	0 - 5.3	0	50 (a)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

a) The MCL for beta particles is 4 millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body). EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	Ideal Goal MCLG	Highest Level Allowed MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	10/12	N	0.17	0.035 – 0.17	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	10/12	N	1.4	1.0 – 1.4	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth

Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproduct (D/DBP) Parameters

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	Ideal Goal MCLG	Highest Level Allowed MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2014	N	1.6	0.8 – 2.1	MRDL =4	MRDLG =4	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2014	N	18	7 - 25	NA	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes (ppb)	2014	N	29	10- 33	NA	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Violation: In 2014, we received a monitoring violation for failing to collect one out of four disinfection byproduct samples during the 4th quarter of 2013 and 1st quarter of 2014. As shown in the table above, the disinfection byproduct results collected during the second through fourth quarter of 2014 were below the MCL. Since we didn't collect the required samples, we cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

Lead and Copper (Tap)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	Exceeds AL (Y/N)	90th Percentile	# of sites exceeding AL	Ideal Goal MCLG	EPA's Action Level (AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	2014	N	0.29	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	2014	N	3.4	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing

, 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. Aqua 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 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.

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	Ideal Goal MCLG	Highest Level Allowed MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	2012	N	111	79.8 - 111	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from soil; ion exchange softening process

Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every five years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR3 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR3 monitoring in 2013 and 2014. All other contaminants tested during UCMR3 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2013 and 2014				
Unregulated Contaminant	Sample Date	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
Hexavalent chromium, ppb	2013	0.022	ND – 0.034	NA
Molybdenum, ppb	2013	28	25 - 30	NA
	2014	32	19 - 49	NA
Strontium, ppb	2013	2167	2000 - 2300	NA
	2014	2550	1700 - 3000	NA

Terms and Abbreviations:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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.

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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): measure of the radioactivity in water.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER MONITORING

REQUIREMENTS NOT MET FOR AQUA INDIANA-ABOITE

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. The results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not drinking water meets EPA's health standards. During the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (THM/HAA) testing in the fourth quarter of 2013 and the first quarter of 2014, we collected three out of four required samples. Since we did not complete all of our monitoring requirements for Disinfection Byproducts, we cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should I do?
You did not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What does this mean?
This was not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. The well supply contains very low levels of disinfection byproduct forming components and has consistently been low in disinfectant byproducts.

What happened? What was done?
During the development of the sampling plan for the testing of Stage 2 disinfectant byproducts the fourth sample was inadvertently omitted; however three of the four required samples were taken and analyzed showing low levels of the disinfectant byproducts. During the second quarter of 2014 the fourth sample was incorporated into the sample plan and has been sampled since.

The sampling plan was corrected and the problem was resolved in April 2014.

For more information, please contact Jeffery Gard at 260.625.4700 extension 55241.

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent you by Aqua Indiana- Aboite PWSID# IN5202014