Pendleton Water Company
Drinking Water Quality Report
Public Water System ID IN5248019

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 you drink comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] and Indiana standards. We are committed to provide to you with all the information that you need to know about the quality of the water 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 kinds of immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from 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.

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 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 and 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://epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Where does our water come from?
Our water source is rock wells, we draw from the White and West Fork White aquifers. Water is filtered to remove iron and manganese. It is also disinfected with chlorine to safeguard against microbial contaminants. Fluoride is also added to enhance protection from tooth decay.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain as least small amount 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 the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at [800] 426-4791.

The 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, or pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in the raw, untreated water may include:
Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic system, agricultural operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring, or that result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and mining or farming operations.
Pesticides and Herbicides, which 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive Contaminates, 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 Table

The table below lists all the contaminants that we detected during the 2020 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, 2020. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management [IDEM] requires us to monitor for certain contaminants at a frequency of less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from one year to another. Some 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 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 a 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.
ppb: parts per billion, a measure for concentration equivalent to micrograms per liter.
pCi/L: Pico curies 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.

PWC: Pendleton Water Company

Contaminants Detected

Date		MCL	MCLG	Highest Positive	Total Postive	Violations	Likely Sources
	Total Coliform						
2020	PWC	1	0	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment

Inorganic Contaminants

Date	Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Violations	Likely Sources
	Arsenic						
2019	PWC	10	0	mg/l	.0014	No	This is an element that occurs naturally in rocks and soil, water, air plants and animals
	Selenium						
2019	PWC	.05	.05	mg/l	N/D	No	This is a metal found in Natural deposits as ores Containing other elements
	Sodium						
2019	PWC	None	None	mg/l	5.02	No	Erosion of natural deposits leaching
	Barium						

2019	PWC	2	2	mg/l	.227		No	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from refineries, Erosion of natural deposits
	Copper (90th Percentile)							
2020	PWC	1.3	1.3	mg/l	0.235		No	Erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from wood preservatives, Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	Nickel							
2019	PWC	.1	.1	mg/l	N/D		No	Found in all soil
	Fluoride							
2019	PWC	4	4	mg/l	.436		No	Erosion of natural deposits, Water additive which promotes strong teeth, Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
	Lead (90th Percentile)							
2020	PWC	15	0	ppb	5.41		No	Corrosion of household
	Nitrate (as N)							
2020	PWC	10	10	mg/l	N/D		No	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, Sewage; Erosion of natural Deposits
	Inorganic Compounds							
	Uranium							
2015	PWC	30		ug/l	0.001192		No	Erosion of natural deposits
	Regulated Contaminants							
	Disinfection By-products & Precursors							
	HAA5							
2020	PWC	60		ug/l	13.3		No	By- products of drinking water disinfection
	Chlorine							
2020	PWC	4	4	ppm	1	1 - 1	No	Water additive used to control Microbes
	TTHM							
2020	PWC	80		ug/l	27.9		No	By- products of drinking water chlorination
	Radioactive Contaminants							
	Gross Alpha, Including Ra, Excid							
2020	PWC	15	0	pCi/l	3.7		No	Erosion of natural deposits
	Radium				1/1 - 3/31	4/1 - 6/30		
2020	PWC	5	0	pCi/l	1.1	.063	No	Formed when uranium and thorium undergo radioactive Decay in the environment
	Volatile Organic Contaminants							
	Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene							
2020	PWC	70	70	ppb	N/D		No	Discharge from industrial Chemical factories

Secondary Substances

	Iron			Range low to high	No	Erosion of natural deposits
2020	PWC	.3	mg/l	ND - .26		
	Ph	Range		Range low to high	No	
2020	PWC	6.5 – 8.5		7.3 – 7.6		

Special note of Gross Beta: The MCL for Gross Beta is 4 mrem/year; however, EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for Beta particles.

Availability of a Source Water Assessment (SWA)
A Source Water Assessment (SWA) has been prepared for our system. According to the assessment, our system has been categorized with a moderate susceptibility risk. Contacting Justin Wood at 765-778-2173 at your earliest convenience can obtain more information of this assessment.

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 Justin Wood at [765]-778-2173. Or you can join us at our Water Board Meetings, which are held the fourth Wednesday of the month in the Pendleton Town Hall at 6:00 PM. We encourage you to participate and give us your feedback.