

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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. Westfield Public Works 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>.

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 calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

## PROTECT OUR DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND OUR WATERSHED

- Reduce the amount of fertilizers, pesticides, or other hazardous chemicals that you use. Buy only what you need so that you don't have to dispose of leftovers. Read all the labels and follow directions.
- Use organic lawn and garden alternatives that do not contain synthetic chemical poisons. Reduce the use of products that contain any of the following words on their labels: caution, warning, danger, poison, flammable, volatile, caustic, or corrosive.
- Recycle used oil, automotive fluids, batteries, and other products. Don't dispose of hazardous products in toilets, storm drains, wastewater systems, creeks, alleys, or the ground. This pollutes the water supply.
- Residents can utilize the Hamilton County Household Hazardous Waste Center at 1717 E. Pleasant Street, Suite 200 in Noblesville. For more information, visit <http://www.co.hamilton.in.us> and click on household hazardous waste in the department directory or call 317-776-4005.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Kurt Wanninger at (317) 804-3150. If you want to learn more, you are welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled County Council meetings held at 7:00 PM on the second and fourth Monday of every month.

**Kurt Wanninger, Director of Public Works**

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*Prepared by  
Wessler Engineering  
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# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



## Westfield Public Works Westfield, Indiana

The Westfield Public Works proudly presents this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to keep you informed about the quality of your drinking water over the past year.

Westfield's drinking water is supplied by groundwater that comes from well fields located within our community. To help protect underground aquifers and our water supply wells from potential contamination, the Westfield Public Works is implementing a Wellhead Protection Plan, which has been approved by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management. The City also has a Wellhead Protection Ordinance which manages development and activities within the Wellhead Protection Areas. A copy of the Wellhead Protection Plan is available for public viewing at the Public Works Office. Included in this year's report is information on what you can do to protect our water resources and where you can find additional information.

At the Westfield Public Works, we work diligently to provide top quality water to every tap and ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

## 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)** - constituent not detected in the sample.

**Grains per Gallon (GPG)** - Grains per gallon refers to the hardness of water. Very hard water has more than ten grains per gallon, and very soft water has less than one grain per gallon.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) 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 constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The "Goal" (MCLG) 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** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MRDL) is the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal** - The "Goal" (MRDLG) is the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**Not Applicable (N/A)** - no MCLG or MCL has been established for these unregulated constituents.

**Parts per billion (PPB)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in two thousand 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.

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 stormwater 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive materials, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

## AVERAGE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2009

Westfield Public Works routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to all Federal and State laws. The following table provides the results for only those substances that were detected as part of 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 Constituent
<b><u>Inorganic Compounds</u></b>								
Arsenic	3/13/2008	No	4.0	BDL to 4.0	PPB	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	3/13/2008	No	0.21	0.08to 0.21	PPM	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	9/16/2009	No	0.48 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.005 to 0.57	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	3/13/2008	No	3.0	BDL to 3.0	PPB	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	10/20/2009	No	1.2	0.9 to 1.2	PPM	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer.
Lead	9/16/2009	No	6.3 <sup>(1)</sup>	BDL to 75.6	PPB	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	2/6/2008	No	1.4	BDL to 1.4	PPB	100	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	5/19/2009	No	0.68	0.12 to 0.68	PPM	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; septic system leachate; natural deposit erosion
Sodium	2/6/2008	No	23.4	4.3 to 23.4	PPM	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, urban runoff
<b><u>Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors</u></b>								
Bromodichloromethane	12/19/2008	No	2.22	BDL to 2.22	PPB	0	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodibromomethane	12/19/2008	No	2.97	BDL to 2.97	PPB	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual	2009	No	1.4	0.2 to 1.4	PPM	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA5s (Haloacetic acids)	11/04/2009	No	5.71 <sup>(2)</sup>	2.0 to 15.6	PPB	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total TTHMs (Trihalomethanes)	11/04/2009	No	23.2 <sup>(2)</sup>	12 to 37.5	PPB	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b><u>Physical Parameters</u></b>								
Hardness of Water	2009	No	24	14 to 24 <sup>(3)</sup>	GPG	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring in water; Usually comprised of calcium and magnesium.

### Table Notes

(1)- Levels detected for copper and lead represent the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value as calculated from 30 samples.

(2)- The maximum levels detected for TTHMs and HAA5s represent the running annual averages based on quarterly samples.

(3)- The hardness range is representative of the average measurements at the River Road, Cherry Tree, North, and Greyhound Pass Plants.

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore some of our data, while representative, is more than one year old.