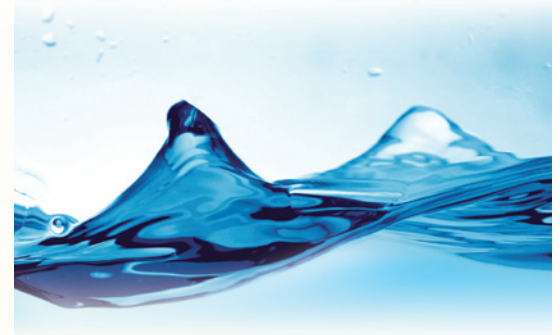


This report was prepared by:
Batesville Water Works
7 N. Eastern Ave.
Batesville, IN 47006

Quality First

Once again we are proud to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2010. As in years past, we are committed to delivering the best-quality drinking water possible. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of new regulations, source water protection, water conservation, and community outreach and education while continuing to serve the needs of all of our water users. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing you and your family with quality drinking water.

We encourage you to share your thoughts with us on the information contained in this report. Should you ever have any questions or concerns, we are always available to assist you.



For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Steve Wintz, Water Utility Manager, at (812) 934-3811.

Public Meetings

Our Utility Service Board meets on the last Thursday of each month at 12:00 noon in the City Memorial Building, 132 S. Main Street. Please feel free to attend these meetings. The current members of the Utility Service Board, an appointed citizen review board, are: Board Chairperson Sue Siefert, Assistant Chairperson Cliff Nordmeyer, and members: Arnold Kirschner, Tim Dietz, and Henry Pictor.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Your water is surface water. It comes from five municipal reservoirs: Bischoff, Mollenkramer, Oser, Feller, Hahn, and Liberty Park. These reservoirs are located south of town near CR 1400, Delaware Road, and east of SR 129 on Bischoff Road. When the water is pumped from the reservoirs, we treat it to remove contaminants and protect the public. The U.S. EPA and State of Indiana review the Utility's drainage areas. This review is aided by the Utility, by additional sampling meant to identify potential problems associated with farming or industrial uses in the reservoirs' drainage areas.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. 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.

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 can acquire naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material; and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife; Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

What's a Cross-connection?

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems) or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand) causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or when attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. For more information, review the Cross-Connection Control Manual from the U.S. EPA's Web site at <http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/drinkingwater/pws/crossconnectioncontrol/index.cfm>. You can also call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Information on the Internet

The U.S. EPA Office of Water (www.epa.gov/watrhme) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) Web sites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation and public health.



Why do I get this report each year?

Community water system operators are required by Federal law to provide their customers an annual water quality report. The report helps people make informed choices about the water they drink. It lets people know what contaminants, if any, are in their drinking water and how these contaminants may affect their health. It also gives the system operators a chance to tell customers what it takes to deliver safe drinking water.

Why does my water sometimes look "milky"?

The "milky" look is caused by tiny air bubbles in the water. The water in the pipes coming into your home or business might be under a bit of pressure, and gasses (the air) are dissolved and trapped in the pressurized water as it flows into your glass. As the air bubbles rise in the glass, they break free at the surface, thus clearing up the water. Although the milky appearance might be disconcerting, the air bubbles won't affect the quality or taste of the water.

How much water is used during a typical shower?

The Federal Energy Policy Act set a nationwide regulation that limits showerheads to a maximum flow of 2.5 gallons per minute (GPM). Showerheads made before 1980 are rated at 5 GPM. Since the average shower is estimated to last 8.2 minutes, the old showerheads use 41 gallons of water while the newer, low-flow showerheads use only about 21 gallons.

Is it okay to use hot water from the tap for cooking and drinking?

No, ALWAYS use cold water. Hot water is more likely to contain rust, copper, and lead from household plumbing and water heaters. These substances can dissolve into hot water faster than they do into cold water, especially when the faucet has not been used for an extended period of time.

What's Your Water Footprint?

You may have some understanding about your carbon footprint, but how much do you know about your water footprint? The water footprint of an individual, community, or business is defined as the total volume of freshwater that is used to produce the goods and services that are consumed by the individual or community or produced by the business. For example, 11 gallons of water are needed to irrigate and wash the fruit in one half-gallon container of orange juice. Thirty-seven gallons of water are used to grow, produce, package, and ship the beans in that morning cup of coffee. Two hundred and sixty-four gallons of water are required to produce one quart of milk, and 4,200 gallons of water are required to produce two pounds of beef.

According to the U.S. EPA, the average American uses about 100 gallons of water daily. In fact, in the developed world, one flush of a toilet uses as much water as the average person in the developing world allocates for an entire day's cooking, washing, cleaning, and drinking. The annual American per capita water footprint is about 8,000 cubic feet; twice the global per capita average. With water use increasing six-fold in the past century, our demands for freshwater are rapidly outstripping what the planet can replenish.

To check out your own water footprint, go to www.h2oconserve.org or visit www.waterfootprint.org to see how the water footprints of other nations compare.

Water Treatment Process

The treatment process consists of a series of steps. First, raw water is drawn from the Park Reservoir into the Clarifier Plant at Delaware Rd. There it is treated with a disinfectant to kill Algae and other micro organisms. Next, the water goes to a mixing tank where polyaluminumchloride and polymer are added. The addition of these substances causes small particles to adhere to one another (called "floc") making them heavy enough to settle into a clarifier, from which sediment is removed. Chlorine is then added for disinfection. At this point, the water is sent to the Filter Plant at 7 N. Eastern Ave. where caustic soda (used to adjust the pH) and fluoride (used to prevent tooth decay) is added. The water is then filtered through layers of fine silicate sand. As smaller, suspended particles are removed, turbidity disappears and clear water emerges. After the filters, Chlorine or Chloramines (the mixing of chlorine and ammonia) is added as a precaution against any bacteria that may still be present. (We carefully monitor the amount of chlorine, adding the lowest quantity necessary to protect the safety of your water.) Then, phosphate is added as a corrosion inhibitor (used to protect distribution system pipes). Finally, the water is pumped to the distribution system for use. The excess water being pumped goes into the water towers for storage (for future use and fire protection.)

Monitoring and Reporting Violation

Violations, Monitoring Routine, minor.
About our violation,

During the week of May 10-14th, 2010, we missed our testing for Regulated SOC's detectable by EPA Method 525.2. These tests were not taken during the time frame required by the State, so we were in violation. What should you do? Nothing is needed to be done. What does this mean? This was not an immediate risk. What happened? The samples were taken at the utility and picked up, but were never received by the lab or were misplaced at the lab. We took the samples 2 days following the notice that they were not taken and missed, but we were past the time frame set by the state. The results for our entire SOC test for 2010 were below detectable limits, but we were still in violation because the samples were not taken the appointed week of that quarter.

Lead 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. We are 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. 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is available at our office. This plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area, and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources.

According to the Source Water Assessment Plan, our water system had a susceptibility rating of 'medium'. If you would like to review the Source Water Assessment Plan, please feel free to contact our office during regular office hours - Monday-Friday 8:00am to 5:00pm.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.

Sampling Results

During the past year we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state allows us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine (ppm)	2010	[4]	[4]	0.95	0.52–2.1	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2010	4	4	0.95	0.09–1.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppb)	2010	60	NA	22.2	1.2–44.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrite (ppm)	2010	1	10	0.223	0.223–0.223	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2010	80	NA	42.1	21.3–68.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria (# positive samples)	2010	1 positive monthly sample	0	0	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (% removal)	2010	TT	35% or greater removal	45%	46%–65%	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ¹ (NTU)	2010	TT	<0.5NTU with 95% <0.3 NTU	0.10	0.001–0.10	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2010	TT	<0.5NTU with 95% <0.3 NTU	100% <0.3	NA	No	Soil runoff
UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE			
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2010	15.8	NA	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.			
Chlorodibromomethane (ppb)	2010	2.7	NA	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.			
Chloroform (ppb)	2010	49.5	NA	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.			

¹Footnote for Batesville Water Works: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Definitions

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a 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 (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.