Brazil City Water Works: 2015 Consumer Confidence Report for 2014 PWSID 5211001

What does this chart mean?	The chart below gives you a quick look at some of the substances that the EPA requires the utility to test for. You'll notice the contaminate is listed to the left, followed by the amount that we found in our water and the maximum amount allowed by regulations. The tests are done on treated, or "finished", water. ***Important definitions located at bottom of table.**

Contaminate	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measure	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water.
Volatile Organic (year:2014) IN5211001						
Bromodichioromethane	N	0	mg/L	NA	NA	By products of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform	N	0	mg/L	NA	NA	By products of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic (year: 2014) IN5211001						
Chromium	N	0.001	mg/L	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	N	0.08	mg/L	2	2	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (Adjusted)	N	0	mg/L	2	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes; Strong Teeth discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Sodium	N	9.76	mg/L	NA	NA	Naturally occurring
Mercury	N	0.0002	mg/L	0	0.002	Erosion of natural deposits; discharged from refineries and factories; run off from land fills and croplands.
Nitrate-N (year: 2014)	N	1.832	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes (IN5211001)						
			Min/Max			
Total THM's (year 2014)	N	10.34	3.7/22.1	ug/L	80	NA	By products of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (IN5211001)						
			Min/Max			
Total HAA5 (year 2014)	N	9.8	3.4/16.1	ug/L	60	NA	By products of drinking water disinfection.
Lead/Copper testing for Brazil City Water Works: 30 sites consisting of residential & commercial sampled with 90% of samples equal to or less than the number of sites sampled. None of the sites tested exceeded the MCL.						
Lead (year 2014)	N	0.0037	mg/L	AL= 0.015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (year 2014)	N	0.158	mg/L	AL= 1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Radium 228 in pCi/l testing						
Radium 228 in pCi/l testing	N	0.1	pCi/l 5	5		Naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Microbiological Contaminants

Violation Description	Begin Date	End Date	Corrective measure taken.
Total Coliform Test (Present)	N/A	N/A	Bac-T tests retaken with additional samples from all Ground Water well sources, along with up stream and down stream from positive sample. Samples submitted to IDEM for further tests all samples that were tested came back negative/absent for Total Coliform.

Health effects information associated with the aforementioned Violation:

Coliform, Total (TCR): Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other; potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in one of the samples and this was a warning of potential problems.

Residual Disinfectant

Contaminate	Date	MCL	MCLG	Units	Results	Min/Max	Violates	Likely Sources
Chlorine Residual	2014	4 MRDL		.93 mg/L		.61 / 1.87 mg/L	No	IN5211001 -Water Additive (disinfectant) Used to control microbiological organisms.

What do all of these terms mean? (Important Definitions)

N/A- Either not available or not applicable.

MCLG- **Maximum Contaminate Level Goal:** the level of a contaminate in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL-**Maximum Contaminate 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.

MRDL-**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:** The highest level of the disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

NTU-**Nephelometric Turbidity Units:** Unit to measure turbidity.

SMCL-**Secondary Maximum Contaminant Limits:** Non-mandatory guidelines established by the EPA to assist utilities in managing drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, odor and color. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

Turbidity-The measure of the cloudiness of water. IW monitors turbidity as it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

P*-Potential violation, one that is likely to occur in the near future once the system has sampled for four quarters.

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

ppm-Parts per million.

ppb-Parts per billion.

pCi/L-Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity.

org/10L-Organisms per 10 liters.

TOC-Total organic carbon.

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

ND-Not Detected, The result was not detected at or above the analytical method detection level.

Availability of a Source Water Assessment (SWA)

A Source Water Assessment (SWA)-has been prepared for our system, our system has been categorized with a moderately high susceptibility risk. More Information of this assessment can be obtained by contacting Mrs. Shawnette Szekely at 812-448-1700 at your convenience. You can also obtain additional information by contacting Mr. Alex Riddle of IDEM's Drinking Water Branch at (317)234-5025.