

What does all this information mean?

First of all, MCL's are set at very strict levels. 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. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected, however, as you can see from our tables, our system had no violations. Once again, we are happy to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

In Addition, all sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination. 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 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. 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 storm 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 by-products 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administrations (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Public Notice

PSW ID# 5267012

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.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water standards meet EPA's health standards. During the April 2008 time period we did not test for Total Coliform and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water at that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What does this mean?

This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately.

What Happened? What is Being Done?

In April, a sample sent through the mail to the State Lab was too long in transit. The notice of that sample failure was not received, by Fillmore by the end of April., which puts the Town in violation for April.

A new sample has been submitted and approved. Future samples will be hand delivered to the lab.

For more information, contact Jim Nelson at (765) 246-6711.

Town of Fillmore – June 27, 2008

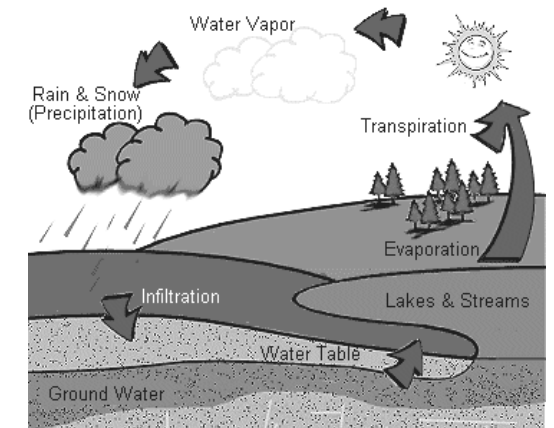
TOWN OF FILLMORE
Fillmore Utilities
PO Box 155
Fillmore, IN 46128

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

June 2008

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The Town of Fillmore
Fillmore Utilities



Serving

Fillmore

and the surrounding

Community

Drinking Water Quality Report

Fillmore Utilities
Fillmore, IN
June 27, 2008

Fillmore Utilities is pleased to present a summary of the drinking water quality that was supplied to you in 2007. This information contains several details including where your water comes from, substances detected in the water, plus additional information for general knowledge.



Where does our water come from?

Our ground water source originates in the alluvial sand and gravel deposits along Big Walnut Creek. These deposits occurred during the last ice age. Our water source, Greencastle Water Works, is routinely monitored for both chemical and biological substances by the water department staff, by state and private laboratories, and on occasion by private individuals.

Should you have questions or comments concerning this report, the Wellhead Program, or your utility, please contact Jim Nelson, Superintendent, Fillmore Utilities. Phone (765) 246-6711.

We want all of our customers to have access to information concerning their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings.

Fillmore Town Board:

Scheduled meetings on the 1st Thursday of the month at 7 p.m. at Town Hall, 2 N. Main St.

Is our water safe?

The water department routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2007. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Some testing of contaminants is required less often than once a year; therefore, data are provided from the most recent year of testing.

In the following tables, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions.

ppm (Parts per Million) is a measure for the concentration equivalent to milligrams per liter.
Ppb (Parts per Billion) is a measure for concentration equivalent to micrograms per liter.
pCi/L (Picocuries per Liter) is a measure for radiation.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MRDML (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) is the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

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

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

AL (Action Level) is the concentration of a contaminant which when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements or action which a system must follow.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit) is a measure of the clarity (or cloudiness of water).

The following tables show contaminants that were detected in Fillmore's water supply, however, these levels were low and do not pose a health risk to the general population.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants Detected

Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Result	Min	Max	Violates	Likely Source of Contamination
Valid until 12/31/07	Lead	15 AL	0	ug/l	8			NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Valid until 12/31/07	Copper	1.3 AL	1.3	mg/l	0.69			NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
6/15/2006	Arsenic	0.01		mg/l	0.002			NO	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from Orchards. Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes
6/15/2006	Barium	2	2	ppm	0.051			NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts & Precursors

Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Result	Min	Max	Violates	Likely Source of Contamination
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60		ug/l	11.3	1		NO	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
2007	Total Trihalomethanes TTHM	80		ug/l	22.2	0.5		NO	By-Product of drinking water disinfection

Radiological Contaminants

Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Result	Min	Max	Violates	Likely Source of Contamination
1/28/2003	Gross Beta	50	0	pCi/l	8.1			NO	Certain minerals are radioactive; photons and beta radiation are types of radioactivity.

Detected Special Monitoring & Unregulated Substances

Substance	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
Sodium	11.0	ppm	None	Sodium is listed for the benefit of people who wish to monitor their Sodium consumption

Fillmore's drinking water has an average total hardness of 342 ppm or 20 grains/gallon. This is a common question.

Monitoring requirement violation: During January 1 to December 31, 2007 Greencastle failed to monitor and report the annual nitrate sample per 327 IAC 8-2-4.1(f)(1). The annual nitrate sample for 2008 was tested in January and the results were 2.1 mg/l which is below the MCL of 10 mg/l.

Nitrate – Potential health effects. Infants below the age of 6 months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

For more information please contact Edwin Phillips at the Greencastle Water Treatment Facility (765)-848-1794.