

Frankfort Municipal Water Works
13th Annual Consumer Confidence Report
January 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010
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<http://www.accs.net/utilities/water>

Utility Board Meetings
1st and 3rd Mondays of each month
5:30 P.M.
1050 Washington Avenue, Computer Center
Frankfort, IN 46041

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Frankfort's water supply is totally from groundwater, and is pumped from 9 different wells, which are located in two different aquifers that lay near the City of Frankfort. One aquifer is approximately 100-120 feet deep, and the other is approximately 280-300 feet deep. These aquifers are attributed to the Teays Valley, a pre-glacier-age river valley.

If you have any questions about this report, or concerning your water utility, please contact Wesley Hyden, at (765) 654-5556, the dates and times and locations of our Utility Board meetings are listed in the header of the letter. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The Frankfort Water Works routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. These tables show the results of any items in our monitoring list that were above the detection levels used in the laboratory procedures for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2010. If an item was listed as BDL (below detection levels), it was not included. Also listed, are periodic test results from earlier times, if any material tested for was present during those tests.

Educational Information:

"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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 results 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, 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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health."

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Range Detected	Max Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Radium 228*	No	0 to 1.4 pCi/l	1.4 pCi/l	pCi/l	0	5 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Corrosion Control**							
Copper	No	.0178 ppm to 1.1600 ppm	1.1600 ppm	ppm	0	AL=1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	No	<.0001 ppm to .0150 ppm	.015 ppm	ppm	0	AL = .015 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing
Volatile Organic Compounds							
Chlorodibromomethane	No	<.5 to 1.4 ppb	1.4 ppb	ppb	0	unregulated	Byproduct of drinking Water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane	No	3.9 to 8.3 ppb	8.3 ppb	ppb	0	unregulated	Byproduct of drinking Water chlorination.
Chloroform	No	8.2 to 21.1 ppb	21.1 ppb	ppb	0	unregulated	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Nitrates	No	.658 to .867 ppm	.867 ppm	ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from septic tanks
Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	19.4 to 76.1 ppb	39.61 ppb annual average	ppb	0	Annual average of 80 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	No	1.5 to 20.5 ppb	20.5 ppb	ppb	0	60 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Compounds **							
Sodium	No	18.13 to 35.18 ppm	35.18 ppm	ppm	NA	NA	Erosion of Natural deposits
Arsenic	No	0.0014 ppm	0.0014 ppm	ppm	0	NA	Erosion of Natural deposits
Barium	No	0.3403 ppm to 0.3516 ppm	0.3516 ppm	ppm	0	NA	Erosion of Natural deposits
Chromium	No	.0017 ppm to .0042 ppm	.0042 ppm	ppm	0	NA	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride	No	.686 ppm to .918 ppm	.918 ppm	ppm	0	NA	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Mercury	No	0.0 ppm to .0006 ppm	.0006 ppm	ppm	0	NA	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bacteriological Testing	No	0 detections in 240 tests		Detection / non-detection	0 detections	1 detection per 30 day period	

- * This test was last run in 2004
- ** This test was last run in 2008 -- is run every three years

In the preceding table, you may find many terms and abbreviations that you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in the drinking water.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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

Picocuries per liter pCi/L: picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in water.

BDL: Below Detection Level - A result of "0", is no longer valid, as the laboratory instruments become more and more sophisticated, we are only allowed to report a result as "Below Detection Level", and not to report it as a "0".

We regularly test for chlorine and during the year its level was found to be between .5 mg/l and 1.6 mg/l on samples pulled from the areas supplied.

The *Consumer Confidence Reports* are intended as a means to inform Utility customers of any impending problems, or violations that have occurred through the previous year. During 2010, we had no violations. The Frankfort Water Works maintains an Internet website, at [HTTP://www.accs.net/utilities/water](http://www.accs.net/utilities/water) , where we shall list the full reports as we receive them. If you're interested and would like to view these reports, we do hope you would do so.

Please call our office if you have questions, (765) 654-5556.

Our Utility Board members:

Chairman -	Anthony Hale	659-5370
Vice-Chairman -	Joe Root	659-2098
	Mike Clark	654-6117
	Jeff Little	654-4340
	Betty Wheeler	654-7656

Lead In 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. The Frankfort Water 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 (1-800-426-4791), or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead> .

Important Information!

Your community has implemented a Wellhead Protection Plan. Here are some tips to protect your drinking water.

- 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.
- Recycle used oil, automotive fluids, batteries, and other products. Do not dispose of hazardous products or wastes (automobile fluids, adhesives, cleaning agents, etc.) in toilets, storm drains, wastewater systems, creeks, alleys, or the ground. This pollutes the water supply.
- Clean up your property and properly dispose of outdated or unused household chemicals stored in your basement, garage, or barn.
- If you have a septic system, have it serviced regularly.
- Properly plug all oil, natural gas, and water wells, which are not in use. Contact your local water Utility for more information on plugging abandoned wells.

Storm drains connect to waterbodies! Your community has also implemented a Storm Water Quality Management Program. In addition to the tips given above, here's what you can do to prevent water pollution.

- Report storm water complaints, including complaints involving flooding, erosion, water quality, dumping and construction sites, to the Storm Water Hotline at 765-654-8343.
- Drain your swimming pool only when a test kit does not detect chlorine levels or the pool has set idle for at least 7 days following the addition of chlorination chemicals.
- Remember to pick up pet waste and dispose of it in the toilet or the garbage.
- Use a commercial car wash or wash your car on an unpaved surface, such as your lawn to minimize the amount of dirty, soapy water, entering the storm drains,
- Repair automobile leaks and clean up spills immediately to prevent oils and other chemicals from entering waterbodies.

Frankfort's Waste Water Treatment Plant received State recognition for promotion of the "*Fat Trapper*" system for removing household grease waste from the sanitary sewer system. *Fat Trappers* and liners are still available at the Frankfort Utility Billing Office, 16 N. Main St., Frankfort, IN. Make a difference, help remove grease waste from our waste stream.