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Westville Water Department

2007 Annual Water Quality Report

June 16, 2008

Dear Westville Water Customer,

We are pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during the past year. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. The Westville Water Department is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water.

Westville's drinking water meets all federal and state drinking water standards.

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. The Town Council has regular meetings on the second Tuesday of each month at the Town Hall, 353 W. Main Street at 7:00 pm. The public is invited to attend. Questions or concerns about your drinking water should be directed to Utility Superintendent Bart Frank at 785-1880. This report along with other information about the water system is available online at www.westville.us.

Source Water

The Town of Westville supplies ground water from two wells. These wells draw water from the Valparaiso Moraine at a depth of 175 feet.

EPA's required language for this report:

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 water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 that 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 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 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).

Important Definitions and Abbreviations:

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.

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

WWTP Average: This column represents an average of sample result data collected during the reporting year. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.

Range (low-high): This column represents a range of individual samples results, from lowest to highest, that were collected during the reporting year.

NA: Not applicable.

ppm: Parts Per Million

ppb: Parts Per Billion

Water Quality Analyses Results

Most regulated and unregulated substances monitored by the EPA are not detected in Westville's drinking water. IDEM allows us to monitor for some substances less than once per year because the concentrations are not likely to change. The following chart shows the maximum amount of all substances that were detected in the most recent tests. Note that the majority of substances detected were well below the MCLs.



Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	WWTP Average	Range (low-high)	Possible Source(s)
Microbiological Analysis					
Total Coliform	5% positive Samples	0	All samples were absent except July-see note below	Monthly	Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants					
Lead-10 homes (ppb)	AL- 15	0	1.9	*Results are 90 th percentile	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper-10 homes (ppm)	AL-1.3	0	.60	*Results are 90 th percentile	Corrosion of household plumbing
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	10	One measurement	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.93	.00-1.85	Drinking water additive that promotes strong teeth
Synthetic Organic Contaminants					
Chlordane (ppb)	2	0	.24	.24-.26	Residue of banned termiticide
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	7	2.9	2.9-3.1	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	20	20	5.0	5.0-5.0	Runoff from herbicide use
Endothall (ppb)	100	100	10	10-10	Runoff from herbicide use
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	1	0	.19	.19-.19	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	1	0	.97	.95-1.0	Discharge from wood preserving Factories
Toxaphene (ppb)	3	0	2.4	2.4-2.6	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	WWTP Average	Range	Possible Source(s)
Volatile Organic Contaminants					
HAA5 (ppb)	NA	NA	1.6	one measurement	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Below are the detected levels of the contaminants that make up Total HAA5.					
Dibromoacetic acid: 1.0	Dichloroacetic acid: 3.1	Monobromoacetic acid: 2.0			
Monochloroacetic acid: 3.1	Trichloroacetic acid: 1.6				
TTHMs (ppb)	80	NA	25.4	one measurement	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Below are the detected levels of the contaminants that make up Total Trihalomethanes.					
Bromoform: 1.8	Chlorodibromomethane: 6.2	Chloroform: 9.6	Dichlorobromomethane: 7.8		

*Lead and copper data are from 2007 compliance sampling. Lead and copper samples are taken from the customer's tap.

NOTE: 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 **July 2007** we **did not monitor** for Total Coliform and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water at that time.

Additional Testing

Only those substances that were detected are shown in this report. Monitoring was also performed for more than 100 other substances, **none of which were present.**

The Town of Westville encourages all citizens to actively protect the areas drinking water resources. Using common sense can do this. The water for Westville is drawn from underground sources. The geological characteristics that create our abundant underground water resources also make them vulnerable to contamination from the surface activities of man. Carefully manage how you use such items as petroleum products, paint, pesticides, and other common household chemicals. **Dispose of excess chemicals in the manner directed by the label instructions. It is very simple. Don't dump anything on the ground that you wouldn't want to drink some day!**

Water Costs Money.. Don't waste it!
www.westville.us

