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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or by visiting their website at http://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-hotline.

HOUSEHOLD TIPS FOR PROTECTING OUR DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

- Limit your use of chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides, and other hazardous products. Buy only what you need, reducing the amount to be later discarded. Be sure to follow label directions.
- Plug abandoned wells on your property as these old wells provide a direct route for surface contamination to reach ground water supplies. Contact a licensed well driller for assistance.
- Check your car, boat, motorcycle and other machinery for leaks and spills. Collect leaks with a drip pan until repairs can be made. Clean up spills by absorbing the spill. Do not rinse with water or allow it to soak into the ground.
- Recycle used oil, automotive fluids, batteries and other products. Don't dispose of hazardous products in toilets, storm drains, wastewater systems, creeks, alleys or the ground. This pollutes the water supply. Visit www.hamiltoncounty.in.gov/ and click on household hazardous waste in the department directory or call (317) 776-4005.
- The Hamilton County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) provides financial assistance to have eligible abandoned and inactive wells properly closed and sealed. If you are interested in applying for financial assistance to cap your abandoned well, contact the Hamilton County SWCD office or online at http://www.hamiltonswcd.org/well-capping.html.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

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. Sheridan 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 (800) 426-4791 or by visiting their website at http://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-hotline.

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

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TOWN OF SHERIDAN
506 S. MAIN STREET
SHERIDAN, INDIANA 46069

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TOWN OF Sheridan

Sheridan Water Works
Sheridan, Indiana

The Town of Sheridan is pleased to present this year's Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to keep you informed about the quality of your drinking water over the past year. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND WELLHEAD PROTECTION

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our community. The source of Sheridan's drinking water is groundwater produced from three production wells located in our community. The wells are completed in a sand and gravel aquifer. A Source Water Assessment has indicated that the water system has a *low susceptibility to contamination*.

To help protect our water supply wells, Sheridan Water Works has implemented a Wellhead Protection Plan that focuses on public awareness, education, spill prevention and reporting. Information on what you can do to help protect our drinking water supply is included in this report.

If you have any questions concerning your water utility or this report please contact Mr. Mark Evoy, Water Works Superintendent, at (317) 758-5293. If you would like to learn more, you are welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Council Meetings, located at the Town Hall (506 South Main Street). Meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at 7:00 PM.

DEFINITIONS

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

Below the Detection Limit (BDL) - Substance not detected in the sample.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" is 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. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated substances, 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" is 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

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

Not Applicable (N/A) – no MCLG or MCL has been established for these unregulated substances.

Parts Per Billion (PPB) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts Per Million (PPM) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

TABLE NOTES

(1) Levels detected for Copper and Lead represent the 90th percentile value as calculated from a total of 10 samples.

(2) The maximum levels detected for TTHMs and HAA5s represent the locational running annual average based on quarterly samples.

(3) Unregulated substances are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). MCLs and MCLGs have not been established for all unregulated substances. A complete copy of the monitoring results is available from Sheridan Water Works upon request.

AVERAGE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2015

Sheridan Water Works routinely monitors for substances in your drinking water according to all Federal and State laws. The following table provides the results from our most recent monitoring.

Name of Substance	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Maximum Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Substance in Drinking Water
Inorganic Substances								
Arsenic	08/11/2014	No	1.1	1.1 to 1.1	PPB	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	08/11/2014	No	0.325	0.325 to 0.325	PPM	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	08/06/2015	No	0.226 (1)	0.002 to 0.262	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	Household plumbing system corrosion; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (adjusted)	08/11/2014	No	0.86	0.86 to 0.86	PPM	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	08/06/2015	No	BDL (1)	BDL to BDL	PPB	0	AL=15	Household plumbing system corrosion; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	08/11/2015	No	1.19	1.19 to 1.19	PPM	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer use, and leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Sodium	08/11/2014	No	28.07	28.07 to 28.07	PPM	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, urban runoff.
Disinfection Substances								
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	2015	No	36.6 (2)	25.4 to 47.6	PPB	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5s (Haloacetic Acids)	2015	No	33.5 (2)	10.4 to 49.9	PPB	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine Residual	2015	No	2.2	BDL to 2.2	PPM	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Unregulated Substances								
Manganese	2015	No	35 (3)	2.65 to 35	PPB	N/A (3)	N/A (3)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Molybdenum	2015	No	67.1 (3)	59 to 67.1	PPB	N/A (3)	N/A (3)	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria.
Strontium	2015	No	1830 (3)	1700 to 1830	PPB	N/A (3)	N/A (3)	Naturally occurring element.

The State allows us to monitor for some substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. Therefore, some of our data, while representative, is more than one year old.

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, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive materials, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.