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.

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. 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 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemicals, 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 materials, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

AVERAGE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2009

Sheridan Water Works routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to all Federal and State laws. The following table provides the results for those constituents that were detected as part of our most recent monitoring.

Name of Substance	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Maximum Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Substance in Drinking Water
Inorganic Constituents							
Arsenic	4/03/2008	No	2.1	PPB	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	4/03/2008	No	0.3	PPM	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	4/03/2008	No	4.8	PPB	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	6/10/2009	No	1.2 (1)	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	Household plumbing system corrosion; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	4/03/2008	No	1.2	PPM	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer.
Lead	6/10/2009	No	2.3 (1)	PPB	0	AL=15	Household plumbing system corrosion; erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	4/03/2008	No	2.0	PPB	100	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	6/10/2009	No	0.9	PPM	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Sodium	4/03/2008	No	30.9	PPM	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, urban runoff.
Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors							
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	8/26/2009	No	60.7	PPB	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5s (Haloacetic Acids)	8/26/2009	No	2.0	PPB	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine Residual	2009	No	1.1 (2)	PPM	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.

TABLE NOTES

(1) - Levels detected for Copper and Lead represent the 90th percentile value as calculated from a total of 40 samples. Some samples were higher than the Action Level (AL) for Copper. This is not a violation. Sheridan conducts additional monitoring and treatment to reduce the level of Copper.

(2) - Levels detected for Chlorine Residual range from 0 to 1.1.

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

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).

Included in the table, you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

DEFINITIONS

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) 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 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.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MRDLG) 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 constituents.

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.

At Sheridan Water Works, we work diligently to provide top quality water to every tap and ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

HOUSEHOLD TIPS FOR PROTECTING OUR DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

- 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.
- Use organic lawn and garden alternatives that do not contain synthetic chemical poisons. Reduce use of products that contain any of the following words on their labels: caution, warning, danger, poison, flammable, volatile, caustic, or corrosive.
- 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.
- Utilize the Hamilton County Household Hazardous Waste Center located at 1717 E. Pleasant Street in Noblesville. For more information, call (317) 776-4005.
- Conserve water indoors through low-flow showerheads, low-flush toilets, and washing only full loads in dishwashers and washing machines.

Prepared by
Wessler Engineering
Indianapolis, Indiana

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

We want our valued customers to be informed. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mr. Mark Evoy, Water Superintendent, or Ms. Elizabeth Walden, Clerk-Treasurer, at (317) 758-5293. If you would like to learn more, you are welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Council meetings held at 6:00 PM on the second and fourth Thursday of each month.

To learn more about groundwater protection and other drinking water resources, contact the Indiana Department of Environmental Management at (317) 308-3388 or visit their website at www.in.gov/idem.

Sheridan Water Works
506 S. Main Street
Sheridan, IN 46069
(317) 758-5293

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Sheridan Water Works

Sheridan, Indiana

The Town of Sheridan is pleased to present this year's Annual 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 the customer, with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

WELLHEAD PROTECTION

The source of Sheridan's drinking water is groundwater pumped from three production wells located in our community.

To help protect the water supply wells from potential contamination, abandoned wells on private property should be reported to Sheridan Water Works and plugged by a licensed well driller.

Included in this year's report is information on what you can do to preserve drinking water resources. For more information on Wellhead Protection or to join the Wellhead Protection Local Planning Team, contact Mr. Mark Evoy at (317) 758-5293.