

LIBERTY WATER CORPORATION

2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Why Am I Receiving This Report? In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Per 327 IAC 8-2.1 of the Indiana Administrative Code, the Liberty Water Corporation is required to provide an annual Consumer Confidence Report which informs you, the customer, about the quality of your drinking water.

Who We Are - The Liberty Water Corporation (Public Water Supply Identification Number (PWSID) IN5232030) provides water service to approximately 150 customers from one water treatment plant and 2 ground water wells. The Liberty Water Corporation system has a firm capacity to produce 300 gallons per minute. The drinking water treatment begins with aerating and chlorinating the well water, which oxidizes the naturally occurring iron and manganese contained in the ground water. Oxidized iron and manganese is then removed by gravity filtration, and the filtered water is chlorinated in order to maintain a residual level of disinfectant throughout the distribution system. The Liberty Water Corporation is owned and operated by the Town of Plainfield. In order to provide improved water pressure, water quality, and fire protection, the Town of Plainfield extended a water main to the Liberty system in early 2008. Since March 27, 2008, drinking water produced at the Town of Plainfield's water treatment plants began to be distributed throughout the Liberty water system.



What Are Some Of The Sources Of Drinking Water? - 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 the following:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater run-off, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater run-off, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

What About Bottled Water? - 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.

What About Lead In Our 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 Liberty Water Corporation 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

How Can I Learn More? – You can contact the Town of Plainfield's Utility Manager by calling 839-3490 during regular business hours. Also, the Town of Plainfield Council Meetings are typically held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month beginning at 7:00pm. Council meetings are held in the Council Chambers located at 206 West Main Street.

2018 Water Quality Test Results

The State allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, is more than one year old. Unless otherwise noted, all data are results from samples collected in the year 2017. Only those contaminants which were detected are listed below:

Water Quality Characteristic And Data Year	Unit of Detection	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	MCL *	MCLG **	Potential Sources of Contamination
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Copper ¹	ppm	0.453	0.022-.0775	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead ¹	ppb	1.7	1.0-2.0	15	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (2017)	ppm	1.05	1.05	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	1.3	1.3	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	0.517	0.517	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	0.821	0.821	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes stronger teeth
Sodium	ppm	30.2	30.2	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	ppb	0.2	0.2	2.0	0	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS – NONE DETECTED						
DISINFECTANTS						
Chlorine	ppm	1.72	0.98 (Average)	4	4	By-product of disinfection
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	42.0	29.0 – 42.0	80	NA	By-product of disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	13.8	11.0 – 13.8	60	NA	By-product of disinfection
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform	NA	One Samples Tested Positive in June 2018	1 positive sample per month	0	0	Naturally Occurring

ppm = parts per million
* Or MRDL for Chlorine

ppb = parts per billion
** Or MRDLG for Chlorine

NA = Not Applicable
¹ Lead and Copper are reported at the 90th percentile

BDL = Below Detection

DEFINITIONS

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG does not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system shall follow.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM): TTHM's are the sum of the concentrations of bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, tribromomethane (bromoform), and trichloromethane (chloroform).

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5): HAA5's are the sum of the concentrations of monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, bromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid.

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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.