

Water Conservation Tips

Indoors



Inspect all pipes and faucets for leaks—hundreds of gallons of water could be dripping away every day.

Check toilets for hidden or “silent” leaks. Add food coloring to the water in the tank. If color appears in the bowl without flushing, you have a leak.

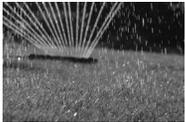
Install water-saving shower head; turn off water while soaping up or shampooing; take shorter showers.

Turn off the tap while you shave or brush your teeth.

Match the load setting on the washing machine with the amount of laundry to be washed.

Outdoors

Use a broom instead of a water hose to clear debris from patios, driveways, and sidewalks.



To reduce evaporation, water your lawn in the early morning or in the evening.

Place a layer of mulch around trees and plants so more water can be retained by the roots.

Wash the car with soap, water, and bucket, using a hose with a shut-off nozzle for a quick final rinse.



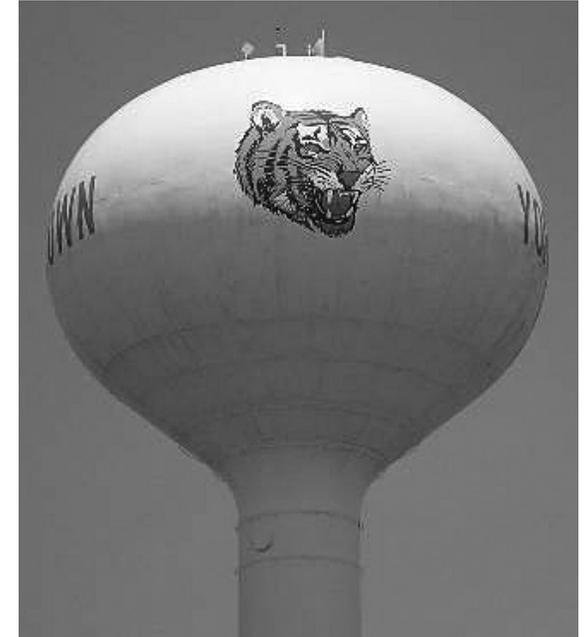
Adjust sprinklers so only the lawn is watered and not the house, sidewalk, or street.

Presort
Standard
U.S. Postage
PAID
Yorktown, IN
Permit No. 30

Town of Yorktown
Yorktown Municipal Water Works
P.O. Box 518
Yorktown, IN 47396

WATER

Quality Report



Town of Yorktown

Yorktown Municipal Water Works

July 2008

We are pleased to present you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services provided to you daily. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

Our source of supply, which is groundwater, comes from three wells completed in Silurian and Ordovician bedrock aquifers, containing carbonate limestone and dolomites. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, radioactive substances, organic and inorganic chemicals. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Some people may be more vulnerable to substances found in drinking water than the general population.

Our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements.

Immuno-compromised persons such as people undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 provider.

We monitor S.O.C.'s (Synthetic Organic Chemicals), V.O.C.'s (Volatile Organic Chemicals), nitrate, sodium, lead, copper, asbestos and radioactive contaminants. Bacteriological samples and fluoride tests are done weekly. All testing is done in accordance with State and Federal Rules.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements. If you have any questions concerning this report or your water utility, please leave a message for the Water Superintendent, Wayne Studebaker at 765-759-8521. Your call will be returned in a timely manner. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our Town Council meetings held on the third Monday of each month at 5:30 p.m. in the Town Court, 9800 W. Smith St., Yorktown.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS		MCL	MCLG	LEVEL DETECTED	SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS
BARIUM	2006	2 ppm	2 ppm	.109 ppm entry point 1 .117 ppm entry point 2	Erosion of natural deposits
	2007	2 ppm	2 pm	.109 ppm entry point 1 .117 ppm entry point 2	
NITRATE	2006	10 ppm	10 ppm	.16 ppm	Run off from fertilizer; erosion of natural deposits
	2007	10 ppm	10 ppm	.16 ppm	
COPPER	2006	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	.214 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS					
TTHM	2006	100 ppb	N/A	2.0 ppb	By product of drinking water chlorination
	2007	100 ppb	N/A	.06 ppb	
SODIUM	2006	N/A	N/A	13.8 entry point 1 14.6 entry point 2	Naturally Occurring
	2007	N/A	N/A	13.8 entry point 1 14.6 entry point 2	
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (S.O.C.'S) Herbicides & Pesticides					
DALAPON	2006	200 ppb	200 ppb	< 1.0 ppb	Run off from herbicides used on right of ways
	2007	200 ppb	200 ppb	< 1.0 ppb	

• The table above shows the detected contaminants for the period of January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007. All other testing detected no contaminants. To help you better understand the terms and abbreviations used in the table we've provided the following definitions:

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close as possible to MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

PPM (parts per million) – One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

PPB (parts per billion) – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in two thousand years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Inorganic contaminants – Chemical substance of mineral origin.

Volatile organic contaminants – By-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off and septic systems.

Call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) for The Environmental Protection Agency and The Center for Disease Control guidelines on the appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbiological contaminants. Or visit their website at www.epa.gov/safewater/.