

Water Conservation Tips

Indoors

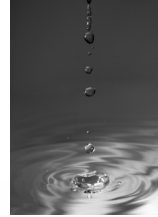
Inspect all pipes and faucets for leaks—hundreds of gallons of water could be dripping away every day.

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.

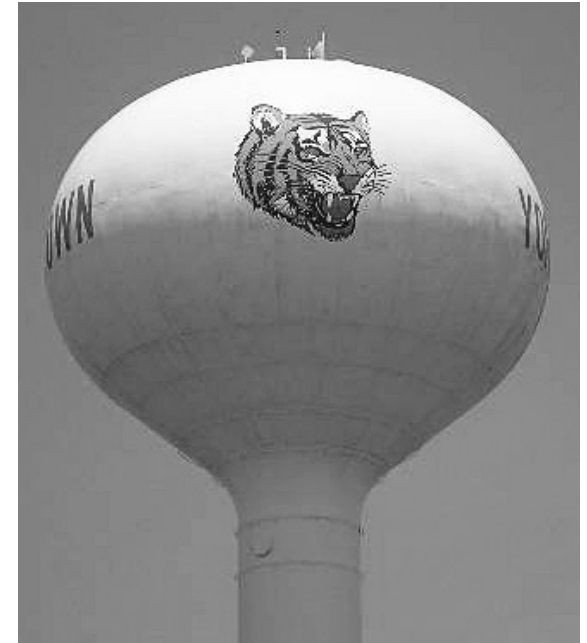
Adjust sprinklers so only the lawn is watered and not the house, sidewalk, or street.



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Town of Yorktown
Yorktown Municipal Water Works
P.O. Box 518
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WATER Quality Report



Town of Yorktown

Yorktown Municipal Water Works

(PWSID)
5218014

July 2013

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	2012	2 ppm	2 pm	0.14 ppm entry point 1 0.169 ppm entry point 2		Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries
NITRATE	2011 2011	10 ppm 10 ppm	10 ppm 10 ppm	.20 ppm entry point 1 < 0.10 ppm entry point 2		Run off from fertilizer; erosion of natural deposits
COPPER	2012	1.3 ppm (AL)	1.3 ppm	0.144 ppm		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
LEAD	2012	15 ppb (AL)	15 ppb (AL)	.009 ppb		
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
TTHM	2012	80 ppb	N/A	0.9 ppb	BDL	By product of drinking water chlorination
SODIUM	2012	N/A	N/A	17.5 entry point 1 11.8 entry point 2		Naturally Occurring
RADIONUCLIDES						
BETA/PHOTON EMMITTERS	2008	40 PCI/L	0	5.2 entry point 1 3.2 entry point 2		Decay of natual and man-made deposits
URANIUM	2008	30 MG/L	0	0.5 combined		Erosion of natural deposits
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (S.O.C.'S) Herbicides & Pesticides						
DALAPON	2010 2010	200 ppb 200 ppb	200 ppb 200 ppb	< 1.0 ppb entry point 1 < 1.0 ppb entry point 2		Run off from herbicides

• The table above shows the detected contaminants for the period of January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012. 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.

AL (Action Level) – The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements or actions which a system must follow.

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 lesson the risk of infection by microbiological contaminants. Or visit their website at www.epa.gov/safewater/.

BDL - Below Detection Level

Lead

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. Yorktown Municipal 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 it 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 at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

