

BBP Water Corporation
Annual Water Quality Report, “CCR” for 2016

Posted 2017

Dear Customers:

We are pleased to present to you this year’s Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we provide you. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is supplied by ground water supply wells. Our wells draw from a sand and gravel aquifer. Our wells are located on the southwest side of the Town of Spencer.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any question about this report or concerning your water utility, please call Dan Dalton or Cathy Dunning at 812-829-2283 from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm M-F. Feel free to contact our office with any question or concerns. Our regularly schedule meetings are on the third Monday of every month located at our office in Spencer, 256 West Clay Street, at 7:00 P.M.

BBP Water Corporation monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st. to December 31st, 2016.

IMPORTANT TERMS

Non Detect (ND) – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Million fibers per Liter (MFL) – million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Variations & Exemptions (V&E) – State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Action Level – 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 MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The “Goal” (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

The BBP Water Corporation conducted over 200 water tests that did not detect any contaminants above the MCL in the finished water. All sources of 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 can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The 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 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 storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges. Oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

- *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. BBP Water 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>.

- *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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described from 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 effects.

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).

2015 Monitoring Results						
Contaminant	Violation	Level	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
	Y/N	Detected	Measurement			
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	ppm	0	0	Naturally present in environment
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
TTHMs Total Trihalomethanes 2016	N	17.4	ppb	0	80	By product of drinking water disinfection
Haa5 Total Haloacetic Acids 2016	N	9.6	ppb	0	60	By product of drinking water disinfection
Tetrachloroethylene <i>Please See Special Section Below</i>	N	0.6	ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Unregulated Contaminants						
Sodium 2014	N	109.1	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Bromform 2014	N	1.2	ppb	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodibromomethane 2014	N	1.0	ppb	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants						
Fluoride (Adjusted) 2014	N	.183	ppm	2.0	2.0	Erosion or natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Antimony 2014	N	.001	ppm	.006	.006	Erosion of natural deposits; Used as a flame retardant, also found in batteries, pigments and ceramics/glass
Copper (90 th percentile) 2014	N	.088	ppm	1.3	1.3 =AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (90 th percentile) 2014	N	.0017	ppm	0	15 =AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate 2016	N	2.15	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural

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