

## HOW TO READ THE WATER QUALITY TABLE

The results of tests performed in 2006 or the most recent testing available are presented in the table. Terms used in the Water Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

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

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

**Detected Level:** The highest level detected of a contaminant for comparison against the acceptance levels for each parameter. These levels could be the highest single measurement, or an average of values depending on the contaminant.

**Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Range:** The lowest to the highest values for all samples tested for each contaminant. If only one sample is tested, or no range is required for this report, then no range is listed for that contaminant in the table.

## WATER-QUALITY DATA TABLE

DISINFECTANT AND DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCES
Halooacetic Acid (HAA5)	2017	25	2.9 -30	No Goal	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	52.9	23.5 - 52.9	No Goal	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCES
Barium	2017	0.062	0.051 - 0.062	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2017	0.2	0.2 - 0.3	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (includes pesticides/herbicides)	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCES
Atrazine	2017	0.10	0 -0.24	3	3	ppb	N	Run-off from herbicide and used on row-crop
LEAD AND COPPER	COLLECTION DATE	PERCENTILE	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	MCLG	OVER AL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCES
Copper	2017	0.58	1.3	1.3		ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2017	3.8	15	0		ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

## KEY TO TABLE

AL = Action Level  
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level  
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal  
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)  
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)  
pCi/L = picocuries per liter, a measure for radiation  
na = not applicable

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This brochure explains the quality of drinking water provided by Rochester Water Department. Included is a listing of results from water quality tests as well as an explanation of where our water comes from and tips on how to interpret the data. We're proud to share our results with you. Please read them carefully.

***We are proud to report that the water provided by Rochester Water Department meets or exceeds established water quality standards.***

The Rochester Water Department is supplied by groundwater pumped from five wells near the water treatment plant located at 530 East 8th Street, Rochester, Indiana.

## **WATER SOURCE**

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 water poses a health risk. More information about water contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

(B) 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.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

(E) Radioactive contaminants, 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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

## **MEMBER OF**

American Water Works Association (AWWA)  
Indiana Rural Water Association (IRWA)

PWSID #5225006

## **EDUCATIONAL LANGUAGE ABOUT LEAD**

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

## **SPECIAL NOTE ON 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. Our system 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>.

***We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular meetings are held on the first Monday of each month at Rochester City Hall, 320 North Main Street, at 5:00 pm. The public is welcome.***

## **STATUS OF CITY OF ROCHESTER WELLHEAD PROTECTION PLAN**

As a community providing a public water supply (PWS), the City of Rochester is mandated by the 1989 Groundwater Protection Act (IC 13-7-7-8) and the Indiana Water Pollution Control Board (327 IAC 8-4.1) to complete a Wellhead Protection Program. Rochester provides approximately 6,700 residents with drinking water placing it in the "medium-sized" PWS category, and therefore requiring Phase I of the Wellhead Protection Program to be submitted to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) by March 28, 2001.

Rochester formed a Local Planning Team (LPT) in April 1999 to guide the development of the Rochester Wellhead Protection Plan, which was submitted in March of 2001. Comments were received back from IDEM at the end of October 2001. The comments were addressed and re-submitted to IDEM on December 1, 2001. Further comments were addressed and re-submitted on January 10, 2002. The City of Rochester has received final approval of their Wellhead Protection Plan from IDEM.

As of May 22, 2015, the City of Rochester received Phase II approval. The City of Rochester is moving forward at this time in the implementation stage of the Wellhead Protection program.

For more information, call Derrick Holloway with the Rochester Water Department at 574-223-3412.