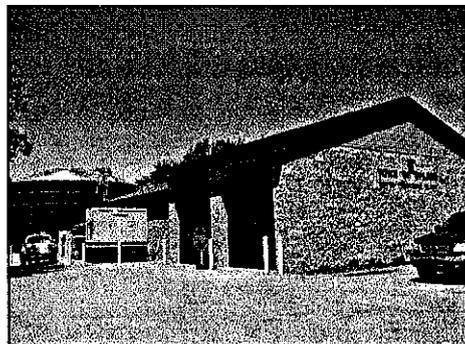


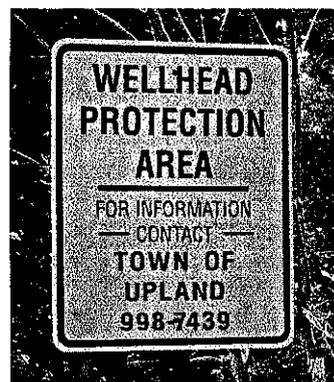
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TOWN OF UPLAND

DRINKING WATER QUALITY ANNUAL REPORT 2011



Upland's drinking water treatment facility



We are pleased to report that Upland's drinking water is safe and meets the regulations of both the State of Indiana and the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Source of Safe Drinking Water

The Town of Upland is pleased to inform you regarding the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. This report describes the quality of your drinking water through December 2010.

Upland's water supply comes from three 150-foot wells that draw from sand and gravel aquifers. These wells are located on property owned by the Town of Upland.

After pumping the groundwater from the aquifer source, the Town of Upland treats the water by chlorination and filtration to remove or reduce undesirable substances. During distribution, they also test the quality of your drinking water. These tests are conducted daily, monthly, quarterly, and annually for various substances.

What Affects Water Quality?

Common sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers and streams, lakes and reservoirs, and 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:

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

Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals can occur naturally or result from urban storm runoff, 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemicals including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, may come from by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, or from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive materials can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

Protecting Upland's Water Supply

The EPA and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) require all municipalities that provide public water to develop a **Wellhead Protection Plan (WHPP)**. For Upland, this includes determining the protection area for the pumping wells, and identifying potential sources of contamination and developing management plans for those sites. The Upland WHPP, Phase II, was submitted for review in August 2010, and was approved by the state in March 2011.

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ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

Upland Drinking Water Monitoring Results — 2010

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year. The dates in this report are from the most recent testing. For 2010, all other regulated Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and all Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs) were below detectable limits.

Wellhead Protection Area

Signs located around Upland indicate the boundaries of the protection area for wells that supply your drinking water. This wellhead protection area is designed to ensure that the public groundwater supply is safeguarded against contaminants and remains usable in the future. These plans are available for review in the Town Office.

Lead Content

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 Town of Upland 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 two 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Contaminant	Unit Measure	Level Detected	EPA MCL ¹	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminant					
Radium 228	PCI/L	0.1	5	2003	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants					
Antimony	ppm ²	< 0.0004	0.006	9/09/09	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	ppm	< 0.0006	0.010	9/09/09	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	< 0.080	2.0	8/31/09	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	ppm	< 0.0005	0.004	8/31/09	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries
Cadmium	ppm	< 0.0002	0.005	9/09/09	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	ppm	< 0.020	0.1	8/31/09	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	0.143 <i>0.014 - 0.410</i>	1.3	8/26/09	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	ppm	1.970	2.0	9/09/09	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	ppm	< 0.0001 <i>0.0001 - 0.0004</i>	0.015	8/26/09	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	ppm	< 0.0001	0.002	9/11/09	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickel	ppm	< 0.003	100	8/31/09	Possible waste runoff from industry
Nitrate	ppm	0.278	10	8/23/10	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion from natural deposits
Selenium	ppm	< 0.0008	0.05	9/09/09	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	ppm	62.49	NA	8/31/09	Runoff from road salt application
Thallium	ppm	< 0.0005	0.002	9/09/09	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from, electronics, glass, and drug factories
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)					
Bromodichloromethane	ppm	0.0034	5	8/29/09	Byproduct of industrial waste
Chlorodibromomethane	ppm	0.0022	NA	8/29/09	Byproduct of industrial waste
Chloroform	ppm	0.0036	6.5	8/29/09	Byproduct of industrial waste
Haloacetic acids (HAAS)	ppb ³	9.3	60	8/23/10	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	34.2	80	8/23/10	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Key to Table

¹ MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level ² ppm = parts per million (milligrams/liter mg/L) ³ ppb = parts per billion (micrograms/liter ug/l)

Aesthetic Water Quality

Some substances, such as hardness and iron content, do not necessarily affect water quality in terms of human health, but are simply aesthetic factors. These substances were tested in 2002 and reported below.

Substance	Units	Amt Detected
Total Hardness (CaCO ₃)	ppm	380.0 Very hard
Iron	ppm	0.039

For Those at Higher Risk

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).

Conserve Our Precious Water Supply

By conserving water you can help save the supply of our water source and reduce the energy costs at the treatment facility associated with pumping and the chemical costs for processing the water. **If you have any questions, contact:**

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