Stage 2 DBPR Compliance Monitoring Plan (attach additional sheets if necessary)

Stage 2 Compliance Monitoring Site ID	Site Address	Site Type	Justification Examples: *Near end of distribution system* *Low chlorine residuals here*	Projected Sampling Date (month/day/year)* Example: *Week of 4/9/12*			
				Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4
THM-1	316 S Eastst	☒ Highest THM ☐ Highest HAA ☐ Existing Stage 1	Near End of distribution System Low Chlorine Residuals	Week of 7-9			
HAA-1	907 Northst	☐ Highest THM ☒ Highest HAA ☐ Existing Stage 1	" " "	Week of 7-9			
		☐ Highest THM ☐ Highest HAA ☐ Existing Stage 1					
		☐ Highest THM ☐ Highest HAA ☐ Existing Stage 1					
		☐ Highest THM ☐ Highest HAA ☐ Existing Stage 1					
		☐ Highest THM ☐ Highest HAA ☐ Existing Stage 1					
		☐ Highest THM ☐ Highest HAA ☐ Existing Stage 1					
		☐ Highest THM ☐ Highest HAA ☐ Existing Stage 1					

*Period = monitoring period. Complete for the number of monitoring periods required for your system.

Compliance Calculation Procedures (see page 3)

- ☐ Monitor yearly (compliance calculated as sample result < MCL for each location)
- ☐ Monitor quarterly (compliance calculated as LRAA = (Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4)/4 < MCL for each location)
- ☐ Monitor more frequently than quarterly (compliance calculated as follows)

_____

_____

Combined Distribution System Information

- ☐ This PWS is part of a combined distribution system.

Stage 2 DBPR Compliance Monitoring Plan

approved 5/31/18

The required elements of the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Stage 2 DBPR) compliance monitoring plan are the:

1. compliance monitoring locations
2. compliance monitoring dates
3. compliance calculation procedures

If you decide to include the compliance calculation procedures in your Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) Report, you will not have to prepare a separate Stage 2 DBPR compliance monitoring plan. However, if you did not include the information required for the Stage 2 DBPR compliance monitoring plan as part of your IDSE Report, your next step will be to prepare this plan before beginning Stage 2 DBPR compliance monitoring. If you are a Subpart H system serving more than 3,300 people, you must submit a copy of the monitoring plan to your state before Stage 2 DBPR compliance monitoring begins. Also, systems should check with their states in case there are state requirements, in addition to the Federal requirements, that need to be included in the IDSE Report.

PWSID: 5280003	**Population Served:** 707
PWS Name: Sharpsville Water Utility	
System Address: 124 S. Main	
City: Sharpsville **State:** IN **Zip:** 46068	
This Form Completed By	**Additional Contact**
Name: Steve McNally	Name:
Title: Utility Manager	Title:
Telephone: 765-563-2221	Telephone:
Fax: 765-563-2561	Fax:
Email: h20wwsharp@bluemarble.net	Email:
Stage 2 DBPR Compliance Monitoring Start Date ☐ Schedule 1: 4/1/2012 ☐ Schedule 2: 10/1/2012 ☐ Schedule 3: 10/1/2013 ☐ Schedule 4: 10/1/2013	**Source Water Type** ☐ Subpart H (surface or GWUDI) ☒ Ground
Number of Previous Stage 1 DBPR Compliance Monitoring Sites: 1	**Number of Required Stage 2 DBPR Compliance Monitoring Sites:** Total: 2 *Highest THM:* 1 *Highest HAA:* 1 *Existing Stage 1:*

Pace Analytical Services, LLC
7726 Moller Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268
(317)228-3100

SAMPLE ANALYTE COUNT

Project: Rick & Catherine Holland
Pace Project No.: 50202379

Lab ID	Sample ID	Method	Analysts	Analytes Reported	Laboratory
50202379001	Drinking Water	EPA 504.1	SMH	2	PASI-O
		EPA 508.1	NS1	2	PASI-O
		EPA 515.3	LJM	8	PASI-O
		EPA 525.2	NS1	7	PASI-O
		EPA 531.1	LAJ	4	PASI-O
		EPA 549.2	NS1	1	PASI-O
		EPA 548.1	CB1	1	PASI-O
50202379002	Drinking Water	EPA 300.0	CPH	1	PASI-I
		EPA 300.0	CPH	1	PASI-I
		EPA 200.7	JPK	1	PASI-I
		EPA 200.8	CAW	9	PASI-I
		EPA 245.1	AAG	1	PASI-I
		EPA 335.4	ZM	1	PASI-I
50202379003	Drinking Water	EPA 552.3	MMB	7	PASI-O
		EPA 524.2	AMV	8	PASI-I
50202379004	Drinking Water	EPA 524.2	AMV	25	PASI-I

Pace Analytical Services, LLC
7726 Moller Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268
(317)228-3100

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Project: Rick & Catherine Holland
Pace Project No.: 50202379

Sample: Drinking Water **Lab ID: 50202379003** Collected: 07/31/18 09:00 Received: 08/01/18 09:50 Matrix: Water

Parameters	Results	Units	Report Limit	DF	Prepared	Analyzed	CAS No.	Qual
552.3 Haloacetic Acids	Analytical Method: EPA 552.3 Preparation Method: EPA 552.3							
Dibromoacetic Acid	ND	ug/L	1.0	1	08/03/18 23:39	08/06/18 19:23	631-64-1	
Dichloroacetic Acid	**1.7**	ug/L	1.0	1	08/03/18 23:39	08/06/18 19:23	79-43-6	
Haloacetic Acids (Total)	**2.6**	ug/L	1.0	1	08/03/18 23:39	08/06/18 19:23		
Monobromoacetic Acid	ND	ug/L	1.0	1	08/03/18 23:39	08/06/18 19:23	79-08-3	
Monochloroacetic Acid	ND	ug/L	1.0	1	08/03/18 23:39	08/06/18 19:23	79-11-8	
Trichloroacetic Acid	ND	ug/L	1.0	1	08/03/18 23:39	08/06/18 19:23	76-03-9	
Surrogates								
2,3-Dibromopropanoic Acid (S)	79	%	70-130	1	08/03/18 23:39	08/06/18 19:23	600-05-5	
524.2 MSV	Analytical Method: EPA 524.2							
Bromodichloromethane	ND	ug/L	0.50	1		08/12/18 23:41	75-27-4	N2
Bromoform	ND	ug/L	1.0	1		08/12/18 23:41	75-25-2	N2
Chloroform	**1.1**	ug/L	0.50	1		08/12/18 23:41	67-66-3	N2
Dibromochloromethane	ND	ug/L	1.0	1		08/12/18 23:41	124-48-1	N2
Total Trihalomethanes (Calc.)	ND	ug/L	2.0	1		08/12/18 23:41		N2
Surrogates								
4-Bromofluorobenzene (S)	100	%.	70-130	1		08/12/18 23:41	460-00-4	
Dibromofluoromethane (S)	95	%.	70-130	1		08/12/18 23:41	1868-53-7	
Toluene-d8 (S)	97	%.	70-130	1		08/12/18 23:41	2037-26-5	

Violations Table

Consumer Confidence Rule

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	10/01/2016	06/26/2018	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	10/01/2017	06/26/2018	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.
CCR REPORT	07/01/2016	06/26/2018	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.
CCR REPORT	07/01/2017	06/26/2018	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	10/01/2017	09/30/2018	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	10/01/2017	09/30/2018	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2018	1	1 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	09/28/2015	4.8	4.8 - 4.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	09/28/2015	1.3	1.3 - 1.3	No goal for the total	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 Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2018	1.3	1.3 - 1.3	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2018	0.159	0.159 - 0.159	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2018	0.81	0.81 - 0.81	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Water Quality Test Results

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
na:	not applicable.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2018	1.3	1.3	0.0701	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2018	0	15	1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

IN5280003 SHARPSVILLE WATER UTILITY

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

SHARPSVILLE WATER UTILITY is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name CAMERON WRIGHT, UTILITY MANAGER

Phone (765)963-2221

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Sources of Drinking Water

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.

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 contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

- 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

- 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.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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).

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. We 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.

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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.