

Huntingburg Municipal Water 2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe? Yes, Huntingburg Water Utility Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions? No unless you have very special needs, such as..... 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants (**all of which have never been detected in our water system**) are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from? Huntingburg Municipal Water Utility is supplied by surface water from Huntingburg City Lake and Patoka Lake. Both of which take great care to protect the lake water from any contamination sources.

Why are there small traces of contaminants in my tap water and purchased bottled water? 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 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. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that 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 that limit the amounts 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.

Spanish (Espanola) Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo

Educational Statement for 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 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. Huntingburg Water Utility 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 or 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>.

HUNTINGBURG WATER DATA TABLE

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	RESULT	Range	MRAA	Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	37	11.2-56.2		2020	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon	The percentage of TOC was measured each month and we met all TOC removal requirements set.							
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	4	4.0	1.1	0.8- 1.1		2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalomethanes (THM4) (ppb)	NA	80	48	33.6-55.3		2020	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	2	2.2-2.2		2018	No	Likely Source of Contamination Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronic production
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4.0	0.027	0.027 - 0.027		2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits additive for strong teeth: (Sodium Fluoride main source) Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.315	0.315 - 0.315		2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Uranium (ug/l)	0	30	.5	.5-.5		4/28/2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (mrem/yr.)	0	4	3.4	3.4 - 3.4		5/24/2017	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	2.21	2.21 - 2.21		5/24/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3		0.114(90 th %)		2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits-Corrosion of household plumbing
(For Copper the number of samples above AL is 0)								
Lead (ppb)	0	NA	15	2.32 (90 th %)		2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing-Erosion of natural deposits
(For Lead the number of samples above AL is 1)								
Synthetic organic contaminates including pesticides and herbicides								
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.22	0-0.22		2019	No	Run off from herbicide used on row crops
Coliform Bacteria Contamination	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violations	Likely Sources of		
	1 Positive Monthly Sample	1		0	N	Naturally Present in the environment		
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination				

Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.15 NTU	No	Soil run off
Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	No	Soil run off

PATOKA WATER TABLE

CONSTITUENTS	DATE	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	MRAA	RANGE	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES
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Disinfection Process Byproducts								
Chloramines	2020	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	3	3-3	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (4)								
Average	2020	ppb	60	N/A	37	17.4-35.4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)								
Average	2020	ppb	80.00	N/A	43	23.3-50	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Constituents								
Fluoride	2020	ppm	4.0	4	0.8	0.8-0.8	No	Additive to promote strong teeth
Copper	2020	ppm	1.3AL	1.3	0.17	90 th %value	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
(For Lead & Copper the number of samples above AL is 0)								
Lead	2020	ppb	15AL	0	3.7	90 th %value	No	Corrosion of household plumbing,
Barium	2020	ppm	2	2	0.026	0.026-0.026	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	2020	ppm	10	10	0.3	0.3-0.3	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	2016	pCi/L	5	0	.6	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross Beta (mrem/yr.)	6/07/2017	mrem/yr.	4	0	1.49	1.49-1.49	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon & uranium	2020	pCi/L	15	0	1.7	1.7-1.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides								
Atrazine	2019	ppb	3	3	0.2	0-0.2	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Coliform Bacteria Contamination	Maximum Contaminant	Total Coliform Maximum	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli		Total No. of Positive E.	Violations	Likely Sources of	
	Level Goal	Contaminant Level	Maximum Contaminant Level		Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples			
	1 Positive Monthly Sample	1			0	N	Naturally Present in the environment	
Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violations		Likely Source of Contamination			
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.21 NTU	N		Soil run off			
Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	0.3NTU	100%	N		Soil run off			

Violations Table

DISINFECTION PROCESS BYPRODUCTS

Disinfectants and Disinfection

By-Products

Collection Date Highest Level

Detected

Range of Levels

Detected

MCLG MCL Units Violation Likely Source of Contamination

Chloramines 2018 0.9, 0.7 - 0.9 MRDLG = 4 MRDL = 4 ppm N Water additive used to control microbes.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) 2018 33 12 - 45.6 No goal for the total

60 ppb N By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Total Trihalomethanes

(TTHM)

2018 50 22 - 59.2 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

Barium 2018 0.024 0.024 - 0.024 2 2 ppm N Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

Fluoride 2018 0.3 0.284 - 0.284 4 4.0 ppm N Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Units Description:

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

NR: Not reported

MNR: Monitoring not required but recommended.

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 of radioactivity)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.

MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA Permission not to meet an MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.

**For more information please contact:
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