

Huntingburg Municipal Water 2024 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. **For information on the time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings/opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of water please visit** <https://www.huntingburg-in.gov/meetings/>

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 people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 salt 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

Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline

Special Note on 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. 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.

Special Note on Lead: There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of people who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks. 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791 or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. **You can also access the lead service line public inventory for The City of Huntingburg at** <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/huntingburg-mw-in>

Huntingburg Water Table: The table below lists all 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 certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	(Units)	MCLG	MCL	RESULT	Range	LRAA	Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products									
Halo acetic Acids (HAA5)									
100 Phoenix Dr	(ppb)	0	60		12.5 – 39.5	34	2023 – 2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
1243 N Cherry	(ppb)	0	60		32 – 63.7	47	2023 – 2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
301 S Main	(ppb)	0	60		33.7 – 59.6	61	2023 – 2024	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
511 Sixth ST	(ppb)	0	60		35.9 – 62.7	50	2023 - 2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon	MG/L	TT = 0		6.82	2.26 – 6.82		7/8/2024	No	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine Residual	(ppm)	4	4	1.5	0.1 – 2.4		2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)									
100 Phoenix Dr	(ppb)	0	80		26.8 – 93.2	53	2023 – 2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
1243 N Cherry	(ppb)	0	80		25.8 – 105	55	2023 – 2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
301 S Main	(ppm)	0	80		39.9 – 86.6	69	2023 – 2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
511 Sixth St	(ppm)	0	80		32.9 – 76.5	55	2023 – 2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants									Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)		0	10	2	2.2 - 2.2		2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronic production
Fluoride (ppm)		4	4	0.057	0.057		5/14/2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits additive for strong teeth: (Sodium Fluoride main source) Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)		10	10	0.151	0.151 – 0.151		2/7/2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural Deposits.
Nitrate – Nitrite		10	10	0.32	0.32		2/12/2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion
Radioactive Contaminants									
Uranium (ug/l)		0	30	.5	.5-5		4/28/2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L.)		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	0.141(90 TH %)	0.004 – 1.46		2020 - 2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits-Corrosion of household plumbing ;Leaching From wood Preservatives.
(For Copper the number of samples above AL is 1)									
Lead (ppb)		0	15	11.4 (90 th %)	1.29 – 41.2		2020 - 2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing-Erosion of natural deposits
(For Lead the number of samples above AL is 2)									
Synthetic organic contaminates including pesticides and herbicides									
Atrazine (ppb)		3	3	0.24	0 – 0.24		8/7/2023	No	Run off from herbicide used on row crops
Coliform Bacteria	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level		Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level		Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples		Violations	Likely Sources of Contamination
1 Positive Monthly Sample		1				0		N	Naturally Present in the environment
Microbiological Contaminants									
Percentage of samples in compliance with Std			Months Occurred	Highest Single Measurement		Violations	Month Occurred	Likely Source of Contamination	Level Indicator

Turbidity	100.00	12	0.09	No	August	Treatment Plant #1 (New Plant)	Yes
Violations							
Violation Period		Analyte		Violation Type		Violation Explanation	
12/31/2023 – 3/30/2024		TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)		MCL, LRAA		Locational running annual average was greater than MCL	

PATOKA WATER TABLE								
CONSTITUENTS	DATE	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	Highest RAA	RANGE	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES
Disinfection Process Byproducts								
Chloramines	2023	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	3	0.4 – 3.9	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Halo acetic Acids (4)								
Finch Newton Valve Pit	2023 – 2024	ppb	60	N/A	35	22 – 41	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lynnville Valve Pit	2023 – 2024	ppb	60	N/A	36	20.9 – 42	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Oakland City Valve Pit	2023 – 2024	ppb	60	N/A	39	21.8 – 38	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Paoli Valve Pit	2023 – 2024	ppb	60	N/A	38	19 – 43	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)								
Finch Newton Valve Pit	2023 – 2024	ppb	80	N/A	39	25.5 – 65.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lynnville Valve Pit	2023 – 2024	ppb	80	N/A	39	27.6 – 63	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Oakland City Valve Pit	2023 – 2024	ppb	80	N/A	42	25.7 – 72.6	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Paoli Valve Pit	2023 – 2024	ppb	80	N/A	38	21.3 – 67.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon	8/16/2023	MG/L	TT= 100000		4.31	1.97 – 4.31	No	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Constituents								
Fluoride	8/6/2024	ppm	4	4	0.57	0.57 – 0.57	No	Additive to promote strong teeth
Cyanide	2022	ppb	200	200	5.4	5.4 - 5.4	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories. Discharge from steel/metal factories
Copper	2020 - 2023	ppm	1.3AL	1.3	0.423/90 th value	.0047 – 1.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing; Leaching from wood preservatives.
(For Lead & Copper the number of samples above AL is 0)								
Lead	2020 - 2023	ppb	15AL	0	6.7/90 th value	0.5 – 17	No	Corrosion of household plumbing, Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	8/6/2024	ppm	2	2	0.024	0.024 - 0.024	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (Measure as Nitrogen)	2022	ppm	10	10	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	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								
Beta/photons emitters (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	6/9/2020	pCi/L	15	0	1.7	1.7 - 1.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic organic contaminates including pesticides and herbicides								
Atrazine	8/5/2024	ppb	3	3	0.21	0 - 0.21	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4-D	2021	ppb	70	70	0.2	0 - 0.3	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2022	ppb	50	50	1.4	0 – 1.4	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
Coliform Bacteria	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level		Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples		Violations	Likely Sources of Contamination
1 Positive Monthly Sample		1			0		N	Naturally Present in the environment
Percentage of samples in compliance with Std		Months Occurred	Violations	Highest Single Measurement		Month Occurred	Likely Source of Contamination	Level Indicator
Turbidity	100.00	12	No	0.24		September	Treatment Plant # 1	Yes
Turbidity	100.00	12	No	0.22		July	Treatment Plant # 2	Yes

Disinfectants and Disinfection

By-Products Detected

Range of Levels

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)

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.

Mrem: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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 MCLG 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.

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

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

For more information please contact:
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