2022 TOWN OF OWENSVILLE WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 31, 2021

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. For more information regarding this report contact Billy J. Ross, Water Operator for the Town of Owensville at 812-724-4151.
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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 kinds of 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 at (800) 426-4791.

PWSID#IN5226006

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Town of Owensville gets its water from a ground water system or what is known as an underground aquifer. There is no filtration system. Raw water from the aquifers is treated at the plant with three chemicals. Chlorine is added to kill pathogens; which are diseases causing organisms; fluoride is added to protect teeth; and phosphate is used to prevent non-corrosiveness in the plumbing. The system has four wells. Two wells run simultaneously to bring nitrate concentration levels in the water below the maximum contamination level set by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Well #1	North of Water Treatment Plant	GW		Water Department Grounds
Well #2	North of Water Treatment Plant	GW		Water Department Grounds
Well #2A	North of Water Treatment Plant	GW		Water Department Grounds
Well #3	North of Water Treatment Plant	GW		Water Department Grounds

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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 human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in the raw, untreated water may 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 that result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and mining or farming operations.
• ***Pesticides and Herbicides***, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
• ***Organic Chemical Contaminants***, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production operations, and can also, come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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 the water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
ALG:	Action Level Goal: 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.
AL:	Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a 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	2021	1.3	1.3	0.051	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2021	0	15	1	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	No	Naturally present in the environment

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 is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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.
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.
MRDL:	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG:	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of 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.
ppm:	Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb:	Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
na	Not applicable

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	2021	1	1-1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	7	5.73-7.84	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	21	12.5-28.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.								

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Arsenic- While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPAs standard balances the current understanding of arsenics possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.	2020	7.5	7.5-7.5	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Chromium	2020	1	1-1	100	100	Ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion natural deposits.
Fluoride	2020	0.674	0.674-0.674	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (see special note)	2021	8	6.75 –8.05	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Special Note on Nitrate:	Nitrate (measured as nitrogen) – Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.							
Selenium	2020	6.2	6.2 – 6.2	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Sources of Contamination**
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	07/18/2017	4.2	4.2 – 4.2	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits

HOUSEHOLD TIPS FOR PROTECTING OUR DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

- Reduce the amount of fertilizers, pesticides, or other hazardous chemicals that you use. Buy only what you need so that you do not have to dispose of leftovers. Read all the labels and follow directions.
- Use organic lawn and garden alternatives that do not contain synthetic chemical poisons.
- Properly plug any abandon water wells that are no longer in use. Contact a licensed well driller for assistance.
- If you have a septic system, have it serviced regularly.
- Recycle used oil, automotive fluids, batteries, and other products. Do not dispose of hazardous products in toilets, storm drains, wastewater systems, creeks, alleys, or the ground. This pollutes the water supply.

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact Mr. Billy J. Ross at 812-724-4151. Or you can join us at our Board Meetings, which are held on the first Tuesday of each month beginning at 6:30p.m. The meetings are held at the Owensville Town Hall at 103 S. Main Street, Owensville, IN 47665. We encourage you to participate and to give us your feedback.

WELLHEAD PROTECTION PLAN

In March 2002, the Town along with the Wellhead Protection Planning Team developed and adopted a Wellhead Protection Plan. This plan is available for public viewing at the Owensville Town Hall during normal business hours. You may own or lease property within Owensville's Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA). The WHPA is the area of land that recharges Owensville's drinking water wells. It is important that you are aware that what you do on your property and in your home could affect the quality of the water our system uses.

No one wants to drink polluted water. Who would pour gasoline, motor oil, paint, antifreeze, or household chemicals into their drinking water? Yet, the equivalent is done when someone pours any of these products down their toilet, sink, or onto the ground. By following the recommended instructions for usage and disposal methods on the containers, you can avoid activities that could threaten water quality. Properly plugging abandoned wells that are no

longer used, picking up trash, and recycling are a few more important activities to keep our water clean and safe to drink now and for future generations.

PLEASE SHARE THIS INFORMATION

Large water volume customers (like apartment complexes, hospitals, schools, and/or industries) are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute them to your tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees. This "good faith" effort will allow non-billed customers to learn more about the quality of the water that they consume.

TOWN OF OWENSVILLE
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