2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Daleville Water Department

IN5218027

Annual Water Quality report for the period of January 1 to December 31 2022

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 or a paper copy contact: Daniel Wooten, Water Operator 765-378-6288

**Source of Drinking Water:** The sources of drinking water (both tap 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. 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 results 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. Drinking water, including bottles 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 EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)-426-4791. 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. Immunocompromised 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 infection. 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

**Source Water Information:**

Source Water Name Type of Water Report Status Location

Well #1 Groundwater Active Daleville

Well #2 Groundwater Active Daleville

**Definitions:** The following tables contain scientific terms which may require explanation

**Action level Goal(ALG):** The level of 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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal(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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level(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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level(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.

**AVG:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

**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

**Bdl:** Below detection level

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **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 | 2022 | 1 | 1 -1 | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4 | PPM | N | WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES |
| HALOACETIC ACIDS(HAA5) | 2022 | 6.0 | 5.55-5.55 | NO GOAL FOR THIS TOTAL | 60 | PPB | N | BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION |
| TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES(TTHM) | 2021 | 6 | 5.85-5.85 | NO GOAL FOR THIS TOTAL | 80 | PPB | N | BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION |
| **INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**FLUORIDE | **COLLECTION DATE** 2021  | **HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED** 0.35 | **RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED**0.35-0.35 | **MCLG** 4 | **MCL** 4.0  | **UNITS**PPM | **VIOLATION**N | **LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION**EROISION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS, WATER ADDITIVE FOR STRONG TEETH |
| BARIUM | 2021 | 0.24 | 0.24-0.24 | 2 | 2 | PPM | N | DISCHARGE OF DRILLING WASTES;DISCHARGE FROM METAL REFINERIES;EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS |
| ANTIMONY | 2018 | 0.7 | 0.7-0.7 | 6 | 6 | PPB | N | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition |
| NITRATE (MEASURED AS NITROGEN) | 2018 | 0.1 | 0.1-0.1 | 10 | 10 | PPM | N | RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER USE;LEECHING FROM SEPTIC TANKS,SEWAGE;EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS |
| **RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS** | **COLLECTION DATE** | **HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED** | **RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **UNITS** | **VIOLATION** | **LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GROSS ALPHA EXCLUDING RADON AND URANIUM | 2022 | 1.88 | 1.88-1.88 | 0 | 15 | PCI/L | N | EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS |
|  COMBINED RADIUM 226/228 | 2019 | 1.5 | 1.5-1.5 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | N | EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS |
| **SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES** | **COLLECTION DATE** | **HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED** | **RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **UNITS** | **VIOLATION** | **LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION** |
| NONE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 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.eps.gov/safewater/lead>

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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 | 0.098 |  0 | PPM | N | EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS;LEECHING FROM WOOD PRESERVATIVES;CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS |
| LEAD | 2021 | 0 | 15 | 2.7 | 0 | PPB | N | CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS;EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS |