

2019 Water Quality Report Ligonier Water Works

This letter explains the quality of drinking water provided by Ligonier Water Works. Included is a listing of results from water quality testing, an explanation of our water sources, and tips on how to interpret the data. We are happy to share our results with you. Please read them carefully.

We are proud to report that the water provided by Ligonier Water Works meets or exceeds established water quality standards. The water source for Ligonier Water Works is supplied by groundwater pumped from two wells that are 200 feet deep located at approximately 1 mile north of the city limits.

We continue to update the controls at our water plant to ensure the quality of water being distributed to you. Over the years the Ligonier Water Works has successfully completed the planning and implementation stages of our Well Head Protection Program. Signs indicate the exact location of our area of protection.

Important Health information

Drinking water, excluding 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) 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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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 operation, 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 insure 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 same protection for public health. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemo-therapy, 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 and CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How to Read the Water Quality Table

The results of the tests performed in 2019 or the most recent, testing available are presented in the table. Terms used in the water quality table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

- Maximum Contaminants Level or MCL: The highest level of contaminants that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of contaminants in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- Detected Level: The highest level detected of a contaminant for comparison against the acceptance levels for each parameter.
- Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded < triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Range: The lowest to the highest values for all samples tested for each contaminant. If only one sample is tested, or no range is required for this report, then no range is listed for that contaminant in the table.

We encourage public interest and participation on our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular Board of Public Works and Safety (BOW) meetings are held on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 301 S. Cavin Street at 1:30 p.m. The public is welcome to attend.

This report may also be viewed on the City's website: www.ligonier-in.org
The Ligonier Water Works' phone is 260-894-4241 · PWSID # 52570 IO

Water Testing For Ligonier Water Works as of		05/01/2019		
Test	Test Date	Detection Level	MCL	Result mg/L
Nitrate	07/11/19	1.0	10.0	BDL
Regulated Volatile Compounds				
Test	Test Date	Detection Level	MCL	Result mg/L
Benzene	5/21/18	0.5	5	BDL
Carbon Tetrachloride	5/21/18	0.5	5	BDL
Chlorobenzene	5/21/18	0.5	100	BDL
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	5/21/18	0.5	600	BDL
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5/21/18	0.5	75	BDL
1,2-Dichloroethane	5/21/18	0.5	5	BDL
1,1-Dichloroethylene	5/21/18	0.5	7	BDL
1,2-Dichloroethylene, cis	5/21/18	0.1	70	BDL
1,2-Dichloroethylene, trans	5/21/18	0.5	100	BDL
Dichloromethane	5/21/18	0.5	5	BDL
1,2-Dichloropropane	5/21/18	0.5	5	BDL
Ethyl benzene	5/21/18	0.5	700	BDL
Styrene	5/21/18	0.5	100	BDL
Tetrachloroethylene	5/21/18	0.5	5	BDL
Toluene	5/21/18	0.5	1000	BDL
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	5/21/18	0.5	70	BDL
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5/21/18	0.5	200	BDL
1,1,2-trichloroethane	5/21/18	0.5	5	BDL
Trichloroethylene	5/21/18	0.5	5	BDL
Vinyl Chloride	5/21/18	0.5	2	BDL
Total Xylenes	5/21/18	0.5	10000	BDL
Regulated Inorganic Chemicals				
Test	Test Date	Detection Level	MCL	Result mg/L
Antimony	5/16/18	0.0010	0.006	BDL
Arsenic	5/14/18	.0010	0.010	0.0022
Barium	5/23/18	.01	2.0	0.14
Beryllium	5/21/18	0.001	0.004	BDL
Cadmium	5/17/18	0.001	0.005	BDL
Chromium	5/17/18	0.005	0.1	BDL
Cyanide (Free)	6/5/18	0.01	0.2	BDL
Flouride (Adjusted)	10/12/12	0.05	2.0	0.20
Fluoride (Natural)	6/6/18	0.05	4.0	0.32
Mercury	5/22/18	0.0002	0.002	BDL
Nickel	5/21/18	0.01	0.1	0.01
Selenium	5/21/15	0.001	0.05	BDL
Thallium	4/24/15	0.0010	0.002	BDL
Sodium	5/11/18	1.0	No MCL	4.2

Synthetic Organic Compounds				
Test	Test Date	Detection Level	MCL	Result mg/L
Alachlor (Lasso)	08/07/19	0.2	2	BDL
Atrazine	08/07//19	0.5	3	BDL
Benzoapyrene	08/07/19	0.1	0.2	BDL
Carbofuran	07/11/19	0.9	40	BDL
Chlordane (Alpha & Gamma)	07/07/19	0.2	2.0	BDL
2,4-D	08/06/19	1	70	BDL
Dalapon	08/06/19	5	200	BDL
DBCP	07/17/19	0.02	0.2	BDL
Dinoseb	08/06/19	1	7	BDL
Diquat	07/12/19	2	20	BDL
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	08/07/19	0.6	400	BDL
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	08/07/19	0.6	6	BDL
Endothall	07/12/19	9	100	BDL
Endrin	08/07/19	0.1	2.0	BDL
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	07/17/19	10	50	BDL
Glyphosate (Round-Up)	08/07/19	30	700	BDL
Heptachlor	08/07/19	0.2	0.4	BDL
Heptachlor Epoxide	08/07/19	0.1	0.2	BDL
Hexachlorobenzene	08/07/19	0.1	1	BDL
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	08/07/19	0.5	50	BDL
Lindane	08/07/19	0.1	0.2	BDL
Methoxychlor	08/07/19	0.1	40	BDL
Oxamyl (Vydate)	07/11/19	2	200	BDL
Pentachlorophenol	08/06/19	0.4	1	BDL
Picloram (Tordon)	08/06/19	1	500	BDL
Simazine	08/07/19	0.35	4	BDL
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	08/06/19	1	50	BDL
Toxaphene	07/18/19	1	3	BDL
TTHM				
Test	Test Date	Detection Level	MCL	Result mg/L
TTHM	07/11/19	0.5		21.3
HAA5	07/11/19	1.0		BDL
TTHM	08/29/18	0.5		BDL
HAA5	7/26/16	1.0		BDL

	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/30/2017	1.3	1.3	0.28	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood
Lead	08/30/2017	0	15	10.1	2	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of

“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>”