

2022 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, these microbes 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, these chemicals 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 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. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 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 2022 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 in 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 of Ligonier's website: www.ligonier-in.org.
The Ligonier Water Works' phone is 260-894-4241 PWSID # 52570 I0

Nitrate	Test Date	Detection Level	MCL	Result (mg/L)
Nitrate	01/01/2022	1.0	10.0	BDL
Regulated Volatile Compounds	Test Date	Detection Level	MCL	Result (mg/L)
Benzene	08/12/2021	0.5	5	BDL
Carbon Tetrachloride	08/12/2021	0.5	5	BDL
Chlorobenzene	08/12/2021	0.5	100	BDL
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	08/12/2021	0.5	600	BDL
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	08/12/2021	0.5	75	BDL
1,2-Dichloroethane	08/12/2021	0.5	5	BDL
1,1-Dichloroethylene	08/12/2021	0.5	7	BDL
1,2-Dichloroethylene, cis	08/12/2021	0.1	70	BDL
1,2-Dichloroethylene, trans	08/12/2021	0.5	100	BDL
Dichloromethane	08/12/2021	0.5	5	BDL
1,2-Dichloropropane	08/12/2021	0.5	5	BDL
Ethyl benzene	08/12/2021	0.5	700	BDL
Styrene	08/12/2021	0.5	100	BDL
Tetrachloroethylene	08/12/2021	0.5	5	BDL
Toluene	08/12/2021	0.5	1000	BDL
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	08/12/2021	0.5	70	BDL
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	08/12/2021	0.5	200	BDL
1,1,2-trichloroethane	08/12/2021	0.5	5	BDL
Trichloroethylene	08/12/2021	0.5	5	BDL
Vinyl Chloride	08/12/2021	0.5	2	BDL
Total Xylenes	08/12/2021	0.5	10000	BDL
Regulated Inorganic Chemicals	Test Date	Detection Level	MCL	Result mg/L
Antimony	07/19/2021	0.0010	0.006	BDL
Arsenic	07/19/2021	.0010	0.010	0.0012
Barium	07/19/2021	.01	2.0	0.14
Beryllium	07/19/2021	0.001	0.004	BDL
Cadmium	07/19/2021	0.001	0.005	BDL
Chromium	07/19/2021	0.005	0.1	BDL
Cyanide (Free)	07/19/2021	0.01	.02	BDL
Nitrogen	07/19/2021			<1.0
Fluoride (Natural)	07/19/2021	0.05	4.0	0.17
Mercury	07/19/2021	0.0002	0.002	BDL
Nickel	07/19/2021	0.01	0.1	BDL
Selenium	07/19/2021	0.001	0.05	BDL
Thallium	07/19/2021	0.0010	0.002	BDL
Sodium	07/19/2021	1.0	No MCL	4.9

Synthetic Organic Compounds	Test Date	Detection Level	MCL	Result mg/L
Alachlor (Lasso)	10/14/2022	<0.2	2	BDL
Atrazine	10/14/2022	<0.5	3	BDL
Benzo(a)pyrene	10/14/2022	=0.1	0.2	BDL
Carbofuran	10/05/2022	<0.9	40	BDL
Chlordane (Alpha & Gamma)	10/14/2022	<0.2	2.0	BDL
2,4-D	09/26/2022	<1	70	BDL
Dalapon	09/26/2022	<5	200	BDL
DBCP	09/08/2022	<0.02	0.2	BDL
Dinoseb	09/26/2022	<1	7	BDL
Diquat	10/04/2022	<2	20	BDL
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	10/14/2022	<0.6	400	BDL
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	10/14/2022	<0.6	6	BDL
Endothall	09/19/2022	<9	100	BDL
Endrin	10/14/2022	0.1	2.0	BDL
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	09/08/2022	<0.01	0.1	BDL
Glyphosate (Round-Up)	10/19/2022	<30	700	BDL
Heptachlor	10/14/2022	<0.1	0.0.2	BDL
Heptachlor Epoxide	10/14/2022	<0.1	0.2	BDL
Hexachlorobenzene	10/14/2022	<0.1	1	BDL
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	10/14/2022	<0.5	50	BDL
Lindane	10/14/2022	<0.1	0.2	BDL
Methoxychlor	10/14/2022	<0.1	40	BDL
Oxamyl (Vydate)	10/05/2022	<2	200	BDL
Pentachlorophenol	09/26/2022	<0.4	1	BDL
Picloram (Tordon)	09/26/2022	<1	500	BDL
Simazine	10/14/2022	<0.35	4	BDL
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	09/26/2022	<1	50	BDL
Toxaphene	09/22/2022	<1	3	BDL
TTHM and HAA5	Test Date	Detection Level	MDL	Result (ug/L)
HAA5	07/27/2022	1.0	1 ug/L	< 0.5
TTHM	07/27/2022	0.5	0.5 ug/L	<0.5
HAA5	08/05/2022	1.0	1 ug/L	<1.0
TTHM	08/05/2022	0.5	0.5 ug/L	<1.0
Radionuclides	Test Date	EPA Limit		Results (pCi/L)
Gross Alpha	02/22/2019	15 pCi/L		<3.0±0.1
Gross Beta	02/22/2019	50 pCi/L		<4.0±0.1
Radium-228	02/22/2019	Gross Alpha plus Radium-228 < 5 pCi/L		<1.0±0.4

PFAS	Test Date	Reporting Limit (ng/L)	Action Limit (ng/L)	Result (ng/L)
11CI-PF3OUdS	02/25/2022	2.0		Not Detected
9CI-PF3ONS	02/25/2022	2.0		Not Detected
ADONA	02/25/2022	2.0		Not Detected
HFPO-DA	02/25/2022	10		Not Detected
N-EtFOSAA	02/25/2022	2.0		Not Detected
N-MeFOSAA	02/25/2022	2.0		Not Detected
PFBS	02/25/2022	2.0	2100	Not Detected
PFDA	02/25/2022	2.0		Not Detected
PFDoA	02/25/2022	2.0		Not Detected
PFHpA	02/25/2022	2.0		Not Detected
PFHxA	02/25/2022	2.0		Not Detected
PFHxS	02/25/2022	2.0	140	Not Detected
PFNA	02/25/2022	2.0	21	Not Detected
PFOA	02/25/2022	2.0	70	Not Detected
PFOS	02/25/2022	2.0	70	Not Detected
PFTA	02/25/2022	2.0		Not Detected
PFTrDA	02/25/2022	2.0		Not Detected
PFTUnA	02/25/2022	2.0		Not Detected

Lead and Copper								
	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	Number of Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/12/2020	1.3	1.3	0.06	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/12/2020	0	15	2.30	2	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

“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>”.