

Crothersville Utilities

111 E. Howard Street
Crothersville, Indiana 47229

2022

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Dear Customers,

We are pleased to present you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services that we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Our water source is from ground water supply wells. We have two (2) wells that are located on the west side of Crothersville. We also purchase water from Stucker Fork Water Utility to service our industrial park.

We are pleased to report that in 2022, as in past years, your drinking water meets or exceeds all EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) and Indiana drinking water health requirements. We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA (prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA (Food and Drug Administration) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1(800)-426-4791.

If you have any questions or concerns about the contents of this report please contact, Water Superintendent Chris Mains at (812)793-2311 or by email at water@crothersville.in.gov. You may also attend a regular monthly council meeting held on the first Tuesday of every month at 6:00PM at the Town Hall located at 111 E. Howard Street.

Why are there contaminants in my 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, 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 result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas productions, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemicals, 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 materials, 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 water provided by public water systems. We are required to treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Moreover, Food & Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as possible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of contaminant in drinking water which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG’s do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

ppb – micrograms per liter or parts per billion or 1 ounce in 7.35 gallons of water.

ppm – milligrams per liter or parts per million – or 1 ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead in Drinking Water

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. Crothersville Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>.

TTHM’s and HAA5’s

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 system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2021	1.3	1.3	.056	10	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2021	0	15	1.5	10	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Crothersville Utilities Water Quality for 2022 PSWID IN5236001								
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2019	1		MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	8/2021	3.78	3.37 – 3.78	No goal	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	8/2022	11.7	6.33 – 11.7	No goal	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony	8/12/2020	<.0010	N/A	6	6	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	8/12/2020	.0056	N/A	0	10	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	8/12/2020	.138	N/A	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	8/12/2020	.178	N/A	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	8/2022	<.5	N/A	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including pesticides and herbicides								
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phtalate	2021	<.6		0	6	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.