

Montpelier Water Department Report

PWSID # IN5205004

Jan. 1 2023 to Dec. 31 2023

The City of Montpelier Water Utility is operated by and through the Montpelier board of public works and is committed to providing clean, safe water to all our customers. This water quality report contains information on the source of water, its quality, and the health risks of any contaminants our water contains.

The water Utility is pleased to provide this information to you as a customer and to keep you informed of the quality of the water used by you and your family. In 2023 the water utility supplied over 60 million gallons of water to our residential, commercial, and industrial customers. This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

Source of Montpelier Drinking Water

The City of Montpelier's water supply is located on the west edge of the City. The water supply consists of two (2) production wells, drilled into bedrock to a depth of about two hundred and ten (210) feet. Each well is able to produce approximately five hundred (500) gallons of water per minute. The water flows through a system of cracks and fissures in the bedrock. This large underground water supply is referred to as the Teays River System. (No surface water is used.) The water is then filtered for iron and chlorine is added for disinfection. It is stored in underground and overhead tanks for distribution. (A wellhead protection plan may be reviewed at City Hall.)

Montpelier Water Quality:

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. Throughout the year the Montpelier Water Utility performs in our facility and by professional laboratories many required tests. We have an IDEM standardized monitoring framework for testing of bacterial and other contaminants that could be harmful to you. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. The following data are from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations set forth by the USEPA. The presence of these contaminants in the drinking water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The City received in 2020, monitoring waivers from IDEM for the following contaminants through 2028. PCBs and dioxin from the SOC group, glyphosate and cyanide from the IOC group. Also based on our Langelier Index, we will not be required to monitor for asbestos through 2028. The testing results for 2023 are listed in this report. The tests have shown NO contaminate levels above the State or Federal standards. For more information, please contact Robert Bunch at (765) 728-5642 or Board of Works meetings are the first Wed. following the second Monday of each month at 2pm.

Immunological Questions:

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 immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)-426-4791.

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 Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulation establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

All drinking water, *including bottled water*, may be reasonably expected to contain at least trace amounts of some contaminants. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbiological contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural, livestock 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 production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture runoff, residential uses, and urban storm water runoff.

Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, these can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive materials, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Lead. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Montpelier is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been setting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 sec. to 2 minutes before using your water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water you may wish to have it tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Conservation:

In an era of high energy and production cost it is more important than ever to conserve water. Repairing leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, ect. as needed will reduce water consumption.

Waterline Shutoff:

City Ordinance (2013-5) All Service connections shall have a personal "Inside" water shut off. The City may charge a \$50.00 fee if called for after hours and weekend shutoffs.

Water Customer Montpelier, IN 47359

Annual Consumer Confidence Report
 2023

Definitions of terms used in this report

(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.”

(MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level “The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using to best available treatment technology.”

(GPG) Grains per gallon

(AL) Action Level “The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.”

(BDL) Below Detection Level

(ppb): 1 part substance per billion parts of water, (ppm): 1 part of substance per million parts of water, same as mg/L

(n/a): not applicable

ND: None Detected

Test results on File at City Hall

PFAS AND Lithium Sampling

Our system collected samples under the the U.S. EPA Uregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium. This monitoring is being conducted so the EPA can receive occurrence data for these compounds to determine what additional compounds may need to be regulated in drinking water. We collected samples in February 2022 and did not detect any of the compounds. If you would like to review our results, contact our office at (765)728-5642

<u>Contaminants Detected</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Sample Level</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Sample date</u>	<u>Typical source</u>
Fluoride	4ppm	4ppm	1.48 ppm	No	Oct- 2023	(Natural)
Copper (Highest of 10 samples) AL=1.3ppm			.07ppm	No	Aug-21	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead (Highest of 10 samples) AL=15ppm	0	0	2.5 ppm	No	Aug-21	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Nitrate (as nitrogen)	10ppm	10ppm	< 1.0ppm	No	Oct-23	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from Fertilizer use.
Asbestos	2 Special sample pulled in May 2012 (No fibers detected)					
Sodium	n/a	no mcl	30.4 ppm	No	Oct-20	Erosion of natural deposits, by product of disinfections process. EPA requires testing while limit is not set.
Total and Fecal Coliform, 24 samples pulled in 2021 (All Absent)				2 Per Month		
Tetrachloroethylene	.005 ppm	0.0ppm	BDL	No	Oct-23	Leaching from PVC pipes, Byproduct of disinfection process.
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)		All below Detection level		No	Oct-23	
All Synthetic Organic compounds tested (SOC's)			BDL	No	Nov-21	
Hardness			17.8 GPG		Mar-16	
(Total) TTHM	80 ppb	n/a	23.1-23.7 ppb	No	Aug-23	Byproducts of Disinfection
(Total) HAA5	60ppb	n/a	5.84-8.44 ppb	No	Aug-23	“ “
Radionuclides	(report on file at City Hall)		Below EPA Limits		Oct-23	Erosion of natural deposits.
Langelier Index	.70 (near balanced)				2020	
Arsenic	10ppb	0ppb	3.7ppb	No	Oct-23	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics Production wastes.
Barium	2ppm	2ppm	.0 4ppm	No	Oct-23	Discharge of drilling wastes and from Metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	100ppb	100ppb	BDL	No	Oct-23	Discharge from steel & pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Perfluorooctanoic(PFOA),Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid(PFOS) Perfluoropentanoic acid(PFPeA),Perfluorohexanoic acid(PFHxA) Perfluorobutanoic acid(PFBA),Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid(PFBS) Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid(HFPO-DA)(GenX chemicals) Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid(PFHxS),Perfluorononanoic acid(PFNA) Lithium				ND	No Feb-22	Firefighting foams,Waterproof clothing, Food packaging,Plastics,NonStick Coatings, and Fabric softeners