

Canaan Utilities Test Results 2023

Canaan Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Canaan Utilities is pleased to inform you that there were no violations in 2023.

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023. 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, contact: David Hiatt 812-839-4000

Sources of Drinking Water

CANAAN UTILITIES is Purchased ground water from *Madison Water Department, Patriot Water Department, and Aberdeen Pate Water Company.*

The table below lists all the contaminants that we detected during the 2023 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise indicated, the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2023. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) requires us to monitor for certain contaminants at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from one year to another. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may however be more than one year old.

Some of the terms and abbreviations used in this report are:

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health

AL: Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements or action which a system must follow

ppm: parts per million, a measure for concentration equivalent to milligrams per liter

ppb: parts per billion, a measure for concentration equivalent to micrograms per liter

n/a: either not available or not applicable

ND: Not Detected-the result was not detected at or above the analytical method detection level

Our water system tested a minimum of 5 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth.

Disinfectant	Date	HighestRAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2023	1	ppm	0.2 - 6	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Microbiological	Result		MCL	MCLG	Typical Source		
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of June, 1 sample(s) returned as positive		Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment		

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2018 - 2021	0.199	0.013 - 0.548	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2018 - 2021	2.8	1.11 - 4.8	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	1640 E CR 300 S	2022 - 2023	7.8	7.77 - 7.77	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	1640 E CR 300 S	2022 - 2023	13	13 - 13	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

We would also invite you to attend any water board meeting should you have concerns about your drinking water. Meetings are held at the water office located at 8990 N Canaan Main St Canaan on the second Tuesday of each month beginning at 7 p.m.

Water Safety – *in order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Environmental Management and the EPA prescribe 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.*

Madison Water Department Test Results 2023

Madison Water Department routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws.
Madison Water Department is pleased to inform you that there were no violations in 2023.

This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of 2023. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1	0.4	1	2023	N	Water additives used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS5) (ppb)	N/A	60	5	3.5	6.06	2022-2023	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	10-20	6.15	22.7	2022-2023	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.641	0.226	0.641	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	2.95	1.7	2.95	2023	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.8	1.7	1.8	2020	N	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Barium	2	2	0.072	0.045	0.072	2023	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-nitrite	10	10	2.95	1.7	2.95	2023	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	0	15	1.4	-0.27	1.4	2021	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0	0.5	2023	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Radium -226	0	5	0.75	0.15	0.75	2021	N	
Radium -228	0	5	0.08	0.02	0.08	2021	N	

Contaminants	Sites over all	AL	90th Percentile	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Lead and Copper								
Copper (ppm)	0	1.3	0.204	0.004	0.585	2020-2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppb)	0	15	1.8	1.1	3.68	2020-2023	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations

Violation Period Analyte Violation Type Violation Explanation 6/19/2023 REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR) SAMPLE SITING PLAN ERRORS (RTCR) Failed to develop or revise a coliform sample siting plan, including schedule, sample sites, and/or how sites were chosen 10/10/2023 - 10/25/2023 E. COLI MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITONAL, MAJOR Failed to conduct groundwater monitoring for coliform

"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 compounds associated with service lines and home plumbing. Canaan 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>."

Contaminants – 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 result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water 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 use. 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, and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking Water – drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

For Your 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 infections. 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 microbiological contaminants can be obtained from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.