

Maysville Regional Water and Sewer District

PWSID # 5202037

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report



DEAR CUSTOMER:

This report has been prepared to inform our customers of the quality of their drinking water.

Your drinking water complied with all Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana drinking water health standards for the latest sampling period.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immune-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Our water is groundwater, purchased from the Town of Grabill. Wells pump water from the Lake Michigan Aquifer. Ground water (also called well water) is protected from many of the sources of contamination described below, such as microbes like cryptosporidium. In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) may 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. Source water can also be contaminated by substances resulting from animal or human activity.

Contaminants include anything found in water. They are generally not harmful at low levels. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive and in nearly all cases would not provide greater protection of health. Examples of contaminants that may be present in source water in general include: 1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. 2) 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. 3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. 4) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from runoff and septic systems. 5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or the mining process. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water (bottled or tap) may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The contaminants in our drinking water are primarily geological materials that dissolved while still in the aquifer. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that causes taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o discusiones sobre este reporte en espanol, favor del llamar al tel. (281) 579-4507 par hablar con una persona biligüe en espanol.

Public input concerning the Maysville water system may be made at regularly scheduled Meetings held at 7:00 pm every 4th Monday of each month at the Maysville office. You may also contact Tony Nieuwlandt at (260) 657-1552 with any concerns or questions you may have.

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The last available information for the contaminants detected in our water during the sampling cycle ending in 2023 is given in the table below. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require some contaminants to be monitored annually because their concentrations are not expected to vary. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management obtains and analyzes the samples in accordance with sampling cycles which vary according to EPA schedules. The definitions and abbreviations used in the table follow.

Well Head Protection: Well head protection is a program established by the town to protect the town wells from outside source contamination. This program is to protect the town's water supply to the residents. You can view a copy of the well head protection if you call (260) 627-5227

Definitions & Abbreviations: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of contaminants in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

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

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or explained risk to health. ALG'S allow for a margin of safety.

Parts per million (ppm): Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Parts per billion (ppb): Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity.

N/A: Not applicable. **ND:** Non-detectable.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of drinking water disinfectant 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.

Average (Avg): Regulator compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

Level 1 Assessment: A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if Possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system of multiple occasions.

Substance (units)	Sample Date	MCL	Level Detected	Range Detected	MCLG	In Compliance	Typical Sources
<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>							
Fluoride (ppm)	2021	4	1.1	1.1 – 1.1	4	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)(ppm)	2023	1	0.5 ppm	0.5 - 0.5	10	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2021	2	0.0242	0.0242 – 0.0242	2	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion or natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane (mg/l)	2023	0.1	0.0121 mg/l	0.00915 – 0.0121	0	Yes	
Nickel (mg/l)	2023	0.1	0.0018 mg/l	0.0018 – 0.0018	0.1	Yes	
<u>Radioactive Contaminants</u>							
Combined Radium (-226 & -228) (pCi/L)	2/15/2023	5	9.97pCi/L	0.52 – 9.97	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha, excl. Radon & Uranium (pCi/L)	2/15/2023	15	3.93 pCi/L	3.93 – 3.93	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, Incl. Radon & Uranium (pCi/L)	6/4/2023	5	0.09 pCi/L	0.09 – 0.09	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particles Activity (pCi/L)	6/4/2023	0	4.01 pCi/L	4.01 – 4.01	0	Yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. Note: the gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirems/year annual dose equivalent of the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used as a screening level
Radium -226 (pCi/L)	6/4/2023	5	0.52 pCi/L	0.48 – 0.52	0	Yes	
Radium -228 (pCi/L)	6/4/2023	5	9.49 pCi/L	0 – 9.49	0	Yes	
<u>Lead and Copper</u>							
			90 th Percentile	Range of samples			
Copper (ppm)	2021	1.3 (AL)	0.0921 ppm	0.0118 – 0.236	1.3	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppb)	2021	15 (AL)	1.3 ppm	0.5 – 2.2	15	Yes	Corrosion to household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
<u>Disinfection Byproducts and precursors</u>							
Total Trihalomethanes (tthm) (ppm)	2023	80	33.2 ppm	Min 25 Max 33.2	No goal for the total	Yes	By-product of water chlorination
Total Halacetic Acids (ug/l)	2023	60	3.9 ppm	2.37 3.92	No goal for the total	Yes	By-product of water chlorination
<u>Residual Disinfectant</u>							
Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	2023	4 MRDL	1 mg/l	0.03 0.55		Yes	Water additive (disinfectant) used to control microbiological organisms

No MCL's were exceeded. Levels detected were below MCL's.

Special Note on Lead: 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. Our system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of material 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>.

- Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta particles and photon radioactivity in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Please share this information: Large water volume customers (like apartment complexes, hospitals, schools, and/or industries) are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute them to your tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees. This "good Faith" effort will allow non-billed customers to learn more about the quality of the water that they consume.

Maysville water is purchased from the Town of Grabill.

The Town of Grabill switched from ground water to purchased surface water from the City of Ft. Wayne in November of 2023.