

## SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

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.

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 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 are available by visiting the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline website at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-hotline>.

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. The New Market Department 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 drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline website or by visiting <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-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 visiting the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline website.

## HOUSEHOLD TIPS FOR PROTECTING OUR DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

- Participate in watershed clean-up activities
- Limit your use of chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides, and other hazardous products. Buy only what you need, reducing the amount to be later discarded. Be sure to follow label directions.
- Check your car, boat, motorcycle and other machinery for leaks and spills. Collect leaks with a drip pan until repairs can be made. Clean up spills by absorbing the spill. Do not rinse with water or allow it to soak into the ground.
- If you have a septic system, have it inspected and serviced every three years.
- Plug abandoned wells on your property as these inactive wells provide a direct route for surface contamination to reach groundwater supplies. Contact a licensed well driller for assistance.
- Recycle used oil, automotive fluids, batteries and other chemical products. Do not dispose of these hazardous waste products in toilets, storm drains, wastewater systems, creeks, alleys or the ground. These actions pollute the water supply.
- Properly dispose of household hazardous waste. For more information on household hazardous waste disposal visit the West Central Solid Waste Management District website at <http://www.westcentralswd.com/index.html> and click on Tox Away.

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# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



## New Market Water Works (IN5254008) Town of New Market, Indiana

The Town of New Market is pleased to present this year's Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to keep you informed about quality of your drinking water over the past year. Our goal is to provide you, the customer, with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND WELLHEAD PROTECTION

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our community. The source of New Market's drinking water is groundwater produced from two production wells located within the community. Both drinking water production wells are completed in a sand and gravel aquifer. A Source Water Assessment has indicated that the community water system has a *low susceptibility to community*.

To help protect our water supply wells, the Town has implemented a wellhead protection plan that focuses on public awareness, education, spill prevention, and reporting. Information on what you can do to help protect our drinking water supply is included in this report. A complete copy of New Market's wellhead protection plan is available for public viewing at the Town Hall (101 West Main Street).

If you have questions concerning your water utility or this report, please contact New Market Water Works at (765) 886-0111.

## DEFINITIONS

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

**Below the Detection Limit (BDL)** – Substance not detected in the sample.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – The “Maximum Allowed” is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated substances, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** – The “Goal” is 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** – the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** – The level of drinking water disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

**Not applicable (N/A)** – No MCLG or MCL has been established for these unregulated substances

**Parts Per Billion (PPB)** – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**Parts Per Million (PPM)** – One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

The State allows us to monitor for some substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. Therefore, some of our data, while representative, is more than one year old.

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 wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, 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.

## AVERAGE WATER QUALITY REPORT

The New Market Water Works routinely monitors for substances in your drinking water according to all Federal and State laws. The following table provides the results from our most recent monitoring.

Name of Substance	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Maximum Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Substance in Drinking Water
<b>Disinfection Substances</b>								
Chlorine Residual	2023	No	2.17	0.47 - 2.17	PPM	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5s (Haloacetic acids)	2023	No	16.9	2.43 – 16.9	PPB	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	2023	No	72.2	22.4 – 72.2	PPB	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Substances</b>								
Barium	07/26/2021	No	0.624	0.624 – 0.624	PPM	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper <sup>1</sup>	09/04/2021	No	0.134	0.039 – 0.168	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household piping and erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	07/26/2021	No	0.415	0.415 – 0.415	PPM	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead <sup>1</sup>	09/04/2021	No	3.75	1.16 – 11	PPB	0	AL=15	Corrosion of Household piping and erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	7/20/2023	No	<0.5	<0.5	PPM	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Gross alpha (excluding radon and uranium)	06/18/2018	No	3.4	3.4 – 3.4	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

<sup>1</sup>Levels detected for Lead and copper represent the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value as calculated from a total of 10 samples.