

## NEW PEKIN WATER UTILITY

## 2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

**Important information for Spanish-speaking population**

Este informe contiene informaci3n muy importante sobre la calidad del agua potable que usted consume. Por favor traduzcalo, o hable con alguien que entienda bien y pueda explicarle.

**Is our water safe?**

This brochure is a snapshot of the water quality that we provided last year. Included as part of this report are details about where the water that you drink comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana standards. We are committed to provide you with all the information that you need to know about the quality of the water that you drink. 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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

**Do I need to take special precautions?**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-Compromised people, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other kind of 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 has set guidelines with appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants which are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

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. We 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://epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**Where does our water come from?**

We purchase pretreated water from Salem Water Works that has one treatment facility capable of producing 3.5 million gallons per day. The plant utilizes the conventional treatment process of disinfection, flocculation/sedimentation, and filtration.

**Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk of that it is not suitable for drinking. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Hotline at (800)426-4791. The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, 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, or can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

**Contaminants that may be present in the raw, untreated water may 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 that result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and mining or framing operations.

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

**Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production operations, and can also result from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic tanks.

**Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be natural-occurring or the result of oil and gas production; and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants that may be present in the water provided by public drinking water systems. We are required to treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Moreover, FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants that may be present in bottled water, which must provide the same level of health protection for public health.

**Our Watershed Protection Efforts**

Our water system is working with the community to increase awareness of better waste disposal practices to further protect the sources of our drinking water. We are also working with other agencies and local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our watershed safe.

**Public Involvement Opportunities**

If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact Mr. Tim Smith at 812-733-4033. You can also join us at our Town Board Meeting, which is regularly held on the third Tuesday of the month at the Town Hall in the Council Room at 7:00 pm.

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IDEM/OWU  
DRINKING WATER BRANCH

## Water Quality Data

The tables in this report list all the contaminants that we detected during 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.

**Definitions:** The tables within this document contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

**ALG:** Action Level Goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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

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

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

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

**MRDL:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is no convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

**AVG:** Average. Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

**PPM:** Milligrams per liter or parts per million -- or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**PPB:** Micrograms per liter or parts per billion -- or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

**N/A:** Not applicable

**TT:** Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. A measure of the clarity (or cloudiness) of water.

**pCi/L:** Picrouries per liter. A measure of radiation.

**P\*:** Potential Violation. One that is likely to occur in the near future once the system has sampled for four quarters.

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

**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 and E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**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 or home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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>.

**Special Note on Turbidity:** \*\*The Turbidity Treatment Technique (TT) requires that at least 95% of the total combined effluent turbidity samples shall not exceed 0.3 NTU (1.0 NTU for slow sand and diatomaceous earth filtration systems.) At least 95% is required to be in compliance. In addition, the maximum turbidity level cannot exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.

**Special Note on TTHm and HAAS:** Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids or Total Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

## New Pekin Water

**Definitions:**

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

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

**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 or home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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>.**

Our water system tested a minimum of 2 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	2022	1	ppm	0.3 - 1.31	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.

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	0.0447	0.0104 - 0.0455	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2018 - 2021	0	0	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 (HAAS)	3196 E SR 60 - POINT OF ENTRY	2022 - 2023	37.4	25.8 - 54.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)	75 S MILL ST - TOWN HALL	2022 - 2023	39.8	27.6 - 57.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	3196 E SR 60 - POINT OF ENTRY	2022 - 2023	42.8	25 - 62	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	75 S MILL ST - TOWN HALL	2022 - 2023	49.5	31 - 74	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

**Violations**

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
		No violations during this period.	

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

**Deficiencies**

Unresolved significant deficiencies that were identified during a survey done on the water system are shown below.

Date Identified	Facility	Code	Activity	Due Date	Description
4/15/2019	STORAGE TANK #1	FW05	SANITARY SURVEY LETTER RESPONSE	5/10/2022	Reservoirs are not structurally sound
4/15/2019	STORAGE TANK #2	FW05	SANITARY SURVEY LETTER RESPONSE	5/10/2022	Reservoirs are not structurally sound
4/15/2019	STORAGE TANK #3	FW05	SANITARY SURVEY LETTER RESPONSE	5/10/2022	Reservoirs are not structurally sound

**Reseller Contaminants**

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Sample Result	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	9/19/2023	SALEM WATER WORKS	0.64	0 - 0.64	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	5/30/2023	SALEM WATER WORKS	0.024	0.024	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	9/19/2023	SALEM WATER WORKS	1.8	0 - 1.8	ppb	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
FLUORIDE	5/30/2023	SALEM WATER WORKS	0.05	0.05	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
NITRATE	5/30/2023	SALEM WATER WORKS	0.436	0.436	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring	Water System	Highest	Range of	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source

	Period	LRAA	Sampled Result(s) (low - high)				
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)	2022 - 2023	SALEM WATER WORKS 45	32.3 - 65.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)	2022 - 2023	SALEM WATER WORKS 55	39.4 - 91	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2022 - 2023	SALEM WATER WORKS 43	33.2 - 52.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2022 - 2023	SALEM WATER WORKS 56	43.2 - 72	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

**Additional Required Health Effects Language from Purchases:**

Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices from Purchases.

