CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION IN DRINKING WATER

State Form 54187 (R / 7-14)
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (IDEM)
OFFICE OF WATER QUALITY – DRINKING WATER BRANCH – COMPLIANCE SECTION

IDEM – DRINKING WATER BRANCH
MC 66-34
100 N. Senate Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251
Telephone: 317-234-7435
Fax: 317-234-7436
Email: dwbmgr@idem.in.gov

INSTRUCTIONS: *1. Complete Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification form.*
2. Submit the certification form to IDEM by October 1st of reporting year.

RECEIVED
JUN 10 2024
IDEM/OWQ
DRINKING WATER BRANCH

CERTIFICATION

System Name: Town of Campbellsburg

PWSID Number: 5288001

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to primacy agency.

Certified by:

Name Anita Altic Signature Anita Altic

Title Clerk Treasurer

Telephone number 812-755-4878 Date *(month, day, year)* 06 / 06 / 2024

*** You are not required by EPA rules to report the following information, but you may want to provide it to your state. *Check all items that apply.*

☑ The consumer confidence report (CCR) was distributed by mail or other direct delivery on:
Date *(month, day, year)* 06 / 06 / 2024
Specify other delivery methods below:

☑ Good faith efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the primacy agency:

- ☐ posting the CCR on the Internet at www.
- ☐ mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area *(attach ZIP codes served)*
- ☐ advertising availability of the CCR in news media *(attach copy of announcement)*
- ☐ publication of CCR in local newspaper *(attach a copy)*
- ☑ posting the CCR in public places *(attach a list of locations)* Campbellsburg Post Office
- ☐ delivering multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as apartments, businesses, and large private employers
- ☑ delivering CCR copies to community organizations *(attach a list)* Campbellsburg Community Center

☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons only, CCR was posted on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www.

☑ Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the primacy agency *(attach a list)*. Washington Co Health Dept

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE®

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Fee for Certificate

Up to 1,000 pieces (1 certificate for total number) 11.10	Use Current Price List (Notice 123)
For each additional 1,000 pieces, or fraction thereof	
Duplicate Copy ☒ 2.00	

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Acceptance employe… affixed (by round-dat…

If payment of total fe… paid by Permit Impri… *PostalOne!*® Transaction Number here: _____

Correction

US POSTAGE IMI PITNEY BOWES

ZIP 47108 02 7H 0001326457 $ 013.10⁰ JUN 06 2024

CAMPBELLSBURG IN 47108 JUN - 6 2024 USPS

Number of Identical Weight Pieces	Class of Mail	Postage for Each Mailpiece Paid	Number of Pieces to the Pound
318	FC	.68 ☒ Verified	21

Total Number of Pounds	Total Postage Paid for Mailpieces	Fee Paid
161b. 8oz		13.10

Mailed For	Mailed By
Town of Campbellsburg	Anita Altic

Postmaster's Certification

It is hereby certified that the number of mailpieces presented and the associated postage and fee were verified. This certificate does not provide evidence that a piece was mailed to a particular address.

Monica Howe
(Postmaster or Designee)

PS Form **3606-D**, January 2016 PSN 7530-17-000-5548

See Reverse for Instructions

RECEIVED JUN 10 2024 IDEM/OWQ DRINKING WATER BRANCH

What You Can Do

Wellhead protection depends on your efforts to prevent pollution. Here are some actions you can take to better protect your drinking water supply:

- **Learn about ground water and your water source.** Read your wellhead protection plan, and get involved in your community's wellhead protection efforts.
- **Recycle used motor oil.** Ask your Solid Waste Management District where you can recycle motor oil. If not properly handled, used motor oil can get into the ground water supply, causing serious contamination problems.
- **Recycle used antifreeze.** Antifreeze is toxic to people and animals. It can easily contaminate water. Never pour antifreeze into the environment. Take it to your Solid Waste Management District for free recycling.
- **Recycle leftover hazardous products.** *Never pour these chemicals onto the ground or into storm drains,* because they can contaminate the water supply. Instead take leftover chemicals and hazardous products to your Solid Waste Management District.

Recycle used motor oil. If not properly handled, used motor oil can get into the ground water supply, causing serious contamination problems.

Have you seen this sign?

These signs have been placed along roadways at the edge of the wellhead protection area notifying people they are entering an area under management to protect the drinking water supply.

For More Information Contact:
Campbellsburg Water Works
PO Box 219
Campbellsburg, IN 47108
812-755-4878

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Purdue Extension Knowledge to Go 1-888-EXT-INFO

Order or download materials from
Purdue Extension - The Education Store
www.the-education-store.com

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Protecting Your Drinking Water

What Every **Citizen** Should Know About Wellhead Protection

What Is Wellhead Protection?

Wellhead protection is a way to protect your drinking water by managing an area around your community's water supply wells to prevent contamination. By safely managing this important area you can help ensure a safe water supply now and in the future.

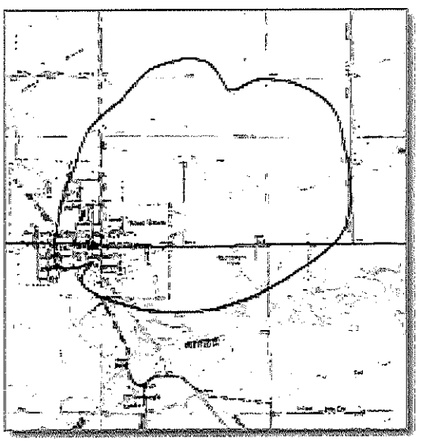
The Wellhead Protection Process

A local team of citizen volunteers guides the wellhead protection process. The team was required by Indiana law to:

- Determine the size and shape of the area near the public well that should be protected.
- Identify potential sources of contamination, both past and present, that could be hazardous to a drinking water supply.
- Develop and implement a plan for managing the wellhead area.

The team also developed a back-up water supply plan in the event of natural disaster, contamination, or other disruption.

Citizen participation in wellhead protection is crucial for ensuring safe drinking water.



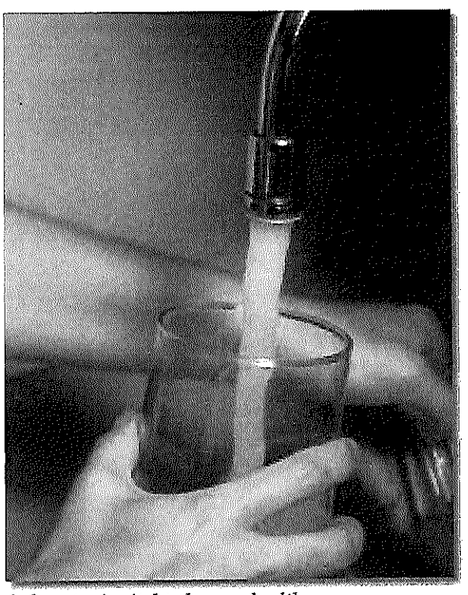
An example of a wellhead protection area, representing the five-year time of travel of ground water to the well.

Where You Can Get More Information

- **Contact your Solid Waste Management District (SWMD)** to find out where you can recycle motor oil, antifreeze, chemicals, and other hazardous products. To locate your local SWMD call toll free 1-800-451-6027 (IDEM operator), or view the SWMD contact information on the Web at <http://www.in.gov/idem/oppta/recycling/swmd/map.html>.
- **Visit the Purdue Extension Web site, "Safe Water for the Future,"** at <http://www.ecn.purdue.edu/SafeWater> for detailed information about wellhead protection, and what you can do to protect water quality.
- **Your local water utility** can provide information on what contaminants, if any, have been found in the public water supply, what the community is doing to protect the water, and how you can help.
- **For additional information and resources,** contact the Purdue Extension office in your county. Look in the phone book under county government, or call 1-888-EXT-INFO.

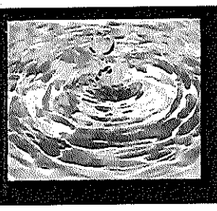
What You Can Do

- **Limit your use of chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides, and other hazardous products.** Always follow the label directions. Use the least toxic product or method available for lawn, garden, and household pest and weed control.
- **If you have a septic system, make sure it is inspected and serviced every three years.** Avoid pouring down the drain or toilet products that will harm your septic system such as diapers, coffee grounds, or hazardous chemicals.
- **Plug abandoned wells on your property.** These old wells provide a direct channel for surface contaminants to reach ground water supplies without first being filtered by the soil. Contact the IDNR-Division of Water toll-free at 1-877-928-3755 for information on how to plug abandoned wells.



Safe water is vital to human health.

Campbellsburg Water 2023 Treated Drinking Water Data


Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MGLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	05/21/2008	1.3	0 - 1.3	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2020	0.0314	0.0314 - 0.0314	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium	05/21/2008	3.7	0.6 - 3.7	5	5	ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2022	1	1.26 - 1.26	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Flouride	2020	1.42	1.42 - 1.42	4	4.0	ppm	N	

Copper & Lead Campbellsburg	Goal for MCLG	Allowed MCL	Results	Compliance Achieved	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	0.803 ppm	1.11 ppm	2023 .178	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	0 ppb	3.66 ppb	2023 .178	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing

Lead note: Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that the lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in your community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. Also flush your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the US EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or www.EPA.gov.

Organic Disinfection By-products	MCCL	AL	Range Detected	Compliance Achieved	
Total THMs (ppb) (THMs: bromoform, bromodichloromethane, chlorodibromomethane, chloroform)					
Campbellsburg	0 ppb	80 ppb	2023 3.0 - 3.0 ppb	YES	By-product of chlorination treatment
HAA5 (ppb) (HAA5: dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid)					
Campbellsburg	0 ppb	60 ppb	2023 3.41-3.41 ppb	YES	By-product of chlorination treatment
Synthetic Organic Contaminants					
In the month of March 2009 we tested 40 parameters in the Synthetic Organic Compounds category and all parameters tested were below the detectable limit at both points of entry.					
Microorganisms			2 Samples per month		
E. coli	0	0	0 confirmed present	YES	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform	0	0	0 confirmed present	YES	Naturally present in environment
Radionuclides					
Radium-228 (pCi/L) (2006 Data)	0	5 pCi/L	2006 1.7	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectant Residual	MRDLG	MRDL	AVERAGE Min-Max		
Chlorine 2023	4 ppm	4 ppm	1.0 1.0 - 1.0	YES	Disinfectant & treatment additive used to control microbiological organisms

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.
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.
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.
pCi/L: picocuries per liter, a measure for radiation.
P*: Potential violation, one that is likely to occur in the near future once the system have sampled for 4 quarters.
n/a: either not available or not applicable.
ND: Not Detected, the result was not detected at or above the analytical method detection level.

What does this chart mean? The chart gives you a quick look at some of the substances that the EPA requires us to test for. You'll notice that the contaminant is listed to the left, followed by the maximum amount allowed by regulations and then the amount that we found in our water. The tests are done on treated, or "finished," water.

Protecting Your Home Against Cross Connections

Without proper protection devices, something as useful as your garden hose has the potential to poison your home's water supply. In fact, over half of the nation's cross-connections involve unprotected garden hoses.

What is a "cross-connection"?

A cross-connection is a permanent or temporary piping arrangement which can allow your drinking water to be contaminated if a backflow condition occurs.

What is "backflow"?

It's just what it sounds like: the water is flowing in the opposite direction from its normal flow. With the direction of flow reversed, due to a change in pressures, backflow can allow contaminants to enter our drinking water system through cross-connections.

A potentially hazardous cross-connection occurs every time someone uses a garden hose sprayer to apply insecticides or herbicides to their lawn. Another cross-connection occurs when someone uses their garden hose to clear a stoppage in their sewer line.

Without a backflow prevention device between your hose and hose bibb (spigot or outside faucet), the contents of the hose and anything it is connected to can backflow into the piping system and contaminate your drinking water.

This hazardous situation sometimes can affect more than a single home. In 1977, an entire town in North Dakota had to be rationed drinking water from National Guard water trucks while the town's water distribution system was flushed and disinfected following contamination by DDT. Investigation determined that two residents spraying DDT had made direct cross-connections to their homes. A backflow condition had occurred, sucking the DDT through the home piping systems and out into the town's water distribution system.

Backflows due to cross-connections are serious plumbing problems. They can cause sickness and even death. However, they can be avoided by the use of proper protection devices. Each spigot at your home should have a hose-bibb vacuum breaker installed. This is a simple, inexpensive device which can be purchased at any plumbing or hardware store. Installation is as easy as attaching your garden hose to a spigot.

For more information on cross-connection control and backflow prevention for your home or business, please contact our office: 812-755-4878

What's being done to improve water quality?

Wellhead protection – In order to minimize the risk of ground water contamination, Campbellsburg Water, in accordance with the State Wellhead Protection Rule and local ordinances, has implemented a Wellhead Protection Program. This program involves working with local planning teams and regulators, mapping of the wellhead protection areas, identifying potential sources of ground water contamination, working with businesses to prevent spills and releases of chemicals, and preparing a contingency plan in case of contamination.

Source Water Assessments – An inventory of potential sources of contamination are identified through the integration of geological and potential contaminates within our wellhead protection area. Indiana Department of Environment Management has made a high susceptibility assessment for our source water due to a thin confining layer of clay. These assessments are a helpful component in Campbellsburg Water's source water protection strategy. For more information on this assessment call 812-755-4878.

How is the water treated?

Ground Water treatment plants aerate and filter water to remove dissolved iron and manganese. Chlorine is added to destroy any bacteria present and to maintain a level of disinfectant as the water travels through the distribution system.

What if I have special health considerations?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons, such as persons 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. The EPA and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) offer guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants, and offer other health and contaminant information on the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or www.EPA.gov.

Is there lead in my drinking water?

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Campbellsburg Water 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.

How hard is my water?

As is common with water in this region, Campbellsburg Water is considered hard due to the natural levels of the minerals calcium and magnesium. The water hardness, expressed as calcium carbonate, typically ranges from around 856 milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm). This equates to 50 grains per gallon (the measure often referred to in determining water softener settings).

What does this chart mean? The chart gives you a quick look at some of the substances that the EPA requires us to test for. You'll notice that the contaminant is listed to the left, followed by the maximum amount allowed by regulations and then the amount that we found in our water. The tests are done on treated, or "finished," water.

What is a drinking water report and why did I get one?

As required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), this drinking water report provides information on where water comes from and how it compares to current standards. If after reading this report you have any questions or concerns, please contact us at 812-755-4878

"We at Campbellsburg Water Works work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap," said Superintendent Aaron Wells. "We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future."

Did you know?

- A 10 minute shower uses between 60 to 100 gallons of water.
- A 1 inch yard hose dispenses 300 gallons of water per hour.
- The standard washing machine uses over 40 gallons of water per load.
- If you leave the faucet on while brushing your teeth, over 4 gallons of water goes down the drain.
- The average American uses 100 gallons of water per day, but less than one gallon of that is for drinking.
- Flushing a regular toilet uses 5 gallons per flush compared to an ultra low-flow toilet which is 1.1 gallons per flush.
- A leaking toilet can waste up to 200 gallons of water per day, and it is estimated that 20% of household toilets leak. These leaks are usually caused by worn out flappers. These are easy and inexpensive to repair.
- Chemicals in automatic bowl cleaners that are put in a toilet tank will cause a degradation of flapper valves and other tank components which cause the toilet to leak.
- The water shutoff valve for most homes in Campbellsburg is located in the water meter pit in front of the house near the street/road.
- Running a faucet for 5 minutes uses as much energy as burning a 60 watt light bulb for 14 hours.

Please call our office if you have questions.

Protect our drinking water;
it is our most precious resource.

Campbellsburg Water Works
PO Box 219
Campbellsburg, IN 47108

Campbellsburg Water Works

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the effort we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is groundwater pumped from one well field located south of Campbellsburg. To help protect the wells from possible contamination, activities such as farming and production are prohibited within 100 feet of the wells.

All information included in this report is related to Campbellsburg Water Works.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

Campbellsburg PWS ID #5288001: If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Aaron Wells by calling 812-755-4878. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. You can attend regular public meetings on the first Monday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the Town Hall in Campbellsburg.

Campbellsburg Water Works monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. One sample from each utility is sent to Astbury Water Tech, Inc. located in Jeffersonville, IN, for total coliform bacteria and E. coli. In 2022, we made timely samples each month and all came back absent of coliform and E. coli. Therefore there were no violations. The chlorine levels are tested each day at the treatment plant.

What is in my drinking water before it is treated?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water (rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells) include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural live stock 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, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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 pose a health risk.

ter your lawn?

t established lawns only er a week? Most people n this. It can be difficult to your lawn is actually matic sprinkler systems are liver much more water than eeds. It is also difficult to your lawn is receiving l sprinklers.

v long you should follow this helpful tip:

a or cat food can and place be sprinkled. Turn on your tes. Measure the amount of

ow	**That's All**
t	One inch of water including normal rainfall
his	to keep your lawn green
ll	
n	

1 inch

n approximation of how er. Most people will be your lawn will need to een.

Campbellsburg

WaterSense

If you are interested in learning more about Campbellsburg Water Works, please call **812-755-4878.**