The Town of Elberfeld Water Utility

PWS ID: IN5287003

2023 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) requires all water systems to provide its customers with an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR).

Public participation in decision-making that affects drinking water quality is welcomed by the Elberfeld Town Council, which meets regularly on the third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the Elberfeld Town Hall, located at 175 W Sycamore St in Elberfeld.

The Town of Elberfeld Water Utility purchases surface water from the Evansville Water Department (PWS ID: 5287002), which operates as a public water supply entity. The water comes from the Ohio River and is treated by the Evansville Water Works. The water then runs through large mains to the Elberfeld Water Utility connection. The water then travels through smaller mains to serve the Elberfeld Water Utility customers.

Evansville Water Department treats our drinking water with chloramines, a combination of chlorine and ammonia. This combination helps stabilize the proper chlorine levels and does not lose its disinfection capabilities as freely as when using chlorine alone. Periodically, Evansville switches from chloramines to free chlorine as recommended by state drinking water guidelines to ensure that the treatment process denies bacteria the ability to form a resistance to the usual disinfection. Free chlorine is a more aggressive disinfectant. During this period customers may notice slight taste and odors like that of pool water. The mild taste and odor are normal and pose no additional health risk.

Elberfeld also treats the water with gas chlorine as needed to maintain adequate disinfection levels. Many factors affect disinfection levels such as heat, hold time and microbes. Along with the testing the Evansville Water Utility is required to do, Elberfeld Water Utility monitors disinfection levels daily, coliform bacteria monthly, HAA's and TTHM's quarterly and lead and copper every three years.

The following chart shows Elberfeld's regulated contaminants and results for the 2023 CCR:

ELBERFELD - REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Substance (unit)	Sample Point	Year Tested	MCL	MCLG	Highest LRAA	Range (low-high)	Violation	Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	10777 Beck Rd	2023	60	N/A	46.9	24.1 – 81.9	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	15700 County Line Rd	2023	60	N/A	37	23.1 - 64	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM's (ppb)	10777 Beck Rd	2023	80	N/A	44.5	26.8 – 69.4	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM's (ppb)	15700 County Line Rd	2023	80	N/A	39.1	24.8 – 51.3	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Substance (unit)		**Year Tested**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Detected**	**Range (low – high)**	**Violation**	**Source**
Total Chlorine (ppm) Disinfectant	Systemwide	2023	4	4	2	1 – 1.8	No	Water additive to control microbes
Total Coliform Bacteria	Systemwide	2023	5%	N/A	0%	0%	No	Naturally present in environment

Substance (unit)		Year Tested	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	Range (low-highest)	Violation	Source
Copper (ppm)		**2021**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**0.011**	**<0.002-0.067**	**No**	**Corrosion of household plumbing, natural erosion**
Lead (ppb)		**2021**	**15**	**0**	**<1.0**	**<1.0 - <1.0**	**No**	**Corrosion of household plumbing, natural erosion**

Since Elberfeld purchases its water from Evansville, their regulated contaminants and results are included in this report and are listed in the following tables:

EVANSVILLE - REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Regulated Contaminants							
Substance (unit)	**Year Tested**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Average Detected**	**Range (low-high)**	**Violation**	**Source**
Atrazine (ppb)	2023	3	3	0.26** 0.2*	0.0 – 1.79** 0.0-0.2*	No	Herbicide Runoff
**Data is pulled from testing ran daily from April through October in the EWSU Filtration Lab. *Data is pulled from SOC testing ran in February, May, August, and November using a third party laboratory.							
2,4-D (ppb)	2023	70	70	0.3	0-0.3	No	Herbicide Runoff
Barium (ppm)	2023	2	2	BDL	BDL	No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of drilling wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	4	4	0.68** 0.66	0.37 -- 0.82 ** 0.66	No	Chemical addition for improving dental health
** Data is pulled from testing ran daily in the EWSU Filtration Lab. *Data is pulled from IOC testing ran in January using a third party laboratory.							
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	10	10	2.13** 1.09	0.50 -3.60** 1-1.09	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, septic tanks
**Data is pulled from distribution testing ran weekly in the EWSU Filtration Lab. *Data is ppulled from IOC testing ran in January using a third party laboratory.							
Lead (ppm)[1]	2021	AL= 0.015	0	90 % = ≤0.001	≤ 0.001 - 0.036[2]	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)[3]	2021	AL=1.3	0	90 % = ≤0.025	≤ 0.025 - 0.056	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Total Coliform Bacteria[4] (presence / Absence)	2023	5% or 6 Positive Annual	NA	In the month of September, 0.81% of sample(s) returned as positive		No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)[5]	2023	0.3 NTU - TT[5]	NA	0.07	0.02-0.16	No	Soil Runoff

Substance (unit)	Sample Point	Year Tested	MCL	MCLG	Locational Running Annual Average	Range	Violation	Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Airport	2023	60	0	30	15.8 - 47.7	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Ameriqual	2023	60	0	29	17.3 - 41.8	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Caren & W. Haven Dr.	2023	60	0	31	15.5 - 53.9	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Franklin Schissler	2023	60	0	36	16 - 66.5	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Grimm Road Tank	2023	60	0	34	16.5 - 57.3	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Midwest Systems	2023	60	0	26	13.1 - 39	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Rosebud	2023	60	0	25	15.9 - 31.9	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Stringtown and Diamond	2023	60	0	26	15.2 - 40.2	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Plant	2023	60	0	22	14.1-32.8	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Airport	2023	80	0	41	21.4 - 56.7	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Ameriqual	2023	80	0	42	23.1 - 63.4	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Caren & W. Haven Dr.	2023	80	0	39	16.9 - 54.6	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Franklin Schissler	2023	80	0	44	21 - 66.7	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Grimm Road Tank	2023	80	0	39	22.1 - 52.9	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Midwest Systems	2023	80	0	45	24.6 - 63.6	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Rosebud	2023	80	0	37	22.2 - 50	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Stringtown and Diamond	2023	80	0	44	23.2 - 59.8	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Plant	2023	80	0	38	21.4-54.4	No	Byproduct of Chlorination

DISINFECTANT

Substance (unit)	Year Tested	MRDL	MRDLG	Amount Detected	Range (low-high)	Violation	Source
Total Chlorine (ppm)	2023	4	4	3	.3 – 3.6	No	Water additive to control microbes

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC)

Substance (unit)	Year Tested	MRDL	MRDLG	Amount Detected	Range (low-high)	Violation	Source
TOC River (ppm)	2023	TT	N/A	3.77	2.40-6.10	No	Total organics in water
TOC Plant (ppm)	2023	TT	N/A	2.04	1.30-3.20	No	Total organics in water

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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, 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, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be 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 number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

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 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.

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 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Terms and abbreviations:

CCR- Consumer Confidence Report (also referred to as: Annual Water Quality Report)
BDL- Below detectable limits
IOC-Inorganic contaminants
RAD- Radionuclide
Mg/L-Milligrams per liter
MCL-Maximum contamination level (The highest level of contamination allowed in drinking water.)
AL-Action level (The concentration of contaminants which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.)
N/A-Not applicable
PPB-Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
PCi/l -Picocuries per liter (a level of radiation)

MCLG-Maximum contamination level goal (The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
PPM-Parts per million, or milligrams per liter
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 know or expected risk to health.)
HAAs – Haloacetic Acids (By-product of drinking water disinfection)
TTHM – Total Trihalomethanes (By-product of drinking water disinfection)
TT – Treatment Technique
TOC – Total Organic Carbon
NTU – (Nephelometric Turbidity Units) - Standard measurement of turbidity
LRAA – Location Annual Running Average (Average of the last four quarterly test samples)

Customers that wish to view Evansville Water Department's annual report may do so at the Elberfeld Town Hall or on the web at https://ewsu.com/media/wz3ltehx/2023-ccr_fnl.pdf .

More information about contaminates can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-(800)426-4791

For more information regarding this report please contact Dennis Miller @ (812)983-4365

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