Town of Cromwell Water Quality Report 2020

PWSID# 5257004 **June 2020** **Report No. 20**

Important information for the Spanish-speaking population

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

Is my drinking water safe?

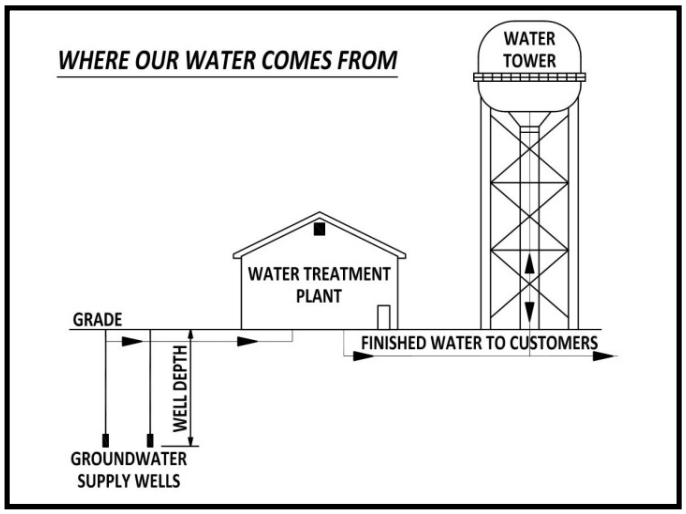
Yes, our water meets all of EPA's health standards. In 2019, we conducted tests for contaminants that may be in drinking water. As you'll see in the chart on the back, we found all those contaminants to be at safe levels, or below.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern our operations?

The State and EPA require us to test and report on our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We have always met all of these requirements. We want you to know that we pay attention to all the rules.

What is the source of my water?

The Town gets its water from two groundwater supply wells that are located in the Park. One well is 103 feet deep and the other well is 125 feet deep. The well water is then pumped to the water treatment plant where it is treated for iron and manganese, chlorinated, and delivered to the customers.



The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) completed a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) for our water system. The SWAP is a measure of the potential for our source water to become contaminated. IDEM determined that Cromwell's water sources have a **low** susceptibility to contamination, the best rating possible.

Why are there contaminants in my water?

The 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.

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 runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, residential use, or storm water runoff. Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals (VOCs), which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production can also come from gas stations, urban 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. 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 water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

Your Town Council meets on the third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 pm. Please feel free to participate at these meetings.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Other Information

Our water utility has completed its Wellhead Protection Plan. This plan will help increase awareness of proper waste disposal to further protect the source of our drinking water. Copies of this report are in Town Hall and at the Water Plant.

For more information about your drinking water: **Please call us at 260-856-2108**

Water Quality Data

What does this chart mean?

- MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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.
- MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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.
- NOTE: The EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those listed below are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water. For a complete list, contact the Town Hall.

Contaminant [units]	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found (Year)	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source of Contaminant
Microbiological Contaminants					
Total Coliform [% positive samples]	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in one monthly sample	0	Yes	Naturally present in human & animal fecal waste
Total Trichalomethane (THM) [ppb]	N/A	80	9.8 (2019)	Yes	Over 80 ppb is considered dangerous by EPA
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA) [ppb]	N/A	60	8.0 (2019)	Yes	Over 60 ppb is considered dangerous by EPA
Inorganic Compounds and Contaminants					
Antimony [ppm]	0	<0.0012	ND(2018)	Yes	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics, solder
0.Arsenic [ppm]	0	<0.0012	ND(2018)	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium [ppm]	2	2	0.15 (2018)	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Copper [ppm] **10 Samples Collected**	1.3	1.3 (AL)	0.21 (2018)	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride [ppm]	4	4	0.3 (2018)	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead [ppb] **10 Samples Collected**	0	15 (AL)	7.0 (2018)	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits – **See Special Note below**
Nickel [ppm]	0.1	<.005	<0.0015 (2018)	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) [ppm]	10	10	<0.1 (2019)	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium [ppm]	N/A	N/A	22.1 (2018)	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits

SOCs (Synthetic Organic Compounds in Drinking Water) – No regulated SOCs were detected (2019)
VOCs (Volatile Organic Compounds in Drinking Water) – No regulated VOCs were detected (2018)

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 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.

Abbreviations:

AL Action Limit, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, is not a violation but can trigger treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
N/A Not Applicable
ND None Detected
ppb Parts per Billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm Parts per Million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

About the data: Some of the data presented in this table are from testing done prior to 2018. We monitor for some contaminants less than once per year, and for those contaminants, the date of the last sample is shown in the table.