Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Fayette Township Water Association
June 2023. PWS ID #IN5284002

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the water that we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact our **licensed operator, Jon Haynes, at 812-208-2884.** We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learri more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled monthly meetings. They are held on the **Second (2nd) Tuesday of every month at 6:30 P.M. in the old New Goshen Firehouse located at Rangeline Road and U.S. 150.**

FAYETTE TOWNSHIP WATER ASSOCIATION is currently pumping water from our own wells. As a ground water source, wc are required to strictly test, which we have been doing as per state instructions.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- (ND) - *Non-Detects* - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

- (ppm) - *Parts per million* or ***(mg/l)*** *Milligrams per liter* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, a single penny in $10,000 or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

- (ppb) - *Parts per billion* or *Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, a single penny in $10,000,000 or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

- ***(pCi/L)*** - *Picocurie's per liter* - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

- ***(MCL)*** - *Maximum Contaminant Level* - The highest level of a contaminant that is drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

- ***(MCLG)*** - *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal*-The"Goal" (MCLG) is the contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

- ***(MRDL)*** - *Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level* - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

- (mrem/yr) - *Millirems per year* - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

The following table lists all of the contaminants that we detected during the 2020 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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. The data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2021, unless otherwise noted.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant, Date Monitored & Units	Level Detected	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium - 07/20/2020, ppm	0.049	NO	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper - (90th Percentile) 2021, ppm	0.188	NO	AL=1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead - (90th Percentile) 2021, ppm **Note @ end of table	2	NO	AL=15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) - 2022, ppm	5	NO	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5); 2022; ppb	0	NO	60		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs); 2022; ppb	0	NO	80		By-product of drinking water chlorination.

RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT

Chlorine Residual - 2022; ppm	1.0	NO	4 MRDL	4 MRDLG	Water additive (disinfectant) used to control microbiological organisms.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium 07-03-2019	0.518	NO	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

**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. We are 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 the 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 expusure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.”

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person’s total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be indentified and removed, replaced or reduced.

**Special Note on Gross Beta - The MCL for Gross Beta is 4 mrem/year; however, EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for Beta Particles.

WHAT DOES ALL THIS MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water **IS SAFE** at these levels.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes. inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 land or underground, it dissolves and can pick up naturally-occurring minerals, substances and contaminants, such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals and, in some cases, radioactive material. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. 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 that result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production and mining or farming operations.

- Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater 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 stormwater 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 tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administratiori (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

{ Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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).

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

We at **FAYETTE TOWNSHIP WATER ASSOCIATION** work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources.