

# TELL CITY WATER DEPARTMENT

## 2020 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

IN5262004

### Section I - Contaminants Detected

Inorganic Contaminants										
Date	Contaminant	MCLG	Action Level	Units	Result	Min	Max	Above AL # Repeats	Violation	Likely Sources
Valid until 12/31/20	Lead	0	15	ppb	2				No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Valid until 12/31/20	Copper	1.3	1.3	mg/l	0.172				No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
8/28/19	Fluoride	4		mg/l	0.7				No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and Aluminum factories.
9/17/19	Nitrate (as N)	10		mg/l	2.31				No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection byproducts & Precursors										
Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Min	Max	Above AL # Repeats	Violation	Likely Sources
2019	Chlorine	MRDL = 4	MRDLG=4	ppm	1				No	Water Additive used to control microbes.
8/14/19	Total Halocetic Acids	60		Ug/l	3.9				No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
8/14/19	Total Trihalomethanes	80		Ug/l	35.0				No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radiological Contaminants										
Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Min	Max	Above AL # Repeats	Violation	Likely Sources
Valid until 12/31/19	Gross Alpha, Excl Radon & U			pCi/L	1.37				N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Valid until 12/31/19	Radium-228			uCi/L	0.751				N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Unregulated Contaminants										
Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Min	Max	Above AL # Repeats	Violation	Likely Sources
Valid until 12/31/19	Sodium			MGL	21.6				N	Erosion of natural deposits, and from Sodium Fluoride, a water additive, which promotes strong teeth.
Valid until 12/31/19	Barium	2	2	ppm	0.0737				N	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits.

### Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, and young children.

### Health effects associated with other possible contaminants

**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. Tell City Water Department 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>

### report are:

**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 (of 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 of radiation.  
**p:** Potential violation, one that is likely to occur in the near future once the system has sampled for four quarters.  
**N/A:** either not available or not applicable.  
**NO:** Not detected, the result was not detected at or above the analytical method detection level.

### 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. Even though our water is obtained by pumping water from an aquifer with wells, pollution or other contamination can still reach into our system or enter the Ohio River through runoff and enter other communities' water sources. We are working with other agencies and with local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe.

### Public Involvement Opportunities

If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact the Tell City Water Department Office at 812-547-3266, Superintendent Brent Badger at 812-548-4044, or the

Tell City Water Treatment Plant 812-547-3751.

You can also feel free to attend monthly Water Board meetings, which are regularly on the third Monday of the month 7:00 PM at City Hall. We encourage you to participate and to give us your feedback.

### Please Share This Information

Large water volume customers (like apartment complexes, hospital nursing homes, schools and/or industries) are encouraged to post a copy of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute them to tenants, residents, patients, students or employees. This "good faith" effort will allow non-billed customers to learn more about the quality of water that they consume.

ally-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 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 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 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.

### Water Quality Data

The table on this page lists all the contaminants that we detected during the 2019 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, 2019. 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.

### Some of the terms and abbreviations used in this

important information for the Spanish-speaking population

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

### Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, pregnant women, people with compromised immune systems, people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplant, people with kidney or other kinds of immune system disorders, some elderly, and people who are particularly at risk of infections. These people should be advised about drinking water by their health care providers. EPA sets guidelines with appropriate disinfection to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microorganisms which are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

### Where does our water come from?

Tell City's drinking water is drawn out of an aquifer, through a number of wells; we do not get water directly from the Ohio River.

### What are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk or that it is not suitable for drinking. More information about contaminants and their potential health risks can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water flows over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves natu-

ally-