

Monticello Water Utility

(Indiana PWS ID No. IN5291011)

Consumer Confidence Report 2022

DEAR CUSTOMER

The Monticello Water Utility is committed and takes great pride in its ability to provide customers with water that meets or surpasses all standards for safe drinking water. As part of this commitment, we regularly test the water we provide to consumers to be certain that all required safety standards are met.

This Consumer Confidence Report provides important information about your drinking water. Please read it carefully and feel free to contact us if you have any questions about your water or your service.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR THE SPANISH-SPEAKING POPULATION

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

IS OUR WATER SAFE?

Last year, as in previous years, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State drinking water health standards. Your Monticello Water Utility vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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 and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-7491.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Monticello Water Utility obtains its source supply from 3 groundwater wells located near our water treatment plant on the banks of the Tippecanoe River.

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN 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 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, 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 that 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 in water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

EDUCATIONAL STATEMENT REGARDING 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. The Monticello Water Utility is 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>.

WELLHEAD PROTECTION

Wellhead Protection is a program designed to protect our drinking water from contamination by managing land-use activities and potential contaminant sources in areas that overlie our local aquifer. To protect this groundwater resource, the City of Monticello has developed a wellhead protection plan. This community-based plan will help protect our source of drinking water through a program of pollution prevention.

The source of Monticello's drinking water is groundwater supplied by 3 wells. We ask that our customers help us protect this groundwater resource, which is the heart of our community and vital to our way of life and our children's future. If you live or work in the city limits of Monticello, north of Broadway Street and south of Hanawalt Street (E. Division Rd.), and west from the river to the Wal-Mart shopping center, then you are likely within the boundaries of the City's wellhead protection area. Included in this year's report is information on what you and your family can do to preserve this resource and where you can find additional information.

PROTECTING OUR GROUNDWATER RESOURCE

When common household products that contain hazardous or toxic substances are dumped down the drain, flushed down the toilet, and spilled or poured on the ground, these substances can contaminate the underlying groundwater aquifer, *your drinking water supply*.

Potential pollutants can come from pesticide and fertilizer use, a variety of household chemicals including cleaners, glues, detergents, paint and paint thinners, waste oil, gasoline, and antifreeze.

WHAT YOU CAN DO.....

As a citizen, you can help protect our drinking water supply by doing the following:

- Read labels and follow all directions on household chemicals and any other hazardous products used around your home or business.
- Clean up your property. Properly dispose of any outdated or unused household chemicals stored in your basement, garage or barn.
- Household hazardous waste can be disposed of through White County Recycling. For information on collection locations and dates, contact Ms. Dawn Girard at (219) 984-5275.
- Learn more about groundwater protection and your drinking water source by contacting the Indiana Department of Environmental Management at (317) 234-7430 or visit their website at <http://www.in.gov/idem/>.

NEED MORE INFORMATION?

Thank you for your cooperation in helping protect our groundwater resource for future generations. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Wade Cohagan at (574) 583-5443. You may also review a copy of the Wellhead Protection Plan during normal business hours at the City Hall, 225 N. Main Street in Monticello.

Monticello Water Utility 2021 Water Quality Data

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2021 calendar year, or for the year that testing was most recently performed. When a test is required less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently, or the utility has obtained a waiver based on past testing results, the latest test results and test year are provided where a contaminant was detected. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	- Range -		Exceed Limits	Possible Source
					Low	High		
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	2020	0	10	4	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2020	2	2	0.136	0.136	0.136	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries
Fluoride (ppm)	2020	4	4	0.270	0.270	0.270	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	2021	10	10	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
Thallium (ppb)	2017	0.5	2	0.3	0.3	0.3	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts								
Chlorine (ppm)	2020	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	1	1	1	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2021	-	80	50.5	25.4	50.5	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2021	-	60	12.2	11.2	12.2	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	2020	NA	NA	9.8	9.8	9.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/l)	2017	0	5	< 0.59	< 0.59	< 0.59	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/l)	2017	0	15	2.5	2.5	2.5	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Units Description:								
NA: Not applicable ND: Not detected NR: Not reported MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. pCi/l: Picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity				ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) ug/l: Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water AL: Action Level				

Copper & Lead	Year Sampled	AL	Your Water (90 th Percentile)	Number of Sites Above AL	Violation	Possible Source
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3	0.481	0	No	Corrosion of Customer Plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2019	15	5.8	2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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: 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.

AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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.

MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

For more information contact:

**Monticello Water Utility
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