IN5272001
Scottsburg Water Department
2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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?

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the drinking water that we provided last year. Included as part of this report are details about where the water that you drink comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana standards. We are committed to provide you with all the information that you need to know about the quality of the water that you drink.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other kind of 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 has set guidelines with appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants, which are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Where does our water come from?

Our water source is surface water from the Scottsburg Lake Reservoir. We also purchase water from Stucker Fork, which uses surface water from the Muskatatuk River, and from wells at Marble Hill.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least 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 effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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 surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-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 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 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 below lists all the contaminants that we detected during the 2018 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, 2018. 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 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 Disinfection Level, the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 (or 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 for radiation.

P*: Potential violation, one that is likely to occur in the near future once the system have sampled four quarters.

N/a: either not available or not applicable.

ND: Not Detected, the result was not detected at or above the analytical method detection level.

Section I-Contaminants Detected

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Range of Levels Detected	Violates	Likely Sources
Chlorine	4	4	Ppm	1	1-1	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Copper (90th Percentile)	1.3 (AL)	1.3	ppm	0.05		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	0.8	0.776-0.776	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizers and aluminum factories
Arsenic	10	0	ppb	1	1.3-1.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	10	10	ppm	0.065	0.065-0.065	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, serage; Erosion of natural deposits
TotalHaloacetic Acids (haa5)	60		ppb	38	21.4-33.7	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (tthm)	80		ppb	48	27.5-53.8	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	AboveAL #Repeats	Violates	Likely Sources
Turbidity(lowest percentage)	0.3 NTU		Percent	100%		No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity(maximum level)	1 NTU		NTU	0.09		No	Soil Runoff

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.**

Special Note on Turbidity: ****The turbidity treatment technique (TT) requires that at least 95% of the total combined effluent turbidity samples shall not exceed 0.3 NTU (1.0 NTU for slow sand and diatomaceous earth filtration systems). At least 95% is required to be in compliance.**

Special Note on TOC met all TOC: **The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violation section.**

Section II-Violations (2)

Violation Description	Begin Date	End Date	Contaminant
N/A			
What did we do to resolve this violation?			

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. We are also 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 Mr. Todd Carter at 812-752-2477, or 812-752-9150. Or you can join us at our Water Board Meetings, which are regularly held every second and fourth Tuesday in the Council Chamber Room at City Hall at 4:30 p.m. We encourage you to participate and to give us your feedback.

Please Share This Information

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

Stucker Fork Results:

Plant	Contaminants	Violation	High level	Range of levels	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
+	Turbidity	NO	0.27	100%	NTU	N/A	TT=.3 NTU	Soil Runoff
+*	Fluoride	NO	0.5	0.5-0.5	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
+	Barium	NO	.0578	.0578-.0578	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
+	Nitrate	NO	1	0.11-0.62	Ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits
*	Nitrate	NO	1	0.11-0.62	Ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits
+*	Chlorine	NO	2	1-2	Ppm	4	4	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
+*	Total Trihalomethanes	NO	43	24-117	Ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
+								
+*	Copper 2017	NO	1.3	0.081	Ppm	1.3	AL=1 .3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
+*	Lead 2017	NO	15	1	Ppb	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
+*	Haloacetic Acids	NO	16	2.4-87.3	Ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
+								
+	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium 2016	NO	0.259	.021-.259	Pci/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

+ Austin Surface Water Treatment Plant * Marble Hill Ground Water Treatment Plant

Stucker Fork Violations

Alachlor	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
Monitoring,Routine, Minor	10/01/2018	12/31/2018	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.
Atrizine	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
Monitoring, Routine, Minor	10/01/2018	12/31/2018	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**

Monitoring, Routine, Minor	10/01/2018	12/31/2018	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
Monitoring, Routine, Minor	10/01/2018	12/31/2018	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.
Benzo(a)pyrene	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
Monitoring,Routine,Minor	10/01/2018	12/31/2018	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.
Revised Total Coliform Rule	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
Monitoring,Routine,Minor	10/01/2018	12/31/2018	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.
Simazine	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
Monitoring, Routine, Minor	10/01/2018	12/31/2018	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.

Alachor: Some people who drink water containing Alachor in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their eyes, liver, kidneys, or spleen, or experience anemia, and may have an increased rissk of getting cancer.

Atrazine: Some people who drink water containing Atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.

Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate: Some people who drink water containing Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience general toxic effects or reproductive difficulties.

Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate: Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems wth their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Simazine: Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.

Benzo(a)pyrene: Some people who drink water containing benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Revised Total Coiform Rule (RTCR): The Revised Total Coliform Rule 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, young children, the elderly.