TIPTON MUNICIPAL UTILITIES

**IN280010** **Tipton West Water Treatment**

# 2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We are very pleased to provide you with the 2023 Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our drinking water source originates from three groundwater wells located on the water plant property, and pumped out of the Tipton Till Plain Aquifer. This water is treated to remove iron and manganese. It is then filtered and disinfected with chlorine.

**We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements.**

Tipton Utilities routinely monitors your drinking water for contaminates, according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of 2023 and the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

## TEST RESULTS

### Inorganic Contaminants

| Date | Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Units | Result | Violates | Likely Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6/2023 | Barium | 2 | 2 | ppm | 0.6 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| 6/2023 | Copper (90th Percentile) | 1.3 (AL) | 1.3 | ppm | 0.355 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| 6/2023 | Lead (90th Percentile) | 15 | 0 | ppb | <1 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits |
| 6/2023 | Fluoride | 4 | 4 | ppm | 0.51 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |

### Disinfection Byproducts & Precursors

| Date | Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Units | Result | Violates | Likely Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023 | Chlorine | 4 | 4 | ppm | 2 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |

**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.

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:

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

*Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter* (ug/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

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

*Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)* - 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.

*Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)* - 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.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)* – The highest level of a disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)* – The level of a disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

*n/a – Non-applicable*

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 contaminates have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We voluntarily monitored our water supply for cryptosporidium in January 1995. We did NOT detect any cryptosporidium in the water supply.

The Tipton Water Department tests for approximately 80 other contaminants at various months and years according to Indiana Department of Environmental Management Rules and Regulations. Only contaminants that were detected in the water are required to be in this report. These test results are available upon request at the Water Department.

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.

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/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).

## WHY ARE CONTAMINANTS IN THE WATER?

Tap water comes from surface water (rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, or reservoirs) and ground water (springs, 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 animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source waters include:

*Biological Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, and feed lots.
*Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.
*Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
*Organic chemicals* including synthetic and volatile organics which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
*Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

We at Tipton Municipal Utilities work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jeff Heard, Water Superintendent, 300 North East Street, Tipton, Indiana, phone (765) 675-7736. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first and third Monday evenings at 4:30 p.m. in the Tipton City Council Chambers, 216 South Main Street, Tipton, Indiana.

TIPTON MUNICIPAL UTILITIES

**IN5280004** **Tipton Utility Service B**

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## TEST RESULTS

### Inorganic Contaminants

| Date | Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Units | Result | Violates | Likely Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4/2023 | Barium | 2 | 2 | ppm | 0.38 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| 9/2023 | Copper (90th Percentile) | 1.3 (AL) | 1.3 | ppm | 1.18 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| 9/2023 | Lead (90th Percentile) | 15 | 0 | ppb | 7.0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits |
| 4/2023 | Fluoride | 4 | 4 | ppm | 0.678 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 4/2023 | Sodium | | | ppm | 21 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits, Leaching |

### Disinfection Byproducts & Precursors

| Date | Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Units | Result | Violates | Likely Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9/2023 | Total Trihalomethanes (tthm) | 80 | | ppb | <0..5 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| 9/2023 | Haloacetic Acids, HAA5 | 60 | | ppb | <1 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| 2023 | Chlorine | 4 | 4 | ppm | 1 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |

### Radioactive Contaminants

| Date | Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Units | Result | Violates | Likely Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7/2022 | Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium | 15 | 0 | pCi/L | 2.32 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

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In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we add a chemical addition of Polyphosphate for corrosion control and to prevent leaching of copper in household plumbing. This addition of Polyphosphate to your drinking water supply poses absolutely no health risks. Phosphates have been widely used in food additives for over 100 years. A 12-oz. can of soda contains 40,000 ppm of phosphates (phosphoric acid) compared to less than 3 ppm in your drinking water. The phosphate we use is a sodium blend, containing less than 1 ppm of sodium.

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