2022 Consumer Confidence Report

MIDDLETOWN WATER UTILITY

IN5233008

Annual Water Quality report for the period of January 1 to December 31 2022

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The Town of Middletown holds water board meetings, the first Wednesday of each quarter. These meetings begin at 6:00 P.M. and are held at the city building. The public is encouraged to attend.

For more information regarding this report or a paper copy contact: Daniel Wooten, Water Operator 765-354-2268

Source of Drinking Water: The sources of drinking water (both tap 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, 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 results from urban storm water 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 storm water 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 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. Drinking water, including bottles water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)-426-4791. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 infection. 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791

Source Water Information:

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Well #6A	Groundwater	Active	Middletown
Well #7	Groundwater	Active	Middletown

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms which may require explanation

Action level Goal(ALG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

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 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 Residual Disinfectant Level(MRDL): 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.

AVG: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Ppm: Milligrams per liter or parts per million or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Ppb: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Na: Not applicable

Bdl: Below detection level

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
CHLORINE	2022	2	1 -2	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	PPM	N	WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES
HALOACETIC ACIDS(HAA5)	2022	2	1.99-1.99	NO GOAL FOR THIS TOTAL	60	PPB	N	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES(TTHM)	2022	9	9.13-9.13	NO GOAL FOR THIS TOTAL	80	PPB	N	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	**COLLECTION DATE**	**HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED**	**RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**UNITS**	**VIOLATION**	**LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION**
FLOURIDE	2021	0.64	0.64-0.64	4	4.0	PPM	N	EROSION FROM NATURAL DEPOSITS, Water additive that promotes strong teeth
BARIUM	2021	0.35	0.35-0.35	2	2	PPM	N	DISCHARGE OF DRILLING WASTES;DISCHARGE FROM METAL REFINERIES;EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
CYANIDE	2015	900	900-900	200	200	PPB	N	DISCHARGE FROM PLASTIC AND FETILIZER FACTORIES DISCHARGE FROM STEEL/METAL FACTORIES
NITRATE (MEASURED AS NITROGEN)	2022	< 1.0 mg/L	0.55-0.55	10	10	PPM	N	RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER USE;LEECHING FROM SEPTIC TANKS,SEWAGE;EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS	**COLLECTION DATE**	**HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED**	**RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**UNITS**	**VIOLATION**	**LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION**
BETA/PHOTON EMITTERS	10/22/2008	3.3	3.3 - 3.3	0	4	MREM/YR	N	DECAY OF NATURAL AND MAN-MADE DEPOSITS
GROSS ALPHA EXCLUDINH RADON AND URANIUM	2017	0.66	0.66-0.66	0	15	PCI/L	N	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
URANIUM	10/22/2008	0.5	0.5- 0.5	0	30	UG/L	N	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES	**COLLECTION DATE**	**HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED**	**RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**UNITS**	**VIOLATION**	**LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION**
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	01/25/2010	1.7	1.7-1.7	0	6	ppb	N	DISCHARGE FROM RUBBER AND CHEMICAL FACTORIES

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 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.eps.gov/safewater/lead

LEAD AND COPPER	DATE SAMPLED	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	90TH PERCENTILE	# SITES OVER AL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
COPPER	2021	1.3	1.3	0.14	0	PPM	N	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS;LEECHING FROM WOOD PRESERVATIVES;CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS
LEAD	2021	0	15	2.5	0	PPB	N	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS;EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS