

## FARMLAND WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2022

### Regular Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	7/14/1905	5	5.14 - 5.14	No goal for the total	60	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
Arsenic - While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPAs standared balances the current understanding of arsenics possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.	10/08/2021	5.1	5.1 - 5.1	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	10/08/2021	0.09	0.09 - 0.09	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries:Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	10/08/2021	1.07	1.07 - 1.07	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits: Water additive which promotes strong teeth: Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

  

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/ photon emitters	2022	1.6	1.6 - 1.6	0	4	mrem /yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2022	0.9	0.9 - 0.9	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2022	0.83	0.83 - 0.83	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

### Violations Table

#### Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	1/1/2021	2022	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

#### 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 risks for infants, young children, the

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, Routine, Minor (RTC)	5/1/2022	5/31/2022	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

# Town of Farmland, Indiana

Published April 2023

IN5268002

Farmland Municipal Water Works

### Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022.

The Town of Farmland is pleased to present this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. 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. Our goal is and always has been, to provide you the customer, with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Farmland Municipal Water Works is groundwater produced from three wells. Farmland's wells draw their water from the White River water shed.

At the Farmland Water Department, we work diligently to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

#### For more information regarding this report contact:

**Andy Croyle                      765-468-6701**

*Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

#### Is our water safe?

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the drinking water 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 the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana standards. We are committed to provide you with all the information you need to know about the quality of water that you drink.

#### Sources of 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.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

**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 result 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.

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.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 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>.

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.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**Source Water Information**

SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name	Type of Water	
WELL #1	North Well	GW
WELL #2	South Well	GW
WELL #3	Treatment	GW

**Lead and Copper**

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a 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.

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.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCL G	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
COPPER	9/18/2020	1.3	1.3	0.08	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
LEAD	9/18/2020	0	15	3	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**Water Quality Test Results**

Definitions:

AvG:

Max Contaminant Level Or MCL:

Level 1 Assessment:

Max Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:

Level 2 Assessment:

Max residual disinfectant Level or MRDL:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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

The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform Bacteria have been found in our water system.

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.

A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E.coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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.

**Water Quality Test Results**

Max residual disinfectant Level goal or MRDLG:

na:

mrem:

ppb:

ppm:

Treatment Technique or TT:

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.

not applicable.

millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.