



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2022

South 43 Water Association

South 43 Water is pleased to present this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to keep you informed about the quality of your drinking water over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide you, the customer, with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are pleased to report that our water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

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 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The source of South 43's drinking water is ground water purchased from Greencastle Water Department.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, contact us at (765)657-5000. If you want to learn more, you are welcome to contact Troy Elless or attend any of our regularly scheduled Board meetings.

We ask that our customers help us to protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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 our office at 765-657-5000.

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.

HOUSEHOLD TIPS FOR PROTECTING OUR DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

- **Reduce the number of fertilizers, pesticides, or other hazardous chemicals that you use. Buy only what you need so that you don't have to dispose of leftovers. Read all labels and follow directions.**
- **Use organic lawn and garden alternatives that do not contain synthetic chemical poisons. Reduce the use of products that contain any of the following words on their labels: caution, warning, danger, poison, flammable, volatile, caustic, or corrosive.**
- **Recycle used oil, automotive fluids, batteries, and other products. Don't dispose of hazardous products in toilets, storm drains, wastewater systems, creeks, alleys, or the ground. This pollutes the water supply.**
- **Store your household hazardous waste for a Tox-Away Day.**

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>.

Contaminates 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, metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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.**

AVERAGE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2022

South 43 Water routinely monitors constituents in your drinking water according to all Federal and State laws. The following table provides the results for only those constituents that were detected as part of our 2022 monitoring.

NAME OF SUBSTANCE	Violation Yes/No	Maximum Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date	Likely Source of Substance in Drinking Water
<u>Lead and Copper</u>							
Copper	No	.409 ¹⁾	PPM	1.3	AL = 1.3	8/20/2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
<u>Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors</u>							
Haloacetic Acids	No	9	Ppb	N/A	60	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	No	28	PPB	0	80	2022	Product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	No	1	PPM	4	4	2022	Additive to control microbes.

TABLE NOTES

⁽¹⁾ - Levels reported for copper and lead represent the 90th percentile value as calculated from a total of 10 samples.

Included in the table, you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

DEFINITIONS

Not Applicable (N/A) – no MCLG or MCL has been established for these unregulated constituents.

Below the Detection Limit (BDL) - constituent not detected in the sample.

Parts Per Million (PPM) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts Per Billion (PPB) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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 Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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 - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG!

811

Underground utilities may be dangerous if encountered while digging. Before digging holes on your property, for things such as putting in a new mailbox or planting trees and shrubs, call 811. You must call at least two full working days before you dig to locate underground utilities.

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