

# Town of Winslow

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2019

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019

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.

PIKE- GIBSON WATER, INC. is Purchased Surface Water

### Sources 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 lands 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 EPA's 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.

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 infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare 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) or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially from 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, 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>.

## 2019 Regulated Contaminants Detected

### Lead and Copper

#### Definitions:

**Action Level Goal (ALG):** The levels of a contaminants in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. AIGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminants 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, 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 and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	.32	0	ppm		Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservative; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2019	0	15	6.5	0	ppb		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

## Water Quality Test Results

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

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

**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.

**Level 1 Assessment:** 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.

### 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.

**Level 2 Assessment:** A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Maximum residual disinfectant  
Level or 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level  
Goal (MRDLG):

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

not applicable.

Mrem:

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

Ppb:

microorganisms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

Ppm:

Milligrams per liter or parts per million - r one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

Treatment Technique (TT):

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

## Regulated contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection ByProducts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MC	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2019	1	1 - 1	MRDL	MR	ppm		Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2019	33.5	18 - 55	No goal for the total	60	ppb		By-product of drinking water disinfection

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	45.1	21.2 - 69	No goal for the total	60	ppb		By-product of drinking water disinfection
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# PIKE GIBSON WATER, INC. 2019 ANNUAL QUALITY REPORT

## PWSID#5263003

### OUR MISSION

Pike Gibson Water, Inc., once again is proud to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2019. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was created to protect public health by regulating the nation's drinking water supply. PGW's mission is to continue to manage our water system to deliver the best-quality drinking water. By striving to meet the requirements of SDWA, we are ensuring a future of healthy, clean drinking water for years to come.

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide you with high-quality drinking water.

Please share with us your thoughts or concerns about the information in this report. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies.

PGW is currently in the process of upgrading and adding new water lines throughout the system in addition to adding a new 400,000-gallon water tank, 2 new booster stations and new wireless read meters on the entire system. For more information on this project please visit the PGW office.

### COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the 3<sup>rd</sup> Monday of each month beginning at 6:30 p.m. CDT at 325 N Jackson St., Oakland City IN.

PGW would like to invite you to like us on Facebook and visit our website at <http://pgw.myruralwater.com>. This is just another way that PGW reaches out to our customers.

### QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Kevin Stilwell, Water Superintendent, (812)749-4916.

### IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial and contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

In the months of June, September and December 2019, Pike Gibson Water, Inc. had to issue boil advisories under precautionary measures due to 2 main line breaks and also to follow an advisory established by the City of Petersburg. All testing was performed and past due to State Guidelines. Any questions regarding these advisories please contact Water Superintendent, Kevin Stilwell at 812-749-4916

### SUBSTANCES THAT COULD BE IN WATER

Ensuring that tap water is safe to drink; the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. 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.

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

**Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result in 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 may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

**Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about the contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

### LEAD IN HOME PLUMBING

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 minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## WATER MAIN FLUSHING

Distribution mains (pipe) convey water to homes, business, and hydrants in your neighborhood. The water entering distribution mains is of very high quality; however, water quality can deteriorate in areas of the distribution mains over time. Water main flushing is the process of cleaning the interior of water distribution mains by sending a rapid flow of water through the mains.

Flushing maintains water quality in several ways. For example, flushing removes sediments like iron and manganese. Although iron and manganese do not themselves pose health concerns, they can affect that taste, clarity, and color of water. Additionally, sediments can shield microorganisms from the disinfecting power of chlorine, contributing to the growth of microorganisms within distribution mains. Flushing helps remove stale water and ensures the presence of fresh water with sufficient dissolved oxygen and disinfectant levels, and an acceptable taste and smell.

During flushing operations in your neighborhood, some short-term deterioration of water quality, though uncommon, is possible. You should avoid tap water for household uses at such times. If you do use the tap, allow your cold water to run for a few minutes at full velocity before use, and avoid using hot water, to prevent sediment accumulation in your hot water tank.

Please contact us if you have any questions or if you would like more information on our water main flushing schedule.

## WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Pike Gibson Water, Inc., water is purchased pretreated water from the Patoka Lake Regional Water District, The City of Petersburg and The Town of Elberfeld. PGW service area covers parts of Gibson, Pike and Warrick counties.

Patoka relies on surface water from Patoka Reservoir, which is located in Dubois County, Indiana. Patoka treats the water using ammonia for disinfection, as well as conditioning, sedimentation, and filtration to remove or reduce harmful contaminants that may come from the source water. The Corps of Engineers monitors Patoka Lake water and tributaries for possible contamination. A 6-foot chain-link fence surrounds the all treatment areas. The treatment areas are accessible only to staff and authorized identified persons.

City of Petersburg relies on groundwater pumped from rock and sand aquifers parallel to, beneath and near the White River. Petersburg treats the water using chlorine disinfection, sedimentation and filtration to remove or reduce harmful contaminants that may come from the source water. Protection of Petersburg source of water starts with the selection of an aquifer of treatable quality, followed by the proper design and placement of wells. Once access is in place, the quality of water is monitored to determine if any contaminants are present. Staff members physically inspect well sites daily to ensure that no natural or man-made damage is present. The Petersburg Phase I Wellhead Protection Plan has been approved by the State. This comprehensive plan is to protect the community public drinking water supply evaluates and makes recommendations to correct any sources(s) that may contaminate wells. For more information, contact the City of Petersburg Water.

The Town of Elberfeld Water Utility purchases surface water from the Evansville Water Department, which operates as a public water supply entity. The water comes from the Ohio River and is treated by the Evansville Water Works. The water then runs through large mains to the Elberfeld Water Utility connection. Elberfeld Water Utility monitors disinfection levels daily, coliform bacteria monthly, HAA's and TTHM's quarterly and lead and copper every three years.

## 2019 Monitoring Results for Pike Gibson Water, Inc.

CONSTITUENTS	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Amount detected	Range (low- high)	Violation	Major Sources
<b>INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS:</b>								
COPPER	2017	ppm	1.3AL	1.3	NA	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile 0.32	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2017	ppb	15AL	0	3.19	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile 6.5	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
<i>Lead &amp; Copper - the number of samples above the AL is 0. Lead &amp; Copper testing due in 2020</i>								
CHLORINE	2019	ppm	Highest level detected 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL= 4	1-1	No	Decay of water mains
<i>Tests for Asbestos - in 2010 were below the detection level (BDL). Asbestos "use" monitoring waiver through 2019.</i>								
<b>DISINFECTION PROCESS BYPRODUCTS:</b>								
HAA5's (Total Haloacetic Acids)	2019	Ppb	Highest level detected 29.8	Range of levels detected 14-50	No goal for the total	60	No	Disinfection process byproduct
TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes)	2019	Ppb	47.3	20-68	No goal for the total	80	No	Disinfection process byproduct

**TTHMs** – Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years' experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

EPA is preparing regulations that will specify a Maximum Contaminant Level for radon. Radon is a radioactive gas that occurs naturally in ground water and is released from water into the air during household use. At high exposure levels it can cause lung cancer. Radon was not detected in the treated surface water distributed by Patoka Lake Regional Water and Sewer District, Town of Elberfeld or City of Petersburg.

**EXPLANATION OF THE WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE**

This report is based upon test results provided to us from Patoka Regional Water and Sewer District and from Jasper Municipal Utilities, and from tests that were conducted upon samples taken by Dubois Water Utilities Inc. from our supply tanks and lines. Terms used in the Water Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

**NPDR** – National Primary Drinking Water Regulations

**IDEM** – Indiana Department of Environmental Management

**CDC** – Center for Disease Control

**EPA** – Environmental Protection Agency

**MCL** – Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water as established by EPA. The MCL's are set as low to the MCLG's as is feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**MCLG** – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

**MRDL** – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water as established by EPA.

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

**AL** – Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, trigger treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow.

**TT** – Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Variances and Exemptions**: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**MRAA** – Maximum running annual average

**KEY TO TABLE**

**BDL** = Below Detectable Level    **MFL** = Monofilaments per liter    **NTU** = Nephelometric Turbidity Units  
**ppm** = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)    **ppb** = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)  
**pCi/L** = picocurie per liter    **VOC** = Volatile Organic Contaminants    **NA** = Not applicable  
**ND** = Not detected    **LRAA** = Locational Running Annual Average

**2019 Monitoring Results for Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District**

CONSTITUENTS	Test Date	Unit	MCL	MCLG	MRA A	Range	Violati on	Major Source
<b>DISINFECTION PROCESS BYPRODUCTS:</b>								
HAAS's (Total Haloacetic Acids)	2019	Ppb	60	NA	35.8	25 to 45	No	Disinfection process byproduct
TTHM'S (Total Trihalomethanes)	2019	Ppb	80.0	NA	32.7	22.3 to 69	No	Disinfection process byproduct
<b>INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS:</b>								
Fluoride	2019	Ppm	2.0	1.0	0.9		No	Water Additive to promote strong teeth & Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2017	ug/L	1300 AL		240	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile value	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	2017	ug/L	15 AL		5.0	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile value	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
<b>(For Lead &amp; Copper the number of samples above AL is 0.)</b>								
Sodium	2019	PPM	None	None	2.4	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine	2019	Ppb	3.0	BDL	0.2	N/A		
Barium	2019	PPM	2	2	0.027	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits
EPA is preparing a regulation, which will specify a Maximum Contaminant level for radon. Radon is a radioactive gas that occurs naturally in ground water and is released from water into the air during household use. At high exposure levels it can cause lung cancer. Radon was not detected in the treated finished water distributed by Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District.								
Gross Alpha	2017	pCi/L	15	0	.99	N/A	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Radium 226	2016	pCi/L		0	0.14	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	2017	pCi/L		0	0.61	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2016	pCi/L	5	0	.97	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits



Turbidity	Daily	NTU	TT = 0.3	NA	.22	Highest reading	No	
Turbidity does not present any risk to your health. Turbidity is a measure of suspended matter in water, and is a good indicator that the filtration system is functioning.								
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON:								
Average % of removal		%	25%	100	32%	20% to 42%	No	Erosion of natural deposits
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS:								
CONSTITUENTS	Test Date	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	MRA A	Range	Violation	Major Sources
Chloramine	Daily	Ppm	4.0	4.0	2.85	4.0 - 1.3	No	Added for disinfectant

### Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Chloramines	2019	3	3 - 3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
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Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	06/07/2017	1.49	1.49 - 1.49	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

### 2019 Monitoring Results for City of Petersburg Water

CONSTITUENTS	Date Tested	MCL	MCLG	MG/L	Amount detected		Violation	Major Sources
<b>INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS:</b>								
NITRATE	2019	10	10		0.5		No	Fertilizer runoff, septic tanks, sewage, & natural deposits
<b>DISINFECTION PROCESS BYPRODUCTS:</b>								
HAA5's (Total Haloacetic Acids)	2019	60	NA	8.3	0.5	NA	No	Water treatment byproduct
TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes)	2019	80	NA	18.4	1.0	NA	No	Water treatment byproduct
<i>TTHMs – Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years' experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.</i>								

#### 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	2019	1	1 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	08/15/2017	0.606	0.606 - 0.606	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.