

Seelyville Water Works PWSID #IN5284011 2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

The Seelyville Water Works is pleased to present its 2020 Annual Drinking Water Report for water supplied during 2019. This report is designed to keep you informed about the quality of your drinking water. Our goal is to provide you with a safe, dependable supply of drinking water. We are pleased to inform you that last year, your tap water met all EPA drinking water health standards.

Drinking water for the Town of Seelyville and surrounding areas is supplied by wells that the Town owns, operates and maintains, which are located on Rio Grande Road just west of Sandcut. Water from this source is pumped throughout the distribution system for your use and is also stored in one (1) ground storage and three (3) elevated storage tanks, for emergency use. Water Quality Data is provided for this water source.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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 (1-800-426-4791)**.

The sources of drinking water globally (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Our source is wells located in Sandcut, Indiana. 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:

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be natural-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts 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, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (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. 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 (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline**.

For more information about this report, or if you have any questions concerning your drinking water, please call Gary Nuckols at (812) 466-4889. You are encouraged to attend the Town of Seelyville's regular Town Council meetings, which are held on the second Tuesday of every month at the Seelyville Town Hall at 7 p.m. Decisions concerning the Town's water supply and distribution system are generally made at these meetings.

Help Protect Our Drinking Water

Help protect our drinking water supply by educating yourself about wellhead protection and storm water runoff. Did you know your water comes from groundwater? You can help protect the water you drink by reducing groundwater contamination in our local aquifer. Any contamination today could affect our water supply for years into the future. Follow these easy tips for protecting groundwater from contamination:

- 1. Limit your use of chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides and other hazardous products.** While planting your garden and or landscaping always follow the label instructions and try to use the least toxic method available. Also, minimize the use of de-icers.
- 2. Recycle leftover hazardous products.** Never pour these chemicals onto the ground or in a storm drain. Examples include: used motor oil, used antifreeze, batteries, house paint, electronics and insecticides. Information is available at the Vigo Solid Waste Management District, by calling Ms. Kathy Kinney at 812-231-4451 or email at: kathy.kinney@vigocounty.in.gov website: www.vigocountysolidwaste.org.
- 3. Plug abandoned wells on your property.** Old wells supply a direct channel for surface contaminants to reach the water supply. Old wells can also be a hazard for small children and animals. Contact the Indiana Department of Natural Resources - Division of Water toll free at 877-928-3755 for information on how to plug an old well.
- 4. If you have a septic system, make sure it is inspected and serviced every three (3) years.** Avoid pouring chemicals in drains and toilets as they can harm the delicate microbial balance your septic system needs to digest solids and can filter through the system to an aquifer.
- 5. Wash your car at the carwash instead of in your yard or driveway.** Vehicle wash water contains oil, grease, paint chips, phosphates, detergents, soaps, cleaners, road salts and other chemicals that can contaminate the groundwater supply. When you wash at a carwash, the contaminants are carried through a drain to a local waste water plant for processing.

For more information about wellhead protection, visit Purdue University Cooperative Ext Service at: www.engineering.purdue.edu/safewater.

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. Seelyville Water Works 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 (800-426-4791) or at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Source Water Assessment (SWA): A Source Water Assessment (SWA) has been prepared for our system. According to this assessment, our system has been categorized with a low susceptibility risk (since the removal of gasoline underground storage tanks in the area). More information of this assessment can be obtained by contacting Mr. Jeremy Jessie at 812-877-2665. Or you can get additional information by calling IDEM's Drinking Water Branch at 317-308-3329.

Remember there is a direct impact between the water we drink and the water collected and conveyed by storm water systems.

www.terrehautecleanwater.com

Seelyville Water now accepts payment by credit card at www.paygov.us

Town of Seelyville - Public Water Supply System Water Quality - Data for 2019

Substance	Date	Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Violation?	Typical Source
Picloram	2016	ppb	500	500	0.2	No	Pesticide or herbicide runoff
Barium	01/29/2018	ppm	2	2	0.048	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	01/29/2018	Mg/l	100	100	.001	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	01/29/2018	ppm	4	4	.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive for strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum plants.
Nitrate	2019	ppm	10	10	2	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	2019	ppm	4	4	1	No	Water additive (disinfectant) used to control microbiological organisms
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2019	ppb	60	n/a	3	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	2019	ppb	80	n/a	9	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination. (18 highest level)
Hardness* (CaCo3)	monthly	gpg	n/a	n/a	18	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Coliform Bacteria	monthly	1	0	0	Negative	No	Naturally present in environment

* = Unregulated Contaminants

Substance	Date	Units	AL	Level Detected	Violation?	Typical Source
Lead	2018	ppb	15	12	No	Household plumbing corrosion
Copper (90th percentile)	2018	ppm	1.3	.181	No	Household plumbing corrosion

Definitions for Water Quality Data Table:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Milligram per liter (mg/l): Equals part per million

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of radioactivity.

Not Applicable (n/a): No MCLG has been established for these contaminants.

Parts per trillion (ppt): nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Parts per billion (ppb): One part per billion.

Parts per million (ppm): One part per million

Micrograms per liter (ug/l): Equals part per billion

Parts per quadrillion (ppq): pictograms per liter (pg/L)

One ppb = one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

One ppm = one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

Seelyville Water uses Nixle text alerts to provide important information about our water. This will be information such as water main breaks or boil advisories. Text "seelyvilleww" to 888777 to subscribe, or contact our office for more information.

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