Troy

Water Utility

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

PWS ID: IN5262005

To comply with Safe Drinking Water Act amendments, Troy Utilities will annually issue a report on monitoring performed on its drinking water and heighten awareness of the need to protect precious water resources. Our goal is to provide our customer a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

The results for the 2020 calendar year must be published by July 1, 2021.

Your water comes from two ground wells located on property leased by Troy Utilities near Tell City.

The Troy Utilities office hours are Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM. The office and emergency phone number is 812-547-7501.

Board meetings are held each month on the first Wednesday after the 10th or on Wednesday if it falls on the 10th. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

Troy Water Utility Operators-
Bernard "Pudder" Linne
Robert "Dale" Poole

Office Staff-
Laira Bolin
Alisha Krutz

Troy Town Council-
Roger Fella
Brandon Kleeman
Bret Kleeman

Clerk Treasurer-
Linda Crawford

Our Watershed Protection Efforts

Our water system is working with the community to increase awareness of better waste disposal practices to further protect the source of our drinking water. We are also working with other agencies and with local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe.

Please Share This Information
Large water volume customers (apartments, complexes, hospitals, schools, industries, etc.) are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute them to your tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees. This "good faith" effort will allow non-billed customers to learn more about the quality of the water that they consume.

For more information about this report, or any question relating to your drinking water, please call Bernard Linne at 812-547-7501.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the contaminants that we detected during the 2020 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise indicated, the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1st and December 31st, 2020. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) requires us to monitor for certain contaminants at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations are not expected to vary significantly from one year to another. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may however be more than one year old.

Some of the terms and abbreviations used in this report are:
Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some which may require explanation.

Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
MCLG:	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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 an E. Coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
MRDL:	Maximum residual disinfectant level: 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.
MRDLG:	Maximum residual disinfectant level: 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.
Na:	Not applicable.
mrem:	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
ppb:	Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	Milligrams per liter or parts per million or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

2020 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2020	1	1-1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	7	7.41-7.41	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collec-tion Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Barium	06/06/18	.0225	.0225-.0225	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	06/06/18	.174	.174-.174	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and Aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2020	4	4.34-4.34	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	**Collec-tion Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely source of Contamination**
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	02/11/2019	0.8	0.8-0.8	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely source of contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

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 and Copper	Date Sampled	MC LG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	8/29/18	1.3	1.3	.119	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	8/29/18	0	15	4.1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment (SWA) has been prepared for our system. According to this assessment our system has been categorized with a moderately high susceptibility risk. The reason is due to our geological area. More information of this assessment can be obtained by contacting Bernard Linne at 812-547-7501. You can also obtain additional information by contacting IDEM's Drinking Water Branch at 317-308-3329.

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 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 Safe Drinking Water hotline, 1-800-426-4791.

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 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, petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or 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, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish the limits from contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Educational Information

- 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 had 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.