Troy

Water Utility

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

PWS ID: IN5262005

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023. 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.

The results for the 2023 calendar year must be published by July 1, 2024.

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 located at the town meeting room at 330 Harrison St., Troy, IN 47588. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

Troy Water Utility Operators-
Dale Poole
Devin Meunier

Office Staff-
Laira Bolin
Casie Heflin

Troy Town Council-
Jane Efinger-Hayden
Caron Crossley
Bret Kleeman
Danny Vanconey
Adam Hoffman

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 Dale Poole at 812-547-7501.

Sources of Drinking Water

TROY WATER UTILITY is Ground water.

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Well #1	Ground Water		
Well #2	Ground 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 limits from 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 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 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.

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG)	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 disinfectant to control microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level (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.
Treatment Technique (TT)	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.
Avg	Average – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average
Mrem	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
Ppb	Micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion-or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
Ppm	Milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parters per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)	Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Na	Not applicable

Our water system tested a minimum of 2 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth.

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chlorine	2023	1	Ppm	.98-1.04	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Smapling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Period	90th Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	AL	Sites over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2018-2021	.0602	.00987-.653	Ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	2018-2021	1.06	1.06-2.41	Ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TTHM	Shannon Rd & CR 72	2022-2023	49	49-49	Ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	6/22/2021	.0218	.0218	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Dibromochloromethane	6/5/2018	.0014	.0014	MG/L	.1	0	
Fluoride	6/22/2021	.205	.205	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Thallium, Total	6/22/2021	.23	.23	Ppb	2	.5	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Gross Alpha, Excl. Radon & U	2/10/2019	.8	.8	PCI/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium-228	2/10/2019	.1	.1	PCI/L	5	0	

Violations

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
2/2/23 – 4/4/23	DBP Stage 1	Qualified Operator Failure	Chlorinated system not operated by state- approved qualified operator.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.