



TOWN OF HUNTERTOWN

2023 Annual Drinking Water Report

Huntertown Water Works – PWIS # IN5202007

A Note from Huntertown

The Town of Huntertown, Indiana is proud to present our 2023 water monitoring results in this annual report. This annual report is intended to provide you with information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. Please consult the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for a full outline of 2023 testing results. *Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el aua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien qu lo entienda bien.*



Your Town



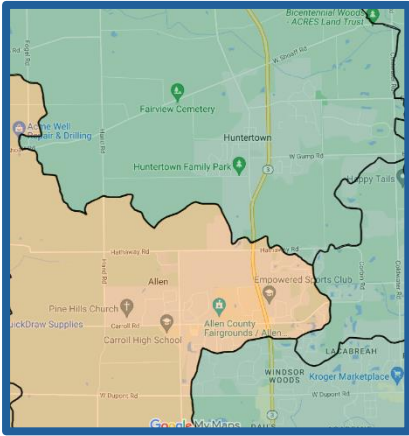
The Town of Huntertown currently employs 6 full-time Water Utility employees, 3 full-time Utility Office employees, 3 full-time Street Department employees, and 2 full-time Wastewater Utility employees. Together, they work to serve more than 5,000 utility customers, an increase of over 450 customers from 2022. The Town is also served by a Clerk-Treasurer, and a Town Manager.

Huntertown is governed by the Town Council. The Town Council consists of 5 members elected to a term of 4 years by the community at-large. Additionally, the Huntertown Utility Service Board is a 3-person board appointed by the Town Council. Members oversee the operations of the Town of Huntertown's water and wastewater utilities and report to the Town Council.

Huntertown's Waterways

Huntertown is located in two unique watersheds – the northeastern part of Huntertown is located in the Cedar Creek watershed (green), and the southwestern

portion is located in the Eel River watershed (orange). Huntertown sits atop a significant aquifer area. Both



1 Courtesy of: Allen County SWCD

Water Treatment

Plant and it's Wastewater Treatment Plant are located in the Eel River watershed, in order to comply with the Great Lakes Compact. Both watersheds serve several nearby towns, cities, counties, and even states, so it is important to protect and preserve as much of the watershed as possible.

Fire Protection

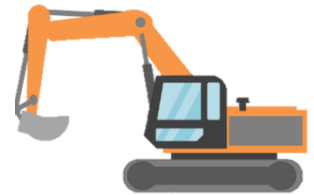
Among various types of investments made in Huntertown's water system, one such investment is to ensure fire

protection and reliability for firefighting. Huntertown staff perform maintenance and routine inspections on over 800 fire hydrants throughout the Town's corporate limits.



Drinking Water and Your 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. 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.



Investments in our Water System

Huntertown is dedicated to ensuring clean and safe drinking water for our existing residents, as well as all new residents moving to our area. In 2023, Huntertown invested over \$1 million to improve our water infrastructure. In addition to maintaining approx. 70 miles of water lines, Huntertown extended service to customers along Shoaff Road and upsized existing water lines to prepare for future growth. The Town also completed the Woods Road project, replacing an undersized water line from the historical railbed to Old Lima Road. Additionally, funding was secured for several septic relief projects throughout Huntertown, including along Hathaway, Cedar Canyons, and Carroll Roads. Community investment in water and utility infrastructure is an ongoing challenge. Huntertown is committed to strengthening our existing neighborhoods while creating systems to welcome new residents, ensuring top quality water for all who live here.

Looking to the Future

2024 brings exciting and innovative expansion projects for Hometown's drinking water. Design work is ongoing for The Boyd Water Tower, a new 1-million-gallon water tower to be located at the corner of Hand and Hathaway Road.

Construction to double the capacity of the Water Treatment Plant is scheduled to begin in the Fall of 2024, and oversizing projects are continuing throughout our corporate limits. Each and every one of these projects is drafted, designed, and constructed with the Hometown residents in mind.

Testing Our Water

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) sets regulation and testing requirements that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water that come from public water systems. The US EPA also requires that public water systems such as Hometown's release a public report, such as this one, to all of their customers. The US EPA, as well as the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) require that public water systems regularly test the drinking water produced to ensure that it remains safe. Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the 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 1-800-426-4791. The Table to the right shows substances that are regulated by the US EPA and included in Hometown's 2023 Consumer Confidence Report. The report includes all testing results from January 1 to December 31st, 2023. Hometown tests for many substances and contaminants, some of which may not be shown in the report because they were not detected.

Convenient Payment Options



Hometown offers several convenient ways to pay your utility bill. Feel free to stop into Town Hall during our business hours to pay via check, cash, money order, or card, or to drop off your payment in our drop box located in the parking lot. You can also enroll in Autopay or pay online at <https://www.hometown.org/>.

How to Read the Water Quality Table

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):

The level of 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 (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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants 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.

Avg:

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

ppm:

milligrams or parts per **million** - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb:

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

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June 10, 2024

Huntertown Water Works – PWS # IN5202007

Huntertown's Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is intended to provide you with information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. *Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.* For a full annual report, please visit our website www.Huntertown.org

Huntertown's water supply comes from three (3) underground water wells drawing from the *Steuben Morainal Lake Area Aquifer System*.. We are responsible for providing you with high quality drinking water. Your drinking water is routinely tested and monitored for impurities.

This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1st to December 31st, 2023.**

Sources of Drinking Water: The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, streams, ponds, reservoirs springs and wells. As water travels over the land surface 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 be reasonably 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 1-800-426-4791.

Water Quality Test Results	Definitions - the following table contains scientific terms and measures, some which require explanation
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 Contaminant Level or 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 residual disinfectant level goal or 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 disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
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.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
NA:	not applicable.
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
Mrem	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

2023 Regulated Contaminants Detected for 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 (AL):** 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	Period	90 th 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	0.602	0.004 - 1	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2018 - 2021	0	9	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Our system collected samples under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium. This monitoring is being conducted so the EPA can receive occurrence data for these compounds to determine what additional compounds may need to be regulated in drinking water. We collected samples in January 2024 and did not detect any of the compounds. If you would like to view our results, contact our office at 260-338-2707.

Water Quality Test Results

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS:

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Violation/Deficiencies	Typical Source
COLIFORM	In the month of July, 1 sample returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	N	Naturally present in environment

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling 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.

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation/Deficiencies	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2023	2	ppm	-	4	4	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta particles and photon radioactivity in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Violation/Deficiencies	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	Sample Point 1	2022 – 2023	10	5.4 – 8.6	ppb	60	0	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS	Sample Point 2	2022 – 2023	12	6.4 – 11	ppb	60	0	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	Sample Point 1	2022 - 2023	12	6.3 – 9.9	ppb	80	0	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	Sample Point 2	2022 – 2023	10	5.7 – 12.4	ppb	80	0	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Violation/Deficiencies	Typical Source
ANTIMONY, TOTAL	6/7/2021	2	2	ppb	6	6	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
BARIUM	6/7/2021	0.405	0.405	ppm	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	6/7/2021	0.688	0.688	ppm	4	4	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	12/12/2023	0.37	0.37	ppm	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SELENIUM	6/7/2021	3	3	ppb	50	50	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Violation/Deficiencies	Typical Source
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	6/9/2022	1.3	1.3	pCi/L	5	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	6/9/2022	2.11	2.11	pCi/L	0	0	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. Note: The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirems/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used as a screening level.
Radium -226	6/9/2022	0.44	0.44	PCI/L	5	0	N	
Radium -228	6/9/2022	0.86	0.86	PCI/L	5	0	N	

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 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).

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.

Source Water Information SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name – Well #4A Well # 6 Well #7 All three wells are groundwater wells and are located in a Wellhead Protection Area near the water plant.

The Utility Service Board oversees the operations of Huntertown's water and wastewater utilities, and reports to the Town Council. They hold public meetings the first Monday of every month.

For more information about this report contact:
Gabe Brindle, Water Operator of Record
Huntertown Utilities Office - Phone (260) 637-5058