Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

NORTH JUDSON WATER COMPANY PWSID: 5275003

Annual Water Quality Report for 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.

For more information regarding this report contact:
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Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que to entienda bien.

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 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 at least small amounts of 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, color or odor 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 for 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.

Source Water Information			SWA = Source Water Assessment
Source Water Name	Well #1	Well #2	Well # 4
Type of Water	GW	GW	GW
Report Status			
Location	204 Keller Ave. N. Judson, IN	204 Keller Ave. N. Judson, IN	Norwayne Field N. Judson, IN

2022 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's 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 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 it tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize your exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Copper	
Date Sampled	06/01/2022
MCLG	1.3
Action Level {AL}	1.3
90th Percentile	0.39
# Sites Over AL	0
Units	ppm
Violation	Y
Likely Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservations; Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
Lead	
Date Sampled	06/01/2022
MCLG	0
Action Level {AL}	15
90th Percentile	2
# Sites Over AL	0
Units	ppb
Violation	Y

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following table contains scientific terms & measures, some of which may require explanation
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MDLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest level of 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 or 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 Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL:	The highest level of 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 or MRDLG:	The level of drinking water disinfection below which there is no know expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
na:	not applicable.
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
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.
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2023	3.16	0 - 1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloecetic Acids {HAA5}*	08-08-2023	4.6	4.6-4.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes {TTHM}	08-08-2023	6.2	12.9-12.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely source of contamination**
Barium	06/06/2023	.075	0.079 - 0.079	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	06/06/2023	0.71	0.7 – 0.7	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}	06/06/2023	.10	0.6-0.6	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely source of contamination**
Beta/photon emitters	05/24/2019	2.6	2.6-2.6	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits