"Little German Village"
Town of Haubstadt
101 S. MAIN STREET | P.O. BOX 365
HAUBSTADT, INDIANA 47639-0365
PHONE: (812) 768-6451 • FAX: (812) 768-0097

HAUBSTADT WATER DEPARTMENT
PWSID # IN5226003

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by your water system to provide safe drinking water. HAUBSTADT WATER DEPARTMENT is a Purchased Surface Water System.

For more information regarding this report contact the Water Department at (812) 768-6451.

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 pickup 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 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 EPAs 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 certain 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 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 healthcare 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.

2018 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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 (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.

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 disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL Million Fibers per liter. — A measure of asbestos

PPM Parts Per Million

PPB Parts Per Billion

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.

Lead and Copper	Date sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th percentile	# sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Copper	2018	1.3	1.3	.031	0	ppm	No	Erosion from natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2018	0	.015	.005	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2018	3.3	1.0 - 3.3	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	64.6	11.0 - 64.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	Yes	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	66.0	21.0 - 66.0	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection

This Report also includes information from the Evansville Water Department as that is where your drinking water originates.

What is in my drinking water?

Regulated Contaminants							
Substance (unit)	Year Tested	MCL	MCLG	Average Detected	Range (low-high)	Violation	Source
Atrazine (ppb)	2018	3	3	0.19	BDL-1.98	No	Herbicide Runoff
Barium (ppm)	2018	2	2	BDL	BDL	No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of drilling wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	2018	4	4	0.62	0.31-0.80	No	Chemical addition for improving dental health
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb) Running Annual Avg	2018	60	NA	29.4	20.6-35.0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Nitrate (ppm)	2018	10	10	2.1	0.9-3.5	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, septic tanks
TTHM's (ppb) Running Annual Avg	2018	80	NA	39.9	24.74-66.2	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Lead (ppb)[1]	2018	AL=15	0	90 % = 1	< 1 - 1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)[2]	2018	AL=1.3	<1.3	90 % = 0.025	< 0.025-0.078	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Total Coliform Bacteria[3] (presence / Absence)	2018	5% or 6 Positive Annual	NA	0.027% Annual	0-0.027%	No	Naturally present in the environment[3]
Turbidity (NTU)[4]	2018	TT[5]	NA	0.04	0.03-0.08	No	Soil Runoff

Disinfectant							
Substance (unit)	Year Tested	MRDL	MRDLG	Amount Detected	Range (low-high)	Violation	Source
Total Chlorine (ppm)[6]	2018	4	4	3.1	3.0-3.5	No	Residual Disinfection

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)[7]							
Substance (unit)	Year Tested	MRDL	MRDLG	Amount Detected	Range (low-high)	Violation	Source
TOC River (ppm)	2018	TT	NA	4.1	2.6-6.7	No	See Below
TOC Plant (ppm)	2018	TT	NA	2.2	1.3-3.3	No	See Below

Unregulated Contaminants[8]							
Substance (unit)	Year Tested	Amount Detected	Strontium (ppb)	200	1,4 Dioxane	0.07	All other unregulated
Nickel (ppb)	2018	BDL	Molybdenum(ppb)	BDL	Chromium	7.0	UCMR3 contaminants
Sodium(ppm)	2018	23.5	Chromium VI (ppb)	0.06	Cobalt	BDL	were reported
Sulfate (ppm)	2018	55.0	Vanadium (ppb)	BDL	MTBE	BDL	Units (ppb)

[1] Samples are collected annually and in 60 homes throughout the city every third year (last 2018). No samples were over the action level for lead. All 60 samples are listed from lowest to highest. The 90th percentile result means 90% of results are below the # (simply another way of saying that 9% scored above and 90% scored below (the other 1% being the number 90)). So out of the 60 sample results the 90% result is the 54th highest out of the 60 sample results.

[2] Samples are collected annually and in 60 homes throughout the city every third year (last 2018). No samples were over the action level for Cu.

[3] A group of relatively harmless bacteria that live in large numbers in the intestines of man and animals. Their presence is an indicator of possible contamination from human or animal waste. On average 122 samples were collected throughout the city each month and tested for the presence or absence of total coliform bacteria. Only 4 samples out of 1457 tested positive for the year and the follow up samples were negative.

[4] Turbidity is the measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Combined effluent turbidity is measured every four hours. Combined effluent turbidity must be <0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly measurements. All water was completely within the required limits.

[6] Total chlorine includes chloramines. Chloramines have the same effect as chlorine for typical water uses and both must be removed from water used in kidney dialysis and fish tanks or aquariums. Please contact your doctor regarding kidney dialysis. You may contact your pet store or the Evansville Filtration Plant regarding fish or other aquatic life.

[7] A composite measurement of organic constituents. It is used to track the overall organic content of the water. This is an important measure for surface waters, such as the Ohio River, because it correlates with the production of disinfection by-products during chlorination.

[8] Analysis of contaminants that the EPA is using for determination of future regulations.

We are pleased to report that during the past year the water delivered to your home or business complied with, or was better than, all state and federal drinking water standards. The EPA has established pollutant-specific minimum testing schedules; however, we monitor many contaminants on a daily basis. These include total chlorine, TTHM's, TOC's, nitrate, fluoride, and total coliform bacteria. Atrazine is monitored daily during the spring and summer planting & growing months. Turbidity is monitored continuously and recorded every five minutes around the clock.

BDL = below detectable limits

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Town of Haubstadt

101 S. MAIN STREET
P.O. BOX 365

HAUBSTADT, IN 47639-0365

2/772

[redacted]
Or Current Resident
[redacted] Ave
Haubstadt IN 47639-8246