May 22, 2024

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Frankton Water Works IN5248008

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 2023. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by Frankton Water Works is Ground Water.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, 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.
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 RESULTS OF OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION AND MINING ACTIVITIES.
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immue-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 at (800) 426-4791.
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.
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

Source water name	Type of water	Report Status	Location
Well #3	GW	N/A	N/A
Well #4	GW	N/A	N/A
Well #5	GW	N/A	N/A

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.cpa.gov/safewater/lead

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 contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 disinfectant 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.

Average: Regulatory compliance with some LCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

BDL: Below detectable levels

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 gallons of water.

N/A: Not applicable.

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

Regulated Contaminants Detected Table

Lead and Copper	**Date Sampled**	**MCLG**	**Action Level (AL)**	**90th Percentile**	**# Sites over AL**	**Unit**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper	7/28/21	1.3	1.3	0.24	0	Ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	7/28/21	0	15	3.3	0	Ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Level Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Unit**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	2023	2.1	0.2 – 2.1	MRDLG=4	MRDLG=4	Ppm	N	Water additive used to control disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)* Sample 1-2	7/19/23 7/19/23	6.38 14.6	6.38-14.6	No goal for the total	60	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Samples 1-2	7/19/23 7/19/23	8.91 8.4	8.4-8.91	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**	**Unit**	**Violation**	**Likely source of Contamination**
Arsenic	07/19/23	0.0018	0.0018	0	10	Ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	07/19/23	0.28	0.28 - 0.28	2	2	Ppb	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

Chromium	07/19/23	BDL	0.005	0.1	0.1	Ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	07/19/23	0.53	0.53 - 0.53	4	4.0	Ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely source of Contamination**
Combined Radium	9/24/18	0.41	0.41 - 0.41	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	9/24/18	3.2	3.2 - 3.2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Level Detected**	**Violation**	**Results**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Alachor (LASSO)-ug/L	7/28/21	0.2	N	0.2	2.0	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine-ug/l	7/28/21	0.5	N	0.5	3.0	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo(a) Pyrenenanogram	7/28/21	0.1	N	0.1	0.2	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Carbofuram-ug/L	7/28/21	0.9	N	0.9	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rye and alfalfa.
Chlordane Calpha-Gamma	7/28/21	0.2	N	0.2	2	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	7/28/21	5	N	5	200	Runoff from herbicide used on right of way.
2,4D-ug/L	7/28/21	1.0	N	1.0	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
DPCP	7/28/21	.02	N	.02	0.2	Runoff from herbicide.
Dinoseb-ug/L	7/28/21	1.0	N	1.0	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Digiat-ug/L	7/28/21	2.0	N	2.0	20	Runoff from herbicide use
Di (2ethylexyl) Adipate	7/28/21	0.6	N	0.6	400	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di (2ethylexyl) Phthalate-ug/L	7/28/21	0.6	N	0.6	6	Discharge from chemical and rubber factories.
Endothall-ug/L	7/28/21	9.0	N	9.0	100	Runoff from herbicide use.
Endrin-ug/L	7/28/21	0.1	N	0.1	2	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene Dibromide Nanograms11-ug/L	7/28/21	0.01	N	0.01	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Glyphosate (Round Up)-ug/L	7/28/21	30.0	N	30.0	700	Runoff from herbicide use.
Heptachlor-Nanograms11-ug/L	7/28/21	0.2	N	0.2	0.4	Residue from banned termiticide.
Heptachlor Epoxide-ug/L	7/28/21	0.1	N	0.1	0.2	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorbenzene	7/28/21	0.1	N	0.1	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocycopentadiene-ug/L	7/28/21	0.5	N	0.5	50	Discharge from chemical factories.
Lindane-ug/L	7/28/21	0.1	N	0.1	0.2	Runoff leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens.

Methoxychlor-ug/L	7/28/21	0.1	N	0.1	40	Runoff leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock.
Nitrate	7/19/23	1.0	N	1.0	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching sewage from septic tanks, and erosion.
Oxamyl (Vydage)-ug/L	7/28/21	2.0	N	2.0	200	Runoff leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.
Pentachlorophenol-ug/L	7/28/21	0.4	N	0.4	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Picloram (Tordon)-ug/L	7/28/21	1.0	N	1.0	500	Herbicide runoff.
Simazine-ug/L	7/28/21	.35	N	.35	4	Herbicide runoff.
Toxphene-ug/L	7/28/21	1.0	N	1.0	3	Runoff leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.
2,4,5,-TP Silvex-ug/L	7/28/21	1.0	N	1.0	50	Residue of banned herbicide.

Water Conservation Tips:

Water conservation measures are not only for the supply of our water source, but it can also cut the cost of water treatment. The Town can cut energy costs at the treatment facility associated with pumping, and also chemical costs for processing of the water. There are a number of measures you as the water consumer can do to conserve on water usage.

Conservation measures you can use inside your home:

Fixing leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc. Installation of water-saving devices in faucets, toilets, and appliances.

Wash only full loads of laundry.

Take short showers; do not let the water run while shaving, washing, or brushing teeth.

Do not let the water run while cleaning fruits and vegetables.

Soak dishes before washing; run the dishwasher only when full.

Conservation measures you can use outdoors:

Water the lawn and garden as little as possible. If you must water, do so in the early morning or evening.

Use mulch around plants and shrubs, or choose plants that do not need much water.

Repair leaks in faucets and hoses. Use water saving nozzles.

Use water from a bucket to wash your car, and conserve use of the hose for rinsing only.

Sweep clippings and leaves from walks and driveways, rather than using the hose.

Obey any and all water bans or regulations.

Public Involvement Opportunities:

If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact Timothy Whitten at (765) 754-7285, or join us at our Town Board Meetings, which are regularly held every second Monday of every month in the Town Hall at 6:00 pm, located at 108 East Sigler Street.