



TOWN OF ROSSVILLE

ROSSVILLE WATERWORKS

2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT

AMENDED
04/08/2020

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for 2019. Due to State mandates, we are required to inform you of additional testing completed throughout the year. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of our water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. In 2019, as in years past, your tap water met or exceeded all EPA and State drinking water standards.

Our water source comes from wells. The Town of Rossville has three wells located in the Town Park. Well #1 in the pump house is 91 feet deep. Well #2 is right behind the pump house and is 90 feet deep. Well #3 is located on East Ramey St. and is 102 feet deep. Once water comes under ground from the southeast part of Town, it is chlorinated before being filtered and is chlorinated after being filtered. It is then placed in the system.

During testing of homes in the area there were detected levels of copper. At this time, we are adding phosphate to help coat the inside of pipes to deter these unacceptable levels. Phosphate also aids in reducing iron that might not be removed during filtration.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns regarding your water utility, please contact Chad Colby at the Rossville Town Hall or call 765-379-2645 Monday through Friday 8:00 A.M. – 3:00 P.M. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Council meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 6:30 P.M. at the Rossville Town Hall.

The Rossville Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you may find several unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

- Non-Detects (ND)** - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminants is not present.
- Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - one part per million corresponds to one inch in sixteen miles.
- Action Level (AL)** - the concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
- Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Maximum Contaminant Level** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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** - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health..

Contaminants Detected

Inorganic Contaminants										
Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCL G	Units	Result	Min	Max	Above AL # Repeats	Violates	Likely Sources
08/29/2017	Barium	2	2	mg/L	0.320				no	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
08/29/2017	Chromium	100	100	ug/L	BDL 0.001				no	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
09/27/2018	Copper	1.3 (AL)	1.3	mg/L	1.2	.041	2.42		no	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
08/26/2017	Fluoride	4	4	mg/L	0.620		2.0		no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water Additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
09/13/2017	Mercury	2	2	ug/L	BDL 0.002		.002		no	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
09/27/2018	Lead	15	.015	ug/L	1.2	1.0	1.3		no	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
08/29/2019	Nitrate	10	10	mg/L	BDL 0.05		10.0		no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
09/01/2017	Cyanide	.2	.2	Mg/L	BDL 0.005				no	Discharge from steel-metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

Disinfection Byproducts & Precursors										
Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Min	Max	Above AL # Repeats	Violates	Likely Sources
08/29/2019	Total Haloacetic Acids (haa5)	60		ppb	5.0	4.9	4.9		no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
08/29/2019	Total Trihalomethanes (thm)	80		ppb	3.0	2.6	2.6		no	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Radiological Contaminants										
Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Min	Max	Above AL # Results	Violates	Likely Sources
05/13/2014	Gross Alpha. Including Ra. Excd	15	0	pci/L	2.2				no	Erosion of natural deposits
05/13/2014	Uranium	30	0	ug/L	BDL .001				no	Mining Production
05//2009	Radium 228	0.3		pci/L	1.1				no	Uranium Mining
02/24/2009	Gross Beta Particle Activity	40	0	pci/L	2.3				no	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Special Note on Gross Beta: The MCL for Gross Beta is 4mrem/year; however, EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for Beta particles

Unregulated Contaminants										
Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Min	Max	Above AL # Results	Violates	Likely Sources
08/29/2017	Sodium	20.0		mg/L	13.3				no	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching

All sources of drinking water, including bottled water, are subject to potential contamination and may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants that are naturally occurring or are man made. Those contaminants can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 at (800)426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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, or can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in the raw, untreated water may 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 that result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and production, and mining or farming operations.
- Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, 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 operations, and also can result 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

MCL’s are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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 micro-biological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Please call our office if you have questions.

We at the Rossville Water Department work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children’s future.