2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT
LINTON WATER UTILITY ID# 5228005

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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.

Our groundwater is drawn from 4 wells located south of Ilene, IN. in Washington Township. The water treatment plant is located approximately 1 mile east of Linton in Grant Township.

Sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, natural springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or under the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material. It can also pick up substances left by animal or human activity as it travels to its destination. For instance, microbial contaminants may come from sewage treatment plants, septic tanks, livestock operations, and wildlife. Pesticides and herbicides come from agricultural runoff and excess residential use. Other contaminants come from urban runoff, petroleum products, mining, and industrial wastewater. Radioactive materials can occur naturally or can come from oil and gas production and other mining activities.

Linton Municipal Utilities routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less frequently than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants often do not change. Therefore, some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020. In this table you will find several terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (PPM) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, a single penny in $10,000, or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Parts per billion (PPB) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, a single penny in $10,000,000, or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l) – a measure of radioactivity.

Action Level (*AL*) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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. MCLG's 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper Test date: 09-13-2018 0 of 20 exceeds AL	N	0.166	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead Test date: 09-13-18 1 of 20 exceeds AL	N	<1.0	PPB	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride Test date: 04-29-20	N	0.101	PPM	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Cadmium Test date: 04-29-20	N	0.2	PPB	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits;Runoff from waste batteries and paints; Discharge from metal refineries
Selenium Test date: 04-29-20	N	1.7	PPB	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Test date: 04-29-20	N	6.68	PPM	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine Test date: 2020	N	1	PPM	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Haloacetic Acids Test date: 07-31-20	N	4.24 Range: 4.24-4.24	PPB	60	None	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes Test date: 07-31-20	N	10.0 Range: 10.0-10.0	PPB	80	None	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Gross Alpha Emitters Test date: 05-14-20	N	0.82	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium Test date: 08-05-14	N	2.5	pCi/l	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228 Test date: 05-12-20	N	1.1	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform Test date: 2020	N	1	1 positive Monthly Sample	0	1	Naturally present in the environment

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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. Linton Municipal Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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.

All 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 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.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects 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 developing the 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 and CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Brent Slover, General Manager of Utilities at 812-847-4971. 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 council meetings. They are held on the 2nd Monday of each month at 6:00 PM.