



2016 Annual Water Quality

Consumer Confidence Report

TOWN OF
MONTGOMERY

PWSID# 5214004

www.MontgomeryIndiana.net

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Water Quality

The Town of Montgomery is pleased to share with you, our customers, this 2016 Annual Water Quality Report. It describes the quality of your drinking water. This 2016 report covers January 1 through December 31, 2016. The Montgomery Water Department strives to meet or exceed strict drinking water regulations set forth by the State of Indiana (IDEM) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which requires all public water systems to prepare and distribute this annual report.

In 2016, the Montgomery Water Department distributed nearly 31,618,000 gallons of water to our customers. Two groundwater wells east of the water plant provide water to the Town. Treatment involves aeration, filtration and disinfection to remove or reduce harmful contaminants that could be present. Fluoridation is included to promote dental health. In 2016, over 70 laboratory analyses helped to ensure water quality. Results either met or exceeded established EPA requirements, providing peace-of-mind to Montgomery consumers. Town Council Members and operating staff are committed to maintaining excellent water quality.

Wellhead Protection

Protection of Montgomery's ground water source starts with proper selection, design and placement of wells. Town personnel visually inspect well sites daily to ensure operation and security of the wellfield. Then, effective treatment and consistent water quality analyses help the operator remove and monitor for contaminants and verify disinfection. Montgomery has established a wellhead protection plan to monitor and evaluate potential sources of contamination and provide guidance to mitigate risk and protect vital groundwater sources in the event of a spill.

YOU TOO CAN HELP PROTECT GROUNDWATER by recycling household hazardous waste (HHW) and following label instructions when applying herbicides or pesticides to lawns, landscaping, vegetable gardens or crop fields.

For more information about your drinking water, or to get involved in wellhead protection, please contact Tim Showalter at 812-444-9454 or by writing to this address: P.O. Box 57, Montgomery, IN 47558. You are welcome and encouraged to attend public meetings on the 1st Monday of each month at the Montgomery Town Hall beginning at 6:30pm.

Water Board Members

Mike Healy – President
Deron Steiner
Brad Traylor

Clerk-Treasurer

Cindy Smith

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants you to know:

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 human activity. 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 Montgomery Water Department.

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available by calling the EPA's Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

2016 Monitoring Results for Montgomery

Contaminants	MCLG Health Goal	MCL EPA's Limit	Level Detected	Range		Collection Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.85	0.81	0.89	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	No goal for the total.	60	18	9.4	24.2	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	No goal for the total.	80	44	8.9	65.3	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	3.2	NA	-	07/15/14	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2.0	2.0	0.212	NA	-	07/15/14	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.95	NA	-	07/15/14	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.876	NA	-	04/11/16	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross Alpha - excluding Radon & Uranium (pCi/L)	0	15	2	NA	-	05/13/14	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
State Regulated Contaminant								
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA ¹	44.88	NA	-	2014	No	Naturally occurring.
Lead and Copper								
	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Date Sampled	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
Lead (ppb)	0	15	2.5	0	08/18/15	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.099	0	08/18/15	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing.	

All twelve monthly-analyses for Total Coliform and E. Coli were absent of the contaminants in 2016.

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Unit Descriptions	
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

Notes:

¹Although Sodium and Nickel are State regulated contaminants, there is no MCL.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. Town of Montgomery PWSID#5214004 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>.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water-containing copper in excess of the action level (AL), over a relatively short amount of time, could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who consistently drink water with excessive levels of copper—over the AL over many years can suffer liver or kidney damage.