

2024 Annual Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

Town of Montgomery

PWSID# 5214004

www.MontgomeryIndiana.net



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

Water Quality

The Town of Montgomery is pleased to share with you, our customers, this 2024 Annual Water Quality Report. It describes the quality of your drinking water and is based on tests performed by Montgomery Water Department personnel and contracted labs. This updated report covers January 1 through December 31, 2024. The Montgomery Water Department strives to meet or exceed strict drinking water regulations set forth by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which require all public water systems to prepare and distribute an annual consumer confidence report (CCR).

In 2024, Montgomery Water distributed approximately 31,838,800 gallons of water to our customers. Two wells, east of the water plant, provide groundwater 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 2024, ongoing disinfection monitoring and specific laboratory analyses helped to ensure water quality. Town Council Members and operating staff are committed to maintaining excellent water quality and reliable service. The 2024 CCR is available via the direct link:

<https://montgomeryindiana.net/documents/2024-water-quality-report/>

If you have any questions or would like a printed copy of this 2024 CCR, please contact the Town Hall 812-486-3298.

Wellhead Protection

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. Protection of Montgomery's groundwater source starts with proper selection, design, and placement of wells. Town personnel visually inspect well sites daily to confirm function and security of the wellfield. Effective operation of the filtration plant and consistent water quality analyses help the operator ensure proper treatment and verify disinfection residuals.

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 2nd Thursday of each month at the Montgomery Town Hall beginning at 1:00 pm.

Town Council Members

Mike Healy – President
Doug Meiring
Kraig Knepp

Clerk-Treasurer

Jonathan Wagler

Water Superintendent

Tim Showalter

Assistant Water Superintendent

Jeremy Winingger

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Wants You to Know:

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, US EPA prescribes regulations which limit the concentration of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) 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 1-800-426-4791.

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

Montgomery's Lead Service Line Inventory is available at <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/MontgomeryIN> or via the Town's website.

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 cause 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 1-800-426-4791.

2024 Monitoring Results for Montgomery

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chlorine	2024	1.0	ppm	0.5 – 1.7	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

Regulated Contaminants (Detected contaminants are shown in the tables below by required test schedules)

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Location	MCL	MCLG	Highest LRAA	Range	Period	Violation	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	37 W Myers	60	0	22	8.83 – 9.55	2023 – 2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	6907 E Ruritan Park Rd	60	0	23	13.4 – 19.8	2023 - 2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	37 W Myers	80	0	31	6.45 – 20.8	2023 - 2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	6907 E Ruritan Park Rd	80	0	41	17.8 – 47.7	2023 - 2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganics (IOCs)

Thirteen (13) Reg IOCs were analyzed for compliance in 2023. Nine (9) were below detection levels (BDLs). Three (3) that measured below the (applicable) MCL's in 2023 and the 2024 Nitrate results are listed below:

Regulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Arsenic	3/12/2023	2.8	2.8	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	3/12/2023	0.207	0.207	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	3/12/2023	0.499	0.499	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	12/10/2024	0.569	0.569	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic Organic Compounds

Twenty-seven (27) separate SOCs were analyzed for compliance in 2024 and all measured below detection limits (BDLs).

Radiological Contaminants

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Potential Source
Gross Alpha - Excluding Radon & Uranium	4/19/2020	2.8	2.8	(pCi/L)	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium-228	4/19/2020	0.43	0.43	(pCi/L)	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Date Sampled	Violation	Potential Source
Copper, Free (ppm)	1.3	0.202	0	08/13/2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppb)	15	<1.0	0	08/13/2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Bacteriological Testing (One Coliform Sample per Month is required).

Monthly samples collected and measured for Total Coliform and E. Coli were absent of the contaminants in 2024.

Violations: No violations occurred in 2024.

Unit	Descriptions
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity in the water
N/A	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detected

Important Drinking Water Definitions

AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
ALG	Action Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average
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	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	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	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.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

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.

Health Effects

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Some people who drink water containing HAA5's in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increase of cancer.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Some people who drink water containing TTHM's in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of cancer.

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 at 1-800-426-4791 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 above the AL over many years, can suffer liver or kidney damage.

Montgomery Water collected samples under the IDEM Phase 2 PFAS Sampling Project for Community Public Water Systems. The purpose of the sampling program is to evaluate the statewide occurrence of PFAS compounds in CWS across the state and determine the efficacy of conventional drinking water treatment for PFAS. We collected samples in FEB 2022 and did not detect any of the compounds. If you would like to view our results, contact Town Hall at (812) 486-3298.