

2020

Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Middlebury

This brochure explains the quality of drinking water provided by the Town of Middlebury. Included is a listing of results from water quality tests as well as an explanation of where our water comes from and tips on how to interpret the data. We're proud to share our results with you. Please read them carefully.

We are proud to report that the water provided by the Town of Middlebury meets or exceeds established water quality standards.

Water Source

The Town of Middlebury is supplied by groundwater pumped from three wells which draw from the St. Joe River Basin. These wells are approximately 130 feet deep and are located at 516 Eugene Drive.

Important Health Information

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 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 from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic system, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) 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.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) 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.
- (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 (800-426-4791).

How to Read The Water Quality Table

The results of tests performed in 2019 for the most recent testing available are presented in the table. Terms used in the Water Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

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 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 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 Lead Goal (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 disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Detected Level:

The highest level detected of a contaminant for comparison against the acceptance levels for each parameter. These levels could be the highest single measurement, or an average of values depending on the contaminant.

Action Level:

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

Range:

The lowest to the highest values for all samples tested for each contaminant. If only one sample is tested, or no range is required for this report, then no range is listed for that contaminant in the table.

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular meetings are held on the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at the Town Hall, 418 North Main Street, at 6:00 pm. The public is welcome.

Contaminants Detected

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Range	Above AL # Repeats	Violation	Likely Sources
8/23/2018	Barium	2	2	mg/l	0.18	0.18 - 0.18		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2018 8/14 - 8/15	Copper (90 th Percentile)	1.3 (AL)	1.3	mg/l	0.78			No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2018 8/14 - 8/15	Lead (90 th Percentile)	15 (AL)	0	ppb	1.6			No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Flouride	4	4	mg/l	.81	0.50 - 1.00		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
8/23/2018	Chromium	100	100	ppb	1	1 - 1		No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND PRECURSORS

Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Range	Above AL # Repeats	Violation	Likely Sources
2019	Total Haloacetic Acids (haa5)	60	No Goal	ppb	17	17 - 17		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2019	Total Trihalomethanes (tthm)	80	No Goal	ppb	38.2	38.2 - 38.2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Range	Above AL # Repeats	Violation	Likely Sources
9/30/15	Sodium	n/a		mg/l	26			No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching.

RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT

Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Range	Above AL # Repeats	Violation	Likely Sources
2019	Chlorine Residual	4 MRDL	4 MRDLG	mg/l	.92	.39 - 1.35		No	Water additive (disinfectant) used to control microbiological organisms.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Range	Above AL # Repeats	Violation	Likely Sources
2/14/2018	Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium	15	0	pCi/l	1.6	1.6 - 1.6		No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Key to Table

AL = Action Level
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
n/a = not applicable
ND = Not Detected, the result was not detected at or above the analytical method detection level.
pCi/l = picocuries per liter
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

Water Quality Table Footnotes

Special Note on TTHM: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes 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 getting cancer.

Special Note on Lead: 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. Our system 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>.

For more information, call:

Ronald E. Chupp with the Town of Middlebury at 574-825-1497.