NAPOLEON COMMUNITY RURAL WATER CORPORATION

2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT

NCRWC's drinking water met or exceeded the strict standards set by the State and the US Environmental Protection Agency. The Napoleon Water Corp. works hard to make sure the water you drink is high quality. This annual report, which covers all of 2020, describes the quality of our drinking water, where it comes from and where you can get more information.

NCRWC purchases all water from the Town of Osgood. Laughery Creek is the source of this water. 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Generally, 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 radioactive material. It also picks 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 mining.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The quality of NCRWC's water is governed by the Safe Drinking Water Act. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State implement this very important law. It requires all of the nation's water suppliers to meet certain drinking water standards and to monitor the water regularly. If our water ever violates one of these standards or if the department ever fails to report water quality data to the State, we will alert you promptly and tell you what to do.

The Safe Drinking Water Act was passed by the U.S. Congress in 1974, and was updated many times since. Your continued cooperation is needed to protect our source water. Carefully follow instructions on pesticides and herbicides you use for your lawn and garden, and properly dispose of household chemicals, paints and waste oil.

For more information about NCRWC's drinking water, please call Gene Eaton at 812-852-4374. If you would like to become more involved in water department decision-making, you may attend our Board of Directors monthly meeting at NCRWC office in Napoleon, Indiana (8977 N. US 421). Call the office for the date and time of meeting.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The table lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2020 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Chlorine is used as a disinfectant. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2020. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Terms and abbreviations used in table:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 Contaminant Level (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.
Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Nephelometric Turbity Units (NTU): a measure of particles in water.
Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Level 1 Assessment – Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment – A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average
NA: not applicable
ND: not detectable at testing limit
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter
pCi/L: picoCuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water contaminants. This table lists only those detected in your drinking water.

Napoleon Community Rural Water IN5269007

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	6/17/2018	1.3	1.3	0.2	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	6/12/2018	0	15	2.3	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2020	1.34	0.18 – 1.34	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	33.1	24.0 – 46.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	57.8	37.8 – 74.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Osgood Water Department IN5269004

Regulated Contaminants

Organic & Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2020	1.14	0.25 – 1.14	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium	2020		0.5	NA	NA	ppm	NA	Leaching from natural deposits & agriculture
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2020	0.426	0.426	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides & herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2020	0.64	0.2 - 0.64	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Turbidity	Limit (Treatment technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.037-0.063 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2019	0.76	0.76 - 0.76	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits