Battle Ground Conservancy District

Consumer Confidence Report For 2021

Battle Ground Water has two well fields with 3 wells in service. The aquifer, from which the water is pumped, is an enormous buried pre-glacial river valley that was filled in with sand and gravel deposited by melting glaciers thousands of years ago. As water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances including contaminants. 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

- 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.

Contaminants may be found in dring water that may cause taste, color, or odor pfroblems. 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 system's business office.

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 (800-426-4791).

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 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.

The Conservancy Board meets the third Wednesday of the Month at 6:00 PM, at the Town Hall, and the public is invited.

You can contact the Water Works at 765-567-4020 Monday – Friday, 7:30am to 4pm, or email at : water@battleground.in.gov.

Thank you,
Dan Gemmecke
Water Works Superintendent
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

ead and Copper								
Definitions:								
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.								
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.								
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 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.								
Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources
Copper	8/21/2018	1.3	1.3	0.259	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	8/21/2018	0	15	1.2	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results								
Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.							
Avg:		Regulatory compliance with some MCLs ae based on running annual average of monthly samples.						
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.						
Level 1 Assessment:		A 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.						
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.						
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.						
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:		The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking wate, There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.						
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:		The level of a dinking 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.						
na:		not applicable.						
mrem:		millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)						
ppb:		micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.						
ppm:		milligrams per liter or part per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallions of water.						
Treatment Technique or TT:		A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.						
Regulated Contaminants								
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminantion
Chlorine	2020	1	0-1	MRDLG =4	MRDLG =4	Ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	4	3.4 - 5.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	14	9.4 - 18.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminantion

Arsenic - While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPAs standard balances the current understanding of arsenics possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to othe health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.	8/28/2018	7.2	4 - 7.2	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	8/28/2018	0.284	0.166 - 0.284	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	8/28/2018	0.938	0.628 - 0.938	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminantion
Gross alpha excludijng radon and uranium	2019	6.9	2.7 - 6.9	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.