

## Containments 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, storm water runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemicals, 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 run-off and septic systems.
- Radioactive materials, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels 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.

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 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

At Ladoga Water Works, we work diligently to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

# Town of Ladoga

## 2021 Annual Drinking Water Report



Town of Ladoga

P.O. Box 187

Ladoga, IN 47954

765-942-2531

[townofladogain@sbcglobal.net](mailto:townofladogain@sbcglobal.net)

## The Town of Ladoga is pleased to present this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report.

This report is designed to keep you informed about the quality of your drinking water over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been to provide you, the customer, with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

Drinking water for the community of Ladoga is supplied by ground water produced at a well field located on the east side of town. This well field contains two production wells which are both completed within a limestone aquifer.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Our water system is working with the community to increase awareness of better waste disposal practices to further protect the sources of our drinking water. We are also working with other agencies and with local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe. If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Mr. Don Long at (765) 942-2531. If you want to learn more, you are welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Council meetings held at 9:00 AM on the second Saturday, and at 3:00 PM the last Wednesday of each month.

Ladoga Water Works routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to all Federal and State laws and last year we conducted over 80 tests on more than 25 contaminants. The following table provides the results for only those contaminants that were detected as part of our 2019 monitoring

## LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

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. Ladoga Waterworks 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>. Lead and Copper samples were collected and tested in 2021. All 10 sample results were well under State limits.

**Note:** The test for bacteria as Total Coliform was not turned in on time in September of 2021. All testing was completed and well within IDEM permit limits. **Not Applicable (N/A)**=No MCLG or MCL has been established for these unregulated constituents. **Part Per Million (PPM)** one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Maximum Containment Level Goal**=The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a containment in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. **Inorganic Contaminants; Disinfection Byproducts & Precursors Maximum Containment Level**=The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a containment that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day for the MCL level for a life-time to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

### Table Notes:

- (1) Levels detected for Fluoride range from 0.8 to 1.4PPM.
- (2) Levels detected for Copper represent the 90th percentile value as calculated from a total of 10 samples.

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Results	Min	Max	Violates	Likely Source
Barium	2	2	Mg/l	0.206			No	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium	5	5	Ug/l	0.0002			No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	100	100	Ug/l	0.001			No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (90th Percentile)	1.3	1.3	Mg/l	0.135			No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservations; Corrosion of household plumbing system
Fluoride	4	4	Mg/l	0.181			No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	15	0	Ug/l	2.68			No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Arsenic	10	0	Ug/l	4			No	Erosion of Natural Deposits. Runoff from orchards.
Selenium	50	50	Ug/l	2			No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries.

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Results	Min	Max	Violates	Likely Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (haa5)	60	No Goal	Ug/l	2.47	2	2.47	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	80	No Goal	Ug/l	4.7	4.7	5	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual	4 MRDL	0	Mg/l	1	0.9	1.3	No	Water additive (disinfectant) used to control microbiological organisms
Chloromethane	n/a	3	Ug/l	0.5			No	
Methyl Tert-butyl Ether (mtbe)	n/a		Ug/l	0.5			No	
Sodium	n/a		Mg/l	0.5			No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching