**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

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# Town of Ladoga

## 2020 Annual Drinking Water Report

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

This report is designed to keep you in- formed 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 in- formed 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 water- shed 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 contaminates in your drinking water according to all Federal and State laws and last year we conducted over 80 tests on more than 25 contaminates. 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

**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 drink-ing 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 closed 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 | 0.24 | | | 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 | 0.106 | | | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservations; Corrosion of household plumbing system |
| Fluoride | 4 | 1 | Mg/l | 0.402 | | | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |

| Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Units | Results | Mi n | Max | Violates | Likely Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Haloacetic Acids (haa5) | 60 | | Ug/l | 5.1 | 7.1 | 7.2 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Trihalomethanes | 80 | | Ug/l | 10.4 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 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 |