2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
NORTH MANCHESTER WATER DEPARTMENT

The Town of North Manchester is pleased to present this year's 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 to provide you, the customer, with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND WELLHEAD PROTECTION:

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our community. The source of North Manchester's drinking water is groundwater produced from five wells, in two well fields (Water Plant Well Field and South Well Field) located within the community. Both drinking water well fields are completed in a deep sand and gravel aquifer. A Source Water Assessment has indicated that the community water system is *moderately susceptible to contamination*.

To help protect our water supply wells, the Town has implemented a wellhead protection plan that focuses on public awareness, education, spill prevention, and reporting. Information on what you can do to help protect our drinking water supply is included in this report.

DRINKING WATER 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 visiting the Environmental Protection Agency's Ground Water and Drinking Water website at https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/forms/contact-us-about-ground-water-and-drinking-water.

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, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive materials, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS:

Sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

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. 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 healthcare providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's Ground Water and Drinking Water website at https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/forms/contact-us-about-ground-water-and-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. The North Manchester Water Department 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 drinking 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Ground Water and Drinking Water website at https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

IDEM's state public transparency dashboard for lead is available at https://idem.120water-ptd.com/.

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your healthcare provider for more information about your risks.

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Our system collected samples under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for 29 PFAS compounds and lithium. This monitoring is being conducted so the EPA can receive occurrence data for these compounds to determine what additional compounds may need to be regulated in drinking water. We collected samples in March and September of 2024 and did not detect any of the compounds. If you would like to view our results, contact our office at (260) 982-9800.

HOUSEHOLD TIPS FOR PROTECTING OUR DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND WATERSHED:

- Participate in watershed clean-up activities.
- Limit your use of chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides, and other hazardous products. Buy only what you need, reducing the amount to be later discarded.
- Recycle used oil, automotive fluids, batteries and other chemical products. Do not dispose of these hazardous products in toilets, storm drains, wastewater systems, creeks, alleys or the ground. These actions pollute the water supply.
- Properly dispose of household hazardous waste at the Wabash County Solid Waste Management District, 1101 Manchester Avenue, Wabash, Indiana. Visit http://www.slashthetrash.com/ for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the following:

North Manchester Water Department
407 East Main Street • North Manchester, Indiana 46962
Phone: (260) 982-9800 • Fax: (260) 982-1525
http://www.nmanchester.org/

We invite you to attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Council meetings held on the first Wednesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Public Safety Building (709 West Main Street, North Manchester, Indiana 46962).

The State allows us to monitor for some substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. Therefore, some of our data, while representative, is more than one year old.

DEFINITIONS:

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Below the Detection Limit (BDL) - Substance not detected in the sample.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" is 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. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated substances, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "goal" is the level of drinking water disinfectant 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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of drinking water disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
Not Applicable (N/A) – No MCLG and/or MCL has been established for these substances.
Parts Per Billion (PPB) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Parts Per Million (PPM) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

The North Manchester Water Department routinely monitors for substances in your drinking water according to all Federal and State laws. The following table provides the results from our most recent monitoring. The State allows us to monitor for some substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. Therefore, some of our data, while representative, is more than one year old.

AVERAGE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2024:

Name of Substance	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Maximum Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Substance in Drinking Water
Inorganic Substances								
Arsenic	05/22/2023	No	3.1	3.1 to 3.1	PPB	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	05/22/2023	No	0.034	0.034 to 0.034	PPM	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2023	No	0.076 (1)	0.014 to 0.132	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household piping.
Fluoride	05/22/2023	No	1.5	1.5 to 1.5	PPM	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	2023	No	1.51 (1)	BDL to 1.72	PPB	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household piping.
Disinfection Substances								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)	2023-2024	No	5 (2)	5.24 to 5.32	PPB	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	2023-2024	No	22 (2)	15.4 to 27.5	PPB	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine Residual	2024	No	1 (3)	0 to 1.18	PPM	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Radioactive Substances								
Gross alpha	07/17/2019	No	2.8	2.8 to 2.8	pCi/L	N/A	15	Erosion of natural deposits.

Name of Substance	Result	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Substance in Drinking Water
Microbiological				
Coliform (4)	In the month of May, 1 sample returned as positive	0	Treatment Technique Trigger	Naturally present in the environment.

TABLE NOTES:

(1) Levels detected for Lead and Copper represent the 90th percentile value as calculated from a total of 20 samples.
(2) Maximum levels detected for HAA5s and TTHMs represent the highest locational running annual averages.
(3) Maximum level detected for chlorine represents the running annual average based on a minimum of seven samples per month.
(4) Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. This detection was an isolated incident. Further testing showed no detections.

Prepared by: Wessler Engineering
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