



## Consumer Confidence Report For Calendar Year 2020

Argos Municipal Water Plant  
PWSID IN5250001

### Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

### Is my water safe?

This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

### Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

### Where does my water come from?

Your water is groundwater that is sourced from two wells.

### Source water assessment and its availability

Source water assessment requests may be made to the certified operator.

### Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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; and 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact Joseph Stone, Certified Drinking Water Operator, at 574-780-4948.

### Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

### Additional Information for Lead

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

## Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

| Contaminants  | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Your Water | Range |       | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source  |
|---|---------------|------------------|------------|-------|-------|-------------|-----------|---|
|   |               |                  |            | Low   | High  |             |           |   |
| <b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b><br>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.) |               |                  |            |       |       |             |           |   |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)   | NA            | 60               | 3          | 2.8   | 2.8   | 2020        | No        | By-product of drinking water chlorination   |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>   |               |                  |            |       |       |             |           |   |
| Arsenic (ppb)   | 0             | 10               | 2          | 2     | 2     | 2020        | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.                   |
| Barium (ppm)  | 2             | 2                | 0.164      | 0.164 | 0.164 | 2020        | No        | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits                                |
| Fluoride (ppm)  | 4             | 4                | 0.314      | 0.314 | 0.314 | 2020        | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)  | 10            | 10               | 1          | 0.932 | 0.932 | 2020        | No        | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.                              |

| Radioactive Contaminants                        |   |    |      |      |      |      |    |                             |
|---|---|----|------|------|------|------|----|-----------------------------|
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) | 0 | 15 | 1.24 | 1.24 | 1.24 | 2015 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

| Contaminants                                 | MCLG | AL  | Your Water | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL | Typical Source   |
|--|------|-----|------------|-------------|------------------------|------------|--|
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>                |      |     |            |             |                        |            |  |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3  | 1.3 | 0.257      | 2020        | 1                      | No         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

| <b>Unit Descriptions</b> |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Term</b>              | <b>Definition</b>  |
| ppm                      | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)                                 |
| ppb                      | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)                                 |
| pCi/L                    | pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)                               |
| positive samples/month   | positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive |
| NA                       | NA: not applicable   |
| ND                       | ND: Not detected   |
| NR                       | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.  |

| <b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b> |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Term</b>                                 | <b>Definition</b>   |
| MCLG  | MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.  |
| MCL   | MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.   |
| TT  | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  |
| AL  | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.   |
| Variances and Exemptions                    | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.   |
| MRDLG                                       | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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. |
| MRDL  | MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.                              |
| MNR   | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated  |
| MPL   | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level   |

| <b>For more information please contact:</b>                            |
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| Joseph Stone, Certified Drinking Water Operator<br>Phone: 574-780-4948 |

## Violations Table

| <b>Lead and Copper Rule</b>   |                        |                      |   |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|---|
| The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials. |                        |                      |   |
| <b>Violation Type</b>   | <b>Violation Begin</b> | <b>Violation End</b> | <b>Violation Explanation</b>  |
| INITIAL TAP SAMPLING (LCR)  | 07/01/2019             | 01/23/2020           | We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.           |
| LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)  | 10/01/2019             | 01/13/2020           | We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results. |

| <b>Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)</b>   |                        |                      |   |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|---|
| The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the |                        |                      |   |
| <b>Violation Type</b>   | <b>Violation Begin</b> | <b>Violation End</b> | <b>Violation Explanation</b>  |
| MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)   | 08/01/2020             | 08/31/2020           | We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. |