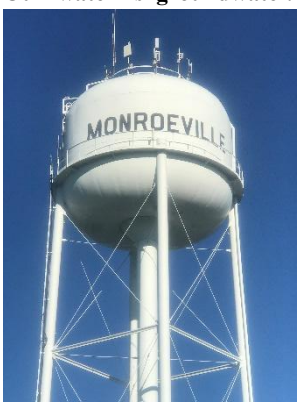
Town of Monroeville
PWSID # 5202008
2024 Drinking Water Quality Report

DEAR CUSTOMER:
This report has been prepared to inform our customers of the quality of their drinking water.

Your drinking water complied with all Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana drinking water health standards for the latest sampling period.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immune-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Our water is groundwater.



Ground water (also called well water) is protected from many of the sources of contamination described below, such as microbes like cryptosporidium. In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) may 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. Source water can also be contaminated by substances resulting from animal or human activity.

Contaminants include anything found in water. They are generally not harmful at low levels. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive and in nearly all cases would not provide greater protection of health. Examples of contaminants that may be present in source water in general include: 1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. 2) 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. 3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. 4) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from runoff and septic systems. 5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or the mining process**. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.**

The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water (bottled or tap) may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The contaminants in our drinking water are primarily geological materials that dissolved while still in the aquifer. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that causes taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily cause for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o'discusiones sobre este reporte en espanol, favor del llamar al tel. (281) 579-4507 par hablar con una persona biligue en espanol.

Public input concerning the Town of Monroeville water system may be made at regularly scheduled meetings held

at 7:00 pm the first Wednesday of each month at the Town Hall. You may also contact Dan Reinhart at (260) 557-8201 with any questions or concerns you may have.

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The last available information for the contaminants detected in our water during the sampling cycle ending in 2022 is given in the table below. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require some contaminants to be monitored annually because their concentrations are not expected to vary. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management obtains and analyzes the samples in accordance with sampling cycles which vary according to EPA schedules. The definitions and abbreviations used in the table follow.

Well Head Protection: Well head protection is a program established by the Town to protect the Town wells from outside source contamination. This program is to protect the Town's water supply to the residents. You can view a copy of the well head protection if you call (260) 557-8201.

Definitions & Abbreviations: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of contaminants in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or explained risk to health. ALG'S allow for a margin of safety.
Parts per million (ppm): Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Parts per billion (ppb): Micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity.
N/A: Not applicable. **ND:** Non-detectable.
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
Avg = Average: Regulator compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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.
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 of multiple occasions.
LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average

The Town of Monroeville has one water plant, the plant is on S. Water Street. The water plant is fed by three wells residing in the same well field. Testing results for the plant are as follows:

Substance (units)	*Sample Date*	*MCL*	*Level Detected*	*Range Detected*		*MCLG*	*In Compliance*	*Typical Sources*
Inorganic Contaminants				Min	Max			
Barium	2023	2	0.0064 ppm	0.0064	0.0064	2	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2023	4	0.82 ppm	0.82	0.82	4	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Arsenic	2023	10	1 ppb	1	1	0	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (As Nitrogen)	2024	10	.25 ppm	.25	.25	10	Yes	
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2020	15	5.2 pCi/L	5.2	5.2	0	Yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Lead and Copper			# of sites over AL	90th Percentile				
Copper (90th Percentile)	2023	1.3 (AL)	0	0.798 ppm		1.3	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (90th Percentile)	2023	15 (AL)	0	.57 ppb		0	Yes	Corrosion to household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
					LRAA			
Disinfection Byproducts				Min	Max	MRDLG		
Chlorine Residual	2024	4 MRDL	1 ppm	.2	1.7	4	Yes	Water additive (disinfectant) used to control microbiological organisms
Total Haloacetic Acids	2024	60 ppb	7 ppb	6.54	6.54	No goal for the total	Yes	By-product of water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (tthm) (ppm)	2024	80 ppb	41 ppb	40.9	40.9	No goal for the total	Yes	By-product of water chlorination

Special Note on Lead: 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. Our system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of material 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.go/safewater/lead. Lead service line inventory can be found at **https://idem.120water-ptd.com/**

Special Note on Gross Beta: The MCL for Gross Beta is 4mrem/year; however, EPA considers 50 pci/l to be the level of concern for Beta Particles.

Special Note on Total Coliform: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.

Please share this information: Large water volume customers (like apartment complexes, hospitals, schools, and/or industries) are encouraged to post

extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute them to your tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees. This “good Faith” effort will allow non-billed customers to learn more about the quality of the water that they consume.