

Town of Dillsboro 2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

Our drinking water source is groundwater purchased from the City of Aurora, which is taken from the glacial deposits of sand and gravel in the Ohio Valley Aquifer. This water is of excellent quality and receives only chlorine disinfection and fluoride for dental health. As is typical of well water, it is considered hard water and the choice of water softening is left to the user.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, **please contact the water operator Mr. Matthew Bauer at (812) 432-9004**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility in order to make educated decisions regarding any potential health risks pertaining to the quality, treatment and management of your drinking water supply. Feel free to contact our office with any questions or concerns about your drinking water.

Dillsboro Water Works & Aurora Utilities routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the results of Aurora Utilities for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2022 and required test by Dillsboro Water Works.

All substances that are required to be tested for by IDEM, FDA, and EPA were performed. Only the substances that were detected for the year of 2022 are listed in the table below unless noted otherwise. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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. 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 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products or industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive materials, 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 that must provide the same protection for public health. 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.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, 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.

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/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.

Please call our office if you have questions. If you wish to participate in decisions that may affect water quality, the regularly scheduled Town Board meetings are held the 2nd & 4th Mondays of the month at 6:00 p.m. at the Dillsboro Town Hall Building.

We at Dillsboro Water Works work around the clock 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.

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 water they consume.

Important Terms:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Treatment Technique (TT) - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in twenty years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Pico curie per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) - the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG) - the level of drinking water disinfection below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect benefits of use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Health Effects:

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs).

Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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. Dillsboro Water Works 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at

Important Information for Spanish-Speaking Population:

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad del agua potable que usted consume. Por favor traduzcalo, o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien y pueda explicarle. water safe.

**TOWN OF DILLSBORO WATER WORKS TEST RESULTS OF REGULATED
& UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS FOR 2022 UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE**

Lead and Copper								
	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/17/2022	1.3	1.3	0.371	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	08/17/2022	0	15	3.1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products								
	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2022	1	1-1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive to control microbes.
*TTHM Total Trihalomethane	2022	14.6	14.6-14.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By product of drinking water chlorination.
*Haloacetic Acid HAA5	2022	5.9	5.92-5.92	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By product of drinking water chlorination.

Town of Dillsboro Water Quality Report Notes: All dates shown on report are for 2022 unless indicated otherwise.

Below are test results for 2022 (unless shown otherwise) for Water Quality Report supplied to The Town of Dillsboro by Aurora Utilities.

**AURORA UTILITIES TEST RESULTS OF REGULATED
& UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS FOR 2022 UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE**

Lead and Copper								
	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/04/2020	1.3	1.3	0.238	0	ppm	N	Erosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	08/04/2020	0	15	2.79	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine-total	2022	1	1-1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive to control microbes.
TTHM Total Trihalomethane	2022	7	5.69-7.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acid HAA5	2022	2	1.99-2.76	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Inorganic Contaminants								
	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Arsenic	08/11/2020	4	4-4	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion from natural deposits; Runoff from Orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Selenium	08/11/2020	1.9	1.9-1.9	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Fluoride	08/11/2020	0.546	0.546-0.546	4	4.0	ppm	N	Water Additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Radioactive Contaminants								
	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	06/12/2017	1.5	1.5-1.5	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	06/12/2017	0.283	0.283-0.283	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits

