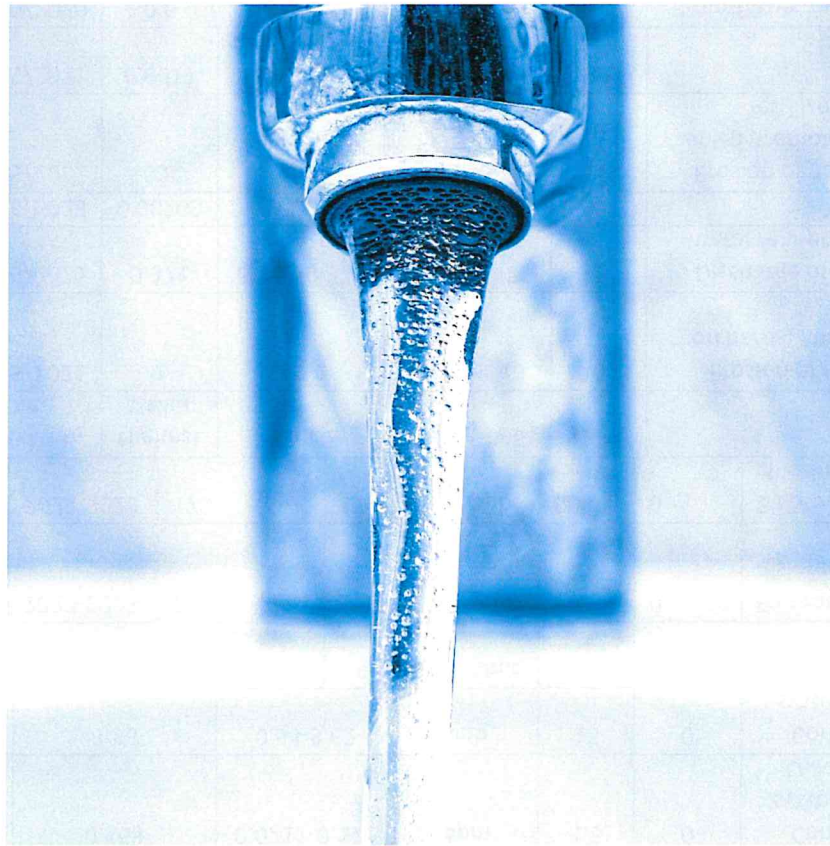


# Quality on Tap

January 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023



Town of Morristown  
Annual Water Report  
(765)763-6748  
[www.morristown.in.gov](http://www.morristown.in.gov)

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Gary Rogers, Morristown Certified Water Operator  
765-763-6748

### **Sources of Drinking Water**

MORRISTOWN WATER DEPARTMENT is Ground Water

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 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.

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 effect can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff and septic systems.

**Radioactive Contaminants**-which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number 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 drinking water than the general population. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the systems business office. 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 provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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 you 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>.

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions.:

**Action Level Goal (ALG)**: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known risk to health. TLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Action Level**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Level 1 Assessment**: A Level 1 assessment is a very detailed 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 E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 technologies.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 disinfectant level goal or MRDLG**: The level of 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.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL**: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Treatment Technique or TT**: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Variations and Exemptions**: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**Avg**: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

**LRAA**: Locational Running Annual Average

**mrem**: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

**ppm:** milligrams per liter or parts per million-or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**ppb:** micrograms per liter or parts per billion-or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**na:** not applicable.

**BDL:** Below Detection Limit

Our water system tested a minimum of 2 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth.

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2023	1	ppm	0.56-1.02	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

**Regulated Contaminants**

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Period	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2020-2023	0.168	0.0211-0.171	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2020-2023	3.56	0.54-3.62	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2618 E US 52	2022-2023	7	7.37-7.37	ppb	60	0	By product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2618 E US 52	2022-2023	17	17-17	ppb	80	0	By product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Arsenic	9/15/2021	1	0.9-1	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	9/15/2021	0.371	0.365-0.371	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane	8/16/2023	0.00209	0.00209	MG/L	0.1	0	
Fluoride	9/15/2021	0.8	0.8	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	9/15/2021	0.0017	0.0016-0.0017	MG/L	0.1	0.1	
Nitrate	8/19/2020	0.6	0.5-0.6	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite	6/14/2023	0.61	0.54-0.61	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Gross Alpha, EXCL. Radon & U	4/17/2019	1.3	1.3	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	4/17/2019	1.2	1.2	pCi/L	5	0	

**Violations**

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
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No violations during this period. There are no additional required health effects notices. There are no additional required health effects violations notices.

**Deficiencies**

Unresolved significant deficiencies that were identified during a survey done on the water system are show below.

Date Identified	Facility	Code	Activity	Due Date	Description
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No deficiencies during this period.

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, 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.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. We test for many contaminants or constituents and are proud that all are below required levels of concern. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

To help protect the groundwater and our water supply wells from potential contamination, the Town of Morristown is currently implementing a Wellhead Protection Plan, this may be reviewed at the Town Hall. The Wellhead Protection Plan focuses on public awareness and education and spill prevention and reporting. For more information or to join the local planning team and assist with the implementation of the Wellhead Protection Plan, contact the Town of Morristown at 765-763-6748, for more information.

#### **Household Tips for Protecting our Drinking Water Supply**

- Reduce the amount of fertilizers, pesticides, or other hazardous chemicals that you use. Buy only what you need so that you don't have to dispose of leftovers. Read all the labels and follow directions.
- When walking your pet remember to pick up waste and dispose of it properly. Flushing pet waste down a toilet is the best disposal method. Your local sewage treatment plant or septic systems will treat waste. Leaving pet waste on the ground increases public health risks by allowing harmful bacteria and nutrients to wash into the storm drain and eventually into local waterways.
- Use organic lawn and garden alternatives that do not contain synthetic chemical poisons.
- Properly plug and abandon water wells that are no longer in use. Contact a licensed well driller for assistance.
- If you have a septic system, have it serviced regularly.
- Check your car, boat, motorcycle and other machinery and equipment for leaks and spills. Place drip pans under leaking vehicles/equipment and make repairs as soon as possible. Clean up spilled fluids with an absorbent material such as kitty litter or sand and properly dispose of the material. DO NOT rinse spills with water or into a nearby storm drain.
- Recycle used oil, automotive fluids, batteries, and other products. Don't dispose of hazardous products in toilets, storm drains, wastewater systems, creeks, alleys, or the ground. This pollutes the water supply. Contact the Shelby County Solid Waste Management District at 317-392-8904 or [www.cleanshelby.org](http://www.cleanshelby.org) for information about disposal opportunities in Shelby County.

Again, this year your Morristown Municipal Water and Sanitation Utility has provided safe drinking water to you. We strive to provide quality water to each and every tap. We ask that all customers help us protect our water sources.

For more information regarding this report contact: Gary Rogers at (765) 763-7112 or the Town Office (765) 763-6748. If you want to learn more, you are invited to attend the Town Council meetings held the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Wednesday of every month at 7:00 p.m. at the Morristown Fire Station Community Room located at 422 W. Main St.