

**Town of Hanover**  
**2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for January 1 – December 31, 2020. It provides details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the standards set by the regulatory agencies. We routinely monitor for constituents mandated by the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) and IDEM (Indiana Department of Environmental Management). Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

**Where does your water come from?**

The Town of Hanover buys the water from Kent Water Company Inc. whose well fields are located at 3101 South River Bottom Road, and at the base of Hanover Beach Hill Road.

**Why are there contaminants in your drinking 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 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.

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 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, this may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants: such as salts and metals, this 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: this 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.

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.

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 system's business office.

**Do you need to take special precautions?**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 or the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

**Additional health effects you should know about:**

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing Copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing Copper in excess of the action level over many years can suffer liver and kidney damage. 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 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 the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**Important information for the Spanish-speaking population: (Español)**

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducir la informacion.

**Water Information Resources:**

IDEM (Indiana Department of Environmental Management) – [www.in.gov/idem](http://www.in.gov/idem)

EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) – [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)

CDC (Center for Disease Control) – [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

Safe Drinking Water Hotline – (800) 426-4791

**Contact Information:**

If you have any questions about this report, please contact Scott Williams at 812-866-2131. If you want to learn more about your water utility, we invite you to attend our public meetings on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the Hanover Community Center located at 200 Spruce Lane in Hanover, IN.

Scott Williams  
Scott Williams, Town of Hanover Utilities Superintendent

5-6-2021  
Date

**KENT WATER COMPANY**

IN5239004

LEAD AND COPPER								
	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2020	1.3	1.3	0.152	0	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2020	0	15	2.9	0	ppb	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
Disinfectants and Disinfection By Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2020	1	1 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.
Halocetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	2	2.38 - 2.38	No goal for the total	60	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	14	13.9 - 13.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2020	0.71	0.71 - 0.71	4	4.0	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2020	3	3.31 - 3.31	10	10	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS								
	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	02/18/2015	0.461	0.461 - 0.461	0	15	pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.

**DEFINITIONS**

Below are some definitions to terms and abbreviations used on the following chemical analysis pages. These definitions may help better understand the results of testing.

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

**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 technology.

**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.

**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.

**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 a E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:** 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.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:** 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 disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**N/A:** Not applicable.

**MREM:** Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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

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

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

## Addendum to the Town of Hanover 2020 Water Quality Report

Additional information needed to be provided in the 2020 Water Quality Report. The following is the remainder of our report

### Hanover Water IN5239003

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/24/2018	1.3	1.3	0.226	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives;
Lead	09/24/2018	0	15	2.2	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;

### Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	16.7	16.7 - 16.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	13.5	13.5 - 13.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

### Lead Statement:

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 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.gov/safewater/lead>.

If you have any questions regarding the 2020 Water Quality Report, please don't hesitate to contact me at 812-801-1389.

  
 Scott Williams, Town of Hanover Utilities Superintendent

7-1-21  
 Date