

HANOVER COLLEGE 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, 2021. It provides details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the standards set by 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.

Contact Information:

Hanover College water is supplied by Kent Water Company who provided these results. The Kent Water Company Board of Directors meets the fourth Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at their company office located at 6162 West State Road 256, Madison, IN 47250. Hanover College water is managed by the Hanover College Physical Plant located at 359 E. Lagrange Road, Hanover, IN 47243. Please help us protect our water resources. If you have any questions about your water quality, please call John Todd at (812) 866-7061, Monday through Friday, from 7:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Where does your water come from?

Your drinking water comes from two underground well fields located at 3101 South River Bottom Road and at the base of Hanover Beach Hill, Hanover, IN. A Wellhead Protection Plan and a Source Water Assessment Plan, which integrates geology and potential source of contamination in the Wellhead Protection Area, have been approved by IDEM and are available at the Kent Water Company Office.

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. 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.

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.

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.

Do you 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 or the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Additional health affects 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 or 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.

Drinking water analysis has a language all its own. In this table below, you will find many terms and abbreviations that you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions:

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - A measure of radiation absorbed by the body

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Microgram per liter (ug/l) - one part per billion equates to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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

AVG (Average)—Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual averages of monthly or quarterly samples.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The “Goal” (MCLG) is 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 Contaminant Level - The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (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 (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 of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA (Not Applicable): Does not apply to this water system.

ND (Not Detected): Laboratory analysis determined the constituent was not present at detection limits.

KENT WATER/HANOVER COLLEGE TEST RESULTS- IN 5239002

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG or MRDL (Chlorine)	MCL or MRDL (Chlorine)	Units	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2021	1	1-1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	3	3.01-3.01	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By - product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	5	4.92-4.92	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	4/27/2020	0.827	0.827-0.827	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2021	2	2-2	10	10	ppm	N	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	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	1/30/2018	1.37	1.37-1.37	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	1/30/2018	4.96	4.96-4.96	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	1/30/2018	0.5907	0.5907-0.5907	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits

HANOVER COLLEGE TEST RESULTS-IN 5239010

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2021	1	0-1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	3.4	3.41-3.41	No Goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	13.5	13.5-13.5	No Goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Regulated contaminants Detected								
Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90 th Percentile	# sites Over AL	Units	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2021	1.3	1.3	0.244	0	ppm	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2021	0	15	4.4	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits


Water Information Resources:

IDEM (Indiana Department of Environmental Management) – www.in.gov/idem

EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) – www.epa.gov/safewater

CDC (Center for Disease Control) – www.cdc.gov

Safe Drinking Water Hotline – 800-426-4791



 JOHN TODD
 Hanover College Water Operator