

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, 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. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien). 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, purchased ground water, 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.

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>.

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 (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 expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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 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 technology.

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 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.

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.

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: Average - 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)

ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

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

na: not applicable

KENT WATER/HANOVER COLLEGE TEST RESULTS- IN 5239002

| Disinfectant | Date | HighestRAA | Unit | Range | MRDL | MRDLG | Typical Source | |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------|------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Chlorine | 2023 | 1 | ppm | 0.5-0.7 | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes. | |
| Disinfection by-products | Sample Point | Period | Highest LRAA | Range | unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 623 College Ave, Hanover | 2022-2023 | 3 | 2.8-2.8 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By - product of drinking water disinfection |
| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source | |
| Barium | 2/26/2023 | 0.044 | 0.044 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Fluoride | 2/26/2023 | 0.826 | 0.826 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. | |
| Nitrate | 2/26/2023 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 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 Beta Particle Activity | 1/30/2018 | 1.37 | 1.37 | pCi/L | 0 | 0 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits | |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | 1/30/2018 | 4.96 | 4.96 | pCi/L | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Combined Uranium | 1/29/2018 | 0.5907 | 0.5907 | Ug/L | 30 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits | |

Violations – No violations during this period
 Deficiencies – No Deficiencies during this period

HANOVER COLLEGE TEST RESULTS-IN 5239010

| Disinfectant | Date | HighestRAA | Unit | Range | MRDL | MRDLG | Likely Source of Contamination | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Chlorine | 2023 | 0 | ppm | - | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes | |
| Regulated Contaminants | Date | 90 th percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than | Range of sampled Results (low - high) | unit | AL | Sites over AL | | |
| Copper | 2018-2021 | 0.244 | 0.015-0.297 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of Natural Deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives | |
| Lead | 2018-2021 | 4.4 | 1.38-5.43 | 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) | 359 E LaGrange Road | 2022-2023 | 4.2 | 4.15-4.15 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | 359 E LaGrange Road | 2022-2023 | 10.2 | 10.2-10.2 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

Violations – No violations during this period
 Deficiencies – No Deficiencies during this period

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

