



**YEAR 2024
CHANDLER, INDIANA IN5287002
WATER QUALITY REPORT**

<p>Chandler Utilities is managed by the Chandler Town Council.</p> <p>The Chandler Town Council meets on the 1st and 3rd Mondays each month.</p> <p>Council meetings are held at the Chandler Town Hall at 6:00 p.m.</p>	<p>Utility Maintenance Facility (812) 925-6213</p> <p>Water Treatment Plant (812) 853-5303</p> <p>Billing Questions (812) 925-6882, option 3</p> <p>After Hours Emergencies (812) 483-1610</p>	<p>Utility Maintenance Facility 101 Constitution Ct. Chandler In. 47610</p> <p>Chandler Town Hall 401 E. Lincoln Ave. Chandler In. 47610</p> <p>Water Treatment Facility 9855 Pollack Ave. Newburgh In. 47630</p>
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The Town of Chandler is supplying the enclosed information in hope that any questions you have may be answered. If after reading the information, you still have questions, feel free to contact us at the above numbers or visit our website at TownofChandler.org. We will be glad to provide any information to answer questions about our water source, water treatment or water distribution system. You may also contact the Environmental Protection Agency by calling their Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

PLEASE NOTE:

- The construction of the new 24" transmission line spanning nearly 9 miles is complete and is now in service.
- In conjunction with the road widening project for Telephone Road, we have successfully replaced and relocated our water line extending from Bell Road to Fuquay Road.
- Chandler is currently in the design phase of our new 1.5-million-gallon water tower. This will replace two smaller towers and store an additional million gallons of water. Construction will take place in 2026.
- **A reminder**, all irrigation backflow preventors are required to be tested yearly. Reports should be submitted to the Utility. Commercial businesses will be required to submit reports through BSI for our backflow prevention program.
- The water distribution system has many items that if damaged can create problems for the Utility and/or the customer. Water meter wells, located on each site, are used each month for billing and, in the case of an emergency, need to be accessed to turn off water service. **Customers should not access the meter well without approval from the Utility office. Each user can help by keeping the top of the meter well closed, clear of obstructions and not allowing damage to the top area. Any damages should be reported immediately.**
- Fire hydrants are installed to fight fires and to perform routine maintenance on the system. **A three-foot area around the hydrant must be kept clear at all times.** This allows for maintenance on the hydrant and in the case of a fire the hydrant can be found quickly and fire hoses can be hooked up without interference. **Utility personnel and firemen are the only authorized individuals allowed to operate a hydrant. Any other use should be reported to the Utility.**
- The Chandler Water Utility maintains a critical water user list. This list is maintained in order to contact medical facilities and customers with medical concerns that require an uninterrupted, uncorrupted water source. To insure the list is current, any business or customer who falls in this category should contact (812)925-6213 with their name, address and phone number in the event a situation should occur that would jeopardize the water service or water quality.
- The Utility consists of many properties and fixtures which cover a large area. Even with security and alarm systems in place we ask for assistance to monitor and safeguard the operation. **Anytime there are suspicious activities around any Utility property, please contact the Utility or a law enforcement agency as quickly as possible.**
- The Chandler offices often receive calls concerning discolored water or low pressure. Many of the problems are not caused by the water system but are caused by homeowner installed water softeners or point of entry filter systems. These items must be maintained per the manufacturers specifications and if removed from service need to be totally disconnected from the house plumbing. If you have questions about these items feel free to contact our maintenance facility.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) ensure that the uniform standards set by the Safe Drinking Water Act are met by every treatment facility. These Primary Drinking Water Standards, which are set to protect public health, are subject to maximum contaminant levels (MCL's). Some standards are Secondary Drinking Water Standards that are aesthetic recommendations for the appearance, taste and odor of the water. Some contaminants are Unregulated Contaminants that require monitoring but do not have a MCL set. Although drinking water is expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants, the presence of these do not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Every step is taken to limit the contaminants that may be in the water and utility personnel run daily tests for chlorine, hardness, Ph, fluoride, turbidity, iron and manganese. We send 20 samples per month to the state for bacteriological testing. We also test on a regular basis for radionuclides, lead and copper, inorganic compounds, volatile organic compounds and synthetic organic compounds. These tests encompass over 100 items that are tested by the utility on a regular basis. Most of these contaminants are tested by independent laboratories due to the complexity of the testing. All test results are sent to the state each month for their review.

Our system collected samples under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium. This monitoring is being conducted so the EPA can receive occurrence data for these compounds to determine what additional compounds may need to be regulated in drinking water. We collected samples in May and all compounds tested were below detectable limits. These compounds are not regulated at this time. If you would like to view our results, contact our office at (812) 925-6213

A Source Water Assessment was performed on 08/24/07 for the groundwater wells serving the utility. It was determined that the wells vulnerability to contamination was moderately high due to the thin clay thickness over the aquifer and the surrounding land use. Even with this determination, the Chandler Water Utility, through its Wellhead Protection Plan, will take all steps needed to ensure the quality of its water source is not compromised. Details of the assessment are available through the utility maintenance facility.

Sources for all 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, livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic compounds, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from storm run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff and residential uses.
- Organic compounds, including synthetic and volatile organic compounds, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive materials, which can be naturally occurring or from oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by 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. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general public. 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 some infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants and information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the E.P.A.'s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

YEARLY TEST RESULTS

Test Year 2024

Bacteriological Samples

All Samples were absent for Total Coliform and E. coli.

Nitrate	MCL	MCLG	Result	Contaminate Source
	10 p.p.m.	10 p.p.m.	<0.50 p.p.m.	Fertilizer runoff, leaching from septic tanks and erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	MCL	Min.	Max.	Contaminate Source
Total Haloacetic Acids	0.060 p.p.m.	0.007 p.p.m.	0.010 p.p.m.	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	0.080 p.p.m.	0.009 p.p.m.	0.026 p.p.m.	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Synthetic Organic Compounds

All samples tested below detectable limits (BDL)

Unregulated Contaminants(PFAS & Lithium)

All PFAS & Lithium sampling tested below detectable limits

Test Year 2023

Inorganic Chemicals	MCL	MCLG	Result	Contaminate Source
Fluoride	4.00 p.p.m.	4.00 p.p.m.	0.143 p.p.m.	Erosion of natural deposits and discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sodium	N/A	N/A	<0.005 p.p.m.	Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic	0.010 p.p.m.	0.0 p.p.m.	<.0001 p.p.m.	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards and glass/electronic production.
Selenium	0.05 p.p.m.	0.05 p.p.m.	<0.005 p.p.m.	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; mining discharge.
Cyanide	0.20 p.p.m.	0.20 p.p.m.	<0.02 p.p.m.	Discharge from steel, plastic and fertilizer factories.
Lead (90th percentile)	0.015 p.p.m.	0.000 p.p.m.	0.002 p.p.m.	Erosion of natural deposits. Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper(90th percentile)	1.30 p.p.m.	1.30 p.p.m.	0.140 p.p.m.	Erosion of natural deposits. Corrosion of household plumbing.
Barium	2.00 p.p.m.	2.00 p.p.m.	0.033 p.p.m.	Discharge of drilling wastes

All other inorganic chemicals tested below detectable limits (BDL)

Volatile Organic Compounds

All regulated samples tested below detectable limits (BDL)

Lead & Copper Sampling

	Detection Limit	Range of Samples	AL	MCLG
Copper	0.003 mg/L	0.018 - 0.218 mg/L	1.3 mg/L	1.3 mg/L
Lead	1.00 ug/L	<1.00 - 3.68 ug/L	15 ug/L	0 ug/L

Test Year 2019

Radiological Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Result	Min.	Max.	Contaminate Source
Radium - 228	5.0 pci/l	0		0.25 pci/l	0.43 pci/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta Particle (tested 2006)	50 pci/l	0	2.0 pci/l			Decay of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha Particle	15 pci/l	0		0.62 pci/l	1.38 pci/l	Erosion of natural deposits.

Test Year 2017

Volatile Organic Compounds

(Unregulated)	MCL	MCLG	Results	Contaminate Source
Bromodichloromethane	N/A	N/A	0.0046 p.p.m.	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform	N/A	N/A	0.0031 p.p.m.	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorodibromomethane	N/A	N/A	0.0035 p.p.m.	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	N/A	N/A	0.0008 p.p.m.	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Definitions

AL: Action Level. The concentration of a contaminate when exceeded, triggers treatment or actions which a system must follow.

BDL: Below Detection Limit. Test reading is below the lowest possible testing level.

MCL: Maximum Contaminate Level. Highest level of a contaminate that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk.

N/A: Not applicable.

pCi/l: picocuries per liter.

p.p.m.: parts per million or 1 milligram in 1 liter or approximately 1 drop in 10 gallons.

Service Line Material

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) and under the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), is requiring the Town of Chandler and all water systems in Indiana to complete an inventory of all service lines in their system and to report this information to IDEM.

- If you have not previously filled out our survey or contacted our office regarding what material your service line is, please contact our office at 812-925-6213 so we may update your information to IDEM. To access the Town of Chandler's service line inventory please visit idem.120water-ptd.com for additional information.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Chandler water is responsible for providing quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

- When your water has been sitting for hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap with cold water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using it for cooking, drinking or preparing baby formula.
- Removing plumbing fixtures such as aerators/screens and cleaning will help minimize the potential for lead exposure.
- Boiling water will not reduce or remove lead.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, test methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or online at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning or behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.