Battle Ground Conservancy District

Consumer Confidence Report For 2025

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1st to December 31, 2024

Public Water System ID: IN5279002

Battle Ground Water has two well fields with 3 wells in service. The aquifer, from which the water is pumped, is an enormous buried pre-glacial river valley that was filled in with sand and gravel deposited by melting glaciers thousands of years ago. As water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances including contaminants. 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 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 which limit the amount 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 in 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 Battle Ground 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 providers. 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 childrem. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot ccontrol 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 ttp://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The Conservancy Board meets the third Wednesday of the Month at 6:00 PM, at the Town Hall, and the public is invited.
You can contact the Water Works at 765-567-4020 Monday – Friday, 7:30am to 4pm, or email at : water@battleground.in.gov.

Thank you,

Dan Gemmecke
Water Works Superintendent

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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.

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

Unregul;ated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

Lead and Copper	Period	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	Sampled Results (low	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources
Copper, Free	2021 - 2024	1.3	0.076	.003 - 0.09	0	ppm	N	Leaching from wood
Lead	2021 - 2024	15	0	6.81	0	ppb	N	plumbing systems; Erosion of

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs ae based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Maximum Contaminant	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 an 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 wate, 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 dinking 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.
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 part per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallions of water.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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	MRDLG=4	MRDLG	Typical So
Chlorine	2024	1	ppm	0.2 - 0.8	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	1670 E 650N, W.Laf.	2021-2024	6	5.97 - 5.97	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	5501 Pretty Prairie Rd.	2021-2024	7	6.9 - 6.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	1670 E 650N, W.Laf.	2021-2024	14	14 - 14	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	5501 Pretty Prairie Rd.	2021-2024	18	18.2 - 18.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Arsenic	3/25/2024	7	4.4 - 7	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	3/25/2024	0.238	0.167 - 0.238	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	3/25/2024	0.317	0.212 - 0.317	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Radiological Contaminants	ection Date	Highest Value	Range	Units	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Gross Alpha, Excl. Radon & U	7/16/2019	6.9	2.7 - 6.9	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium-228	7/22/2019	0.62	0.3-0.62	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
2/14/2024	GROUNDWATER RULE	FAILURE ADDRESS DEFICIENCY (GWR)	Failed to address a deficiency
2/14/2024-2/26/2024	GROUNDWATER RULE	FAILURE ADDRESS DEFICIENCY (GWR)	Failed to address a deficiency

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.