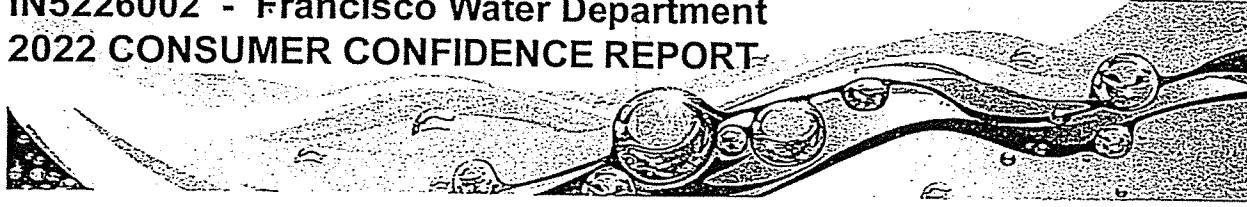


# IN5226002 - Francisco Water Department 2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



## Important information for the Spanish-speaking population

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad del agua potable que usted consume. Por favor tradúzcalo, o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien y pueda explicarle.

## Is our water safe?

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the drinking water that we provided last year. Included as part of this report are details about where the water that you drink comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana standards. We are committed to provide you with all the information that you need to know about the quality of the water that you drink.

## Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other kind of 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 has set guidelines with appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants which are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

## Where does our water come from?

The Town of Francisco buys its water from Pike Gibson and resells it to the Francisco customers.

## Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk or that it is not suitable for drinking. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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, or can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in the raw, untreated water may 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 that result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and mining or farming operations.
- **Pesticides and Herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production operations, and can also result from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants that may be present in the water provided by public drinking water systems. We are required to treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Moreover, FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants that may be present in bottled water, which must provide the same level of health protection for public health.

Francisco Water Department  
203 W Main Street  
Francisco, IN 47649

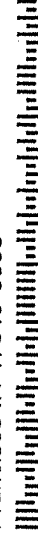


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**Special Note on Lead:** If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our system is 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>.

**Special Note on Turbidity:** \*\* The turbidity treatment technique (TT) requires that at least 95% of the total combined effluent turbidity samples shall not exceed 0.3 NTU (1.0 NTU for slow sand and diatomaceous earth filtration systems). At least 95% is required to be in compliance. In addition, the maximum turbidity level cannot exceed 1.0 NTU at anytime.

**Special Note on Gross Beta:** The MCL for Gross Beta is 4mrem/year; however, EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for Beta particles.

**Our Watershed Protection Efforts -** Our water system is working with the community to increase awareness of better waste disposal practices to further protect the sources of our drinking water. We are also working with other agencies and with local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe.

**Public Involvement Opportunities -** If you have any question about the contents of this report, please contact Francisco Town Hall at 812-782-3573 or you can attend a Francisco Town Council meeting held the 2nd Tuesday of every month at the Francisco Town Hall 5:30pm. We encourage you to participate and to give us your feedback.

**Please Share This Information -** Large water volume customers (like apartment complexes, hospitals, schools, and/or industries) are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous location or to distribute them to your tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees. This "good faith" effort will allow non-billed customers to learn more about the quality of the water they consume.

**Water Quality Data**

The table below lists all the contaminants that we detected during the 2022 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise indicated, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 and December 31, 2022. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) requires us to monitor for certain contaminants at a frequency less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from one year to another. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may however be more than one year old.

Some of the terms and abbreviations used in this report are:

- AL:** Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements or action which a system must follow.
- BDL:** Below Detection Limit
- DL:** Detection Limit
- MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
- MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- MLRAA:** Maximum Lactational Running Annual Average
- mg/L:** Milligrams per liter.
- MRDL:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
- MRDLG:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- N/A:** Either not available or not applicable.
- ND:** Not Detected, the result was not detected at or above the analytical method detection level.
- NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, a measure of the clarity (or cloudiness) of water.
- P\*:** Potential violation, one that is likely to occur in the near future once the system have samples for four quarters.
- pCi/L:** Picocuries per liter, a measure for radiation.
- ppb:** Parts per billion, a measure for concentration equivalent to micrograms per liter.
- ppm:** Parts per million, a measure for concentration equivalent to milligrams per liter.
- TT:** Treatment Technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- UC:** Unregulated contaminates.
- ug/L:** Micrograms per liter or parts per billion.

**Regulated Contaminants Detected**

IN5226002 - Francisco Water Department    IN5263003 - Pike-Gibson Water, Inc.    IN5282002 - Evansville    IN5219012 - Patoka Lake Regional    IN5263002 - Petersburg

Inorganic Contaminants									
Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Min	Max	Violates	Likely Sources
2022	Barium	2	2	ppm	HLD = .025	.025	.025	No	IN5219012 - Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Copper (90th Percentile)	1.3 (AL)	1.3	ppm	.203	N/A	N/A	No	IN5263003 - Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
2022	Cyanide	200	200	ppb	RLD = 5.4	5.4	5.4	No	IN5219012 - Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
2022	Fluoride	4	4	ppm	HLD = .6	.59	.59	No	IN5282002 - Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2022	Fluoride	4	4	ppm	HLD = .6	.61	.61	No	IN5219012 - Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2022	Lead (90th Percentile)	15 (AL)	0	ppb	2.6	N/A	N/A	No	IN5263002 - Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2022	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10	10	ppm	HLD = 1	1	1	No	IN5282002 - Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10	10	ppm	HLD = 1	.1	.1	No	IN5219012 - Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts									
Date	Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL TT or MRDL	Units	Highest Level Detected	Min	Max	Violates	Likely Sources
2022	Chloramines	4	4	ppm	3	3	3	No	IN5282002 - Water additive used to control microbes
2022	Chloramines	4	4	ppm	3	3	3	No	IN5219012 - Water additive used to control microbes
2022	Chlorine	4	4	ppm	1	1	1	No	IN5226002 - Water additive used to control microbes
2022	Chlorine	4	4	ppm	1	1	1	No	IN5263003 - Water additive used to control microbes
2022	Chlorine	4	4	ppm	1	1	1	No	IN5263002 - Water additive used to control microbes
2022	Total Halo Acetic Acids (haa5)	n/a	60	ppb	7	2	11	No	IN5226002 - By-product of drinking water
2022	Total Halo Acetic Acids (haa5)	n/a	60	ppb	56.1	19.1	48.3	No	IN5263003 - By-product of drinking water
2022	Total Halo Acetic Acids (haa5)	n/a	60	ppb	30	8.6	54.5	No	IN5282002 - By-product of drinking water
2022	Total Halo Acetic Acids (haa5)	n/a	60	ppb	38	19.3	59.4	No	IN5219012 - By-product of drinking water
2022	Total Halo Acetic Acids (haa5)	n/a	60	ppb	5	5.46	5.46	No	IN5263002 - By-product of drinking water
2022	Total Trihalomethanes (tthm)	n/a	80	ppb	29.9	7.5	34.1	No	IN5226002 - By-product of drinking water disinfection
2022	Total Trihalomethanes (tthm)	n/a	80	ppb	72	31.3	78.1	No	IN5263003 - By-product of drinking water disinfection
2022	Total Trihalomethanes (tthm)	n/a	80	ppb	45	21.1	60.1	No	IN5282002 - By-product of drinking water disinfection
2022	Total Trihalomethanes (tthm)	n/a	80	ppb	44	25.5	72.6	No	IN5219012 - By-product of drinking water disinfection
2022	Total Trihalomethanes (tthm)	n/a	80	ppb	10	10.3	10.3	No	IN5263002 - By-product of drinking water disinfection

\*Some people who drink water containing halo acetic acids more than the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Turbidity									
Date	Contaminant	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violates	Likely Sources				
2022	Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	.16 NTU	No	IN5282002 - Soil runoff				
2022	Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	3 NTU	100%	No	IN5282002 - Soil runoff				
2022	Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	.26 NTU	No	IN5219012 - Soil runoff				
2022	Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	3 NTU	100%	No	IN5219012 - Soil runoff				

Radioactive Contaminants									
Date	Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL TT or MRDL	Units	Highest Level Detected	Min	Max	Violates	Likely Sources
8/28/2019	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	0	15	pCi/L	.82	.82	.82	No	IN5263003 - Erosion of natural deposits
6/9/2020	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	0	15	pCi/L	1.7	1.7	1.7	No	IN5219012 - Erosion of natural deposits
6/7/2017	Beta/Photon Emitters	0	4	mrem/yr	1.49	1.49	1.49	No	IN5219012 - Decay of natural and man-made deposits
1/28/2019	Beta/Photon Emitters	0	4	mrem/yr	2.3	2.3	2.3	No	IN5263002 - Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)									
Date	Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL TT or MRDL	Units	Highest Level Detected	Min	Max	Violates	Likely Sources
2022	Alazine	3	3	ppb	.1	0	.1	No	IN5282002 - Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2022	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	50	bbp	1.4	0	1.4	No	IN5219012 - Discharge from chemical factories

Violations Table (The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.)									
Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Type	Violation Explanation						
7/1/2022	8/9/2022	CCR Report	IN5226002 - We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.						