Town of Grabill

PWSID # 5202006

2024 Drinking Water Quality Report

DEAR CUSTOMER:



This report has been prepared to inform our customers of the quality of their drinking water.

Your drinking water complied with all Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana drinking water health standards for the latest sampling period.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immune-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**Our water is Surface Water from the City of Fort Wayne IN5202020.** In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) may 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. Source water can also be contaminated by substances resulting from animal or human activity.

Contaminants include anything found in water. They are generally not harmful at low levels. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive and in nearly all cases would not provide greater protection of health. Examples of contaminants that may be present in source water in general include: 1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. 2) 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. 3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. 4) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from runoff and septic systems. 5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or the mining process. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water (bottled or tap) may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The contaminants in our drinking water are primarily geological materials that dissolved while still in the aquifer. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that causes 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 system’s business office.

**Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o’discusiones sobre este reporte en espanol, favor del llamar al tel. (281) 579-4507 par hablar con una persona biligue en espanol.**

*Public input concerning the Town of Grabill water system may be made at regularly scheduled Meetings held at 7:00 pm every 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month at the town hall. You may also contact Ryan Walls at (260) 627-5227 with any concerns or questions you may have. https://grabill.municipalimpact.com*

**2024 Drinking Water Quality Report**

The last available information for the contaminants detected in our water during the sampling cycle ending in 2024 is given in the table below. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require some contaminants to be monitored annually because their concentrations are not expected to vary. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management obtains and analyzes the samples in accordance with sampling cycles which vary according to EPA schedules. The definitions and abbreviations used in the table follow.

**Definitions & Abbreviations: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.**

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of contaminants in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**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 explained risk to health. ALG’S allow for a margin of safety.

**Parts per million (ppm):** Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**Parts per billion (ppb):** Micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A measure of radioactivity.

**N/A:** Not applicable. **ND:** Non-detectable.

**MRDLG:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**MRDL:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

**Average (Avg):** Regulator 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)

**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 of multiple occasions.

*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 material 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.go/safewater/lead>.

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreased in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new and worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact you heal care provider for more information about your risks

Lead and copper service line inventory is available at: <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/Grabill-IN>

*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 locations 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 that they consume.

Our water system tested a minimum of 2 sample(s) 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.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Disinfectant** | **Date** | **Highest RAA** | **Unit** | **Range** | **MRDL** | **MRDLG** | **Typical Source** |
| Chlorine | 2024 | 1.45 | Ppm | 0.08 – 1.45 | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

**Regulated Contaminants**

IN the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Lead and Copper** | **Period** | **90th percentile** | **Range of Sampled Results(low-high)** | **Unit** | **AL** | **Sites Over AL** | **Typical Source** |
| Copper, Free | 2024 | 0.0513 | 0.00383-0.0627 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead | 2024 | 6.64 | 0.26 – 9.31 | ppm | 15 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Disinfection Byproducts** | **Sample Point** | **Period** | **Highest LRAA** | **Range** | **Unit** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Typical Source** |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | Gas Station | 2024 | 29 | 29.4-29.4 | Ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | Park Pavilion | 2024 | 30 | 29.5-29.5 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | Gas Station | 2024 | 51 | 50.5-50.5 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | Park Pavilion | 2024 | 46 | 45.5-45.5 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Regulated Contaminants** | **Collection Date** | **Highest Value** | **Range** | **Unit** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Typical Source** |
| Barium | 8/23/2021 | 0.0242 | 0.0242 | Ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | 8/23/2021 | 1.1 | 1.1 | Ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nickel | 8/23/2021 | 0.0018 | 0.0118 | MG/L | 0.1 | 0.1 |  |
| Nitrate-Nitrite | 8/21/2023 | 0.5 | 0.5 | Ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Radiological Contaminants** | **Collection Date** | **Highest Value** | **Range** | **Unit** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Typical Source** |
| Combined Radium (-226 & -228) | 2/15/2023 | 9.97 | 0.52-9.97 | pCi/L | 5 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha, Excl. Radon & U | 2/15/2023 | 3.93 | 3.93 | pCi/L | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha, Incl. Radon & U | 6/4/2023 | 0.09 | 0.09 | pCi/L | 5 | 0 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Gross Beta Particle Activity | 6/4/2023 | 4.01 | 4.01 | pCi/l | 0 | 0 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. Note: The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 Millirems/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used as a screening level. |
| Radium-226 | 6/4/2023 | 0.52 | 0.48 - 0.52 | pCi/L | 5 | 0 |  |
| Radium-228 | 2/15/2023 | 9.49 | 0 - 9.49 | pCi/L | 5 | 0 |  |

**Violations**

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Violation Period | Analyte | Violation Type | Violation Explanation |
| 12/31/2023 – 6/29/2024 | Lead & Copper Rule | Initial/Follow-Up/Routine SOWT M/R (LCR) | Failed to collect source water samples, follow correct procedure, or provide sampling information as required |
| 12//31/2023 – 6/29/2024 | Lead & Copper Rule | OCCT/SOWT recommendation/Study (LCR) | Failed to meet requirements related to optimal corrosion control treatment (OCCT) or Source Water Treatment (SOWT) violation |
| 12//31/2023 – 6/29/2024 | Lead & Copper Rule | Public Education (LCR) | Failed to provide public education that meets requirements or to report education information on time |
| 12//31/2023 – 6/29/2024 | Lead & Copper Rule | Water Quality Parameter M/R (LCR) | Failed to meet water quality parameters sampling or reporting requirements |
| 9/30/2024 – 12/30/2024 | TTHM | Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major | Failed to monitor/report as required for chlorine or disinfection by-products |
| 9/30/2024 – 12/30/2024 | Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major | Failed to monitor/report as required for chlorine or disinfection by-products |

**Additional Required Health Effects Language:**

* Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta particles and photon radioactivity is excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
* Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk or getting cancerThere are no additional required health effect notices.

**Additional Required Health Effects Violation Notices:**

* Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical and mental development. Children could how slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adult who drink the water over many years cold develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

**Deficiencies**

* No unresolved significant deficiencies that were identified during a survey done on the water system.

**Reseller Contaminants**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Water System | Highest Sample Result | Range of Sampled Result(s) (low-high) | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
| 2,4-D | 5/14/2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 0.78 | 0-0.78 | ppb | 70 | 70 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| Atrazine | 2/12/2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 0.16 | 0-0.16 | ppb | 3 | 3 | Runoff from herbicides used on row crops |
| Barium | 2/6/2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 0.017 | 0.017 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | 2/29/2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 0.7 | 0.7 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate | 6/5/2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 4.492 | 0-4.492 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate-Nitrite | 7/9/2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 1.096 | 0-1.096 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite | 1/2/2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 0.006 | 0-0.006 | ppm | 1 | 1 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Disinfection Byproducts | Monitoring Period | Water System | Highest LRAA | Range of Sampled Result(s) (low-high) | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2023-2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 18 | 11.5-24.2 | ppm | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2023-2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 19 | 12.3-25.6 | ppm | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2023-2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 21 | 12.6-33.6 | ppm | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2023-2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 19 | 12.6-23.1 | ppm | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2023-2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 19 | 14-25 | ppm | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2023-2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 16 | 10.6-22.9 | ppm | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2023-2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 17 | 12.7-23.9 | ppm | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2023-2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 18 | 8.8-24.4 | ppm | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2023-2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 21 | 15.6-27.2 | ppm | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2023-2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 18 | 9.3-25.7 | ppm | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2023-2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 18 | 12.8-27.3 | ppm | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2023-2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 16 | 9.2-21.6 | ppm | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | 2023-2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 23 | 13.7-32.7 | ppm | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | 2023-2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 23 | 9.7-31.83 | ppm | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | 2023-2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 21 | 13.9-28.9 | ppm | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | 2023-2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 22 | 14.9-28.51 | ppm | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | 2023-2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 21 | 13.9-30.27 | ppm | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | 2023-2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 24 | 14-38.7 | ppm | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | 2023-2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 23 | 15.75-34.44 | ppm | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | 2023-2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 21 | 13.6-27.5 | ppm | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | 2023-2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 22 | 15-29.37 | ppm | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | 2023-2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 22 | 13.6-28.6 | ppm | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | 2023-2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 23 | 15.77-31.49 | ppm | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | 2023-2024 | Fort Wayne – 3 Rivers Filtration Plant | 21 | 10.99-37.5 | ppm | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

**Reseller Violation and Health Effects Information**

* During the 2024 calendar year, the water system(s) that we purchase water from had no noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.
* There are no additional required health effects notices from Purchases.

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AI-generated content may be incorrect.

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