

**ROCHESTER WATER DEPARTMENT**  
**Public Water Supply ID: IN5225006**

Consumer Confidence Report

# 2024 CCR

---

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

**Rochester Water Department**  
Public Water System ID: IN5225006

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the Period of January 1 to December 31, 2024. 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).

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decision affecting water. Regular meetings are held on the first Monday of each month at Rochester City Hall, 320 Main Street, at 5:00 PM. The public is welcome.

For more information regarding this report, contact.

Name: City of Rochester Water Department

Phone: 1-574-223-3412

**Source of Drinking Water**

Rochester Water Department is ground water.

Our water source (s) and source water assessment information are listed below.

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL #1	Ground water		
WELL #2	Ground water		
WELL #3	Ground water		
WELL #4	Ground water		
WELL #5	Ground 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 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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of contaminants. 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 at (800) 426-4791. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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 decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or 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 your health care provider for more information about your risks.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 system's 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).

We are committed to providing safe drinking water to all residents. Our Lead Service Line Inventory Dashboard provides information about lead service lines or drinking water contaminants. The results you see are a part of our lead and copper sampling program. If you would like to view our results you can use this link to access the Lead Service Line Inventory. <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/RochesterWD-IN>

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.

Variances 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.

Our water system tested a minimum of 7 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.

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRD L	MRDL G	Typical Source
--------------	------	-------------	------	-------	----------	-----------	----------------

### 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, the information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)      Collection Date of HV    Highest Value (HV)    Range of Sampled    Unit  
Result(s)

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2020 - 2023	0.38	0.016 - 0.66	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2020 - 2023	1.9	0.51 - 18	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MC L	MCL G	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	1081 RIDGE RD	2023 - 2024	23	23.4 - 23.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	3004 COUNTRY CLUB DR S	2023 - 2024	18	17.5 - 17.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	1081 RIDGE RD	2023 - 2024	80	80.3 - 80.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	3004 COUNTRY	2023 - 2024	69	69.4 - 69.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

	CLUB DR S						
--	-----------	--	--	--	--	--	--

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCL G	Typical Source
BARIUM	9/11/2023	0.14	0.14	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	9/11/2023	1.3	1.3	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	9/11/2023	0.23	0.23	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL	9/11/2023	0.0012	0.0012	MG/L	0.1	0.1	
NITRATE	4/21/2024	0.14	0.14	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	4/21/2024	0.14	0.14	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	MCL G	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	3/30/2020	2.4	2.4	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-228	3/30/2020	0.05	0.05	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
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
10/16/2024 - 10/22/2024	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	LSL INVENTORY-INITIAL	
10/16/2024 - 10/22/2024	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	LSL REPORTING-INITIAL	

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4761).

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

#### **Deficiencies**

Unresolved significant deficiencies that were identified during a survey done on the water system are shown below.

Date Identified	Facility	Code	Activity	Due Date	Description
-----------------	----------	------	----------	----------	-------------

No deficiencies during this period.

Water System Name	Determination Date	Deficiency Description	Comments
-------------------	--------------------	------------------------	----------

#### ***Reseller Violations and Health Effects Information***

During the 2024 calendar year, the water system(s) that we purchase water from had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Water System	Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
--------------	------	----------	---------	-------------------

#### **PFOS Testing Results**

- Our system collected samples under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminant 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 on August 5, 2024, and detected the compounds shown in this table. These compounds are not regulated at this time. If you would like to view our results, contact our office at 574-223-3412 or [water@rochester.in.us](mailto:water@rochester.in.us).

Collection Date	Analyte	Result	Unit	High Limit	Low Limit
08/05/2024 00:00	Lithium	<9.00	ug/L	9.00	2.00
08/05/2024 00:00	Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	<0.0050	ug/L	0.0050	0.0005
08/05/2024 00:00	Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	<0.0030	ug/L	0.0030	0.0004
08/05/2024 00:00	Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	<0.0030	ug/L	0.0030	0.0004
08/05/2024 00:00	Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	<0.0030	ug/L	0.0030	0.0004
08/05/2024 00:00	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	<0.0040	ug/L	0.0040	0.0004

08/05/2024 00:00	Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	<0.0040	ug/L	0.0040	0.0004
08/05/2024 00:00	Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	<0.0030	ug/L	0.0030	0.0004
08/05/2024 00:00	Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	<0.0020	ug/L	0.0020	0.0004
08/05/2024 00:00	Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	<0.0030	ug/L	0.0030	0.0004
08/05/2024 00:00	4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	<0.0030	ug/L	0.0030	0.0004
08/05/2024 00:00	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	<0.0030	ug/L	0.0030	0.0004
08/05/2024 00:00	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	<0.0030	ug/L	0.0030	0.0004
08/05/2024 00:00	Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	<0.0030	ug/L	0.0030	0.0004
08/05/2024 00:00	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	<0.0040	ug/L	0.0040	0.0004
08/05/2024 00:00	Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	<0.0040	ug/L	0.0040	0.0004
08/05/2024 00:00	Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA)	<0.0050	ug/L	0.0050	0.0005
08/05/2024 00:00	9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid	<0.0020	ug/L	0.0020	0.0005
08/05/2024 00:00	11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	<0.0050	ug/L	0.0050	0.0005
08/05/2024 00:00	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)	<0.0030	ug/L	0.0030	0.0006
08/05/2024 00:00	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	<0.0050	ug/L	0.0050	0.0007
08/05/2024 00:00	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	<0.0050	ug/L	0.0050	0.0006
08/05/2024 00:00	Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	<0.0200	ug/L	0.0200	0.0009
08/05/2024 00:00	Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	<0.0040	ug/L	0.0040	0.0003
08/05/2024 00:00	Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	<0.0030	ug/L	0.0030	0.0004
08/05/2024 00:00	Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	<0.0030	ug/L	0.0030	0.0005
08/05/2024 00:00	N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	<0.0050	ug/L	0.0050	0.0007
08/05/2024 00:00	N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	<0.0060	ug/L	0.0060	0.0006
08/05/2024 00:00	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	<0.0080	ug/L	0.0080	0.0007
08/05/2024 00:00	Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	<0.0070	ug/L	0.0070	0.0006