

**What is PCE(Tetrachloroethylene)? And is my water safe?**

Tetrachloroethylene is a VOC (Volatile Organic compound). Its commonly found in industrial solvents and dry-cleaning chemicals.

Tetrachloroethylene exposure may cause adverse effects in the kidney, liver, immune system, hematologic system, and on development and reproduction. Studies of people exposed in the workplace have found associations with several types of cancer including bladder cancer, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, multiple myeloma. EPA has classified tetrachloroethylene as likely to be carcinogenic to humans.

In 2002, one of the city's three wells was found to be contaminated with PCE. The City, IDEM, and EPA, worked to establish the cause and a viable cleanup method. In 2005, a new water treatment facility was constructed, complete with a granular activated carbon filtration system to filter the city's water. All water from all three of the city's wells is filtered through this carbon filtration system, and treated with chlorine, fluoride, and phosphate before being distributed to the customer.

The finished water we deliver is safe. Along with regular quarterly compliance monitoring as prescribed by IDEM, The Martinsville Water Utility regularly goes beyond this requirement to monitor and sample for tetrachloroethylene in all three operational wells, our four carbon filtration vessels, as well as our point of entry (first tap post filtration on the water system). These samples are analyzed by a different lab than the lab that analyzes our regular quarterly samples to provide the most objective analysis of the samples as possible.

MARTINSVILLE WATER  
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## 2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT  
[HTTPS://MYWEB.IN.GOV/IDEM/DWW/](https://myweb.in.gov/idem/dww/)

ENTER PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID NUMBER  
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PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID NO. **IN5255009**

Phone: (765) 342 2449

## Overview

[We, here at the City of Martinsville, are proud to inform you that your water is SAFE and meets federal and state requirements.](#)

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) prescribe regulations that limit the quantity of certain contaminants in drinking water provided by public water systems. This publication describes those guidelines for The City of Martinsville Water Utility's drinking water, and drinking water sample results for the 2020 calendar year. The Food and Drug Administration establishes regulatory limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must also provide similar protections 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 drinking water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791), or visit online at <https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/drinking-water-regulations-and-contaminants>.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons 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.



### Important information about Lead and Copper in drinking water

In 1991, EPA published a regulation to control lead and copper in drinking water. This regulation is known as the Lead and Copper Rule (also referred to as the LCR). The treatment technique for the rule requires systems to monitor drinking water at customer taps. If lead concentrations exceed an action level of 15 ppb or copper concentrations exceed an action level of 1.3 ppm in more than 10% of customer taps sampled, the system must undertake several additional actions to control corrosion.

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 lead service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

If the action level for lead is exceeded, the system must also inform the public about steps they should take to protect their health and may have to replace lead service lines under their control.

**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 and cooking.**

If you are concerned about lead or copper 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 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

The City of Martinsville Water Utility follows the Indiana Department of Environmental Management's mandated timeline for testing for Lead and Copper. The testing period for lead and copper is every three years.

