

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER

Public Water System ID: IN5219012

### INTRODUCTION:

Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District is proud to provide high quality drinking water to our customers. This annual water quality report shows the source of our water, lists the results of our tests, and contains important information about water and health issues covering the time period from January, 1 2024, through December 31, 2024. You will be notified if there is any reason for concern about our water. We are proud to show you that the water that we provide has surpassed EPA water quality standards. The water in our lines undergoes testing for over 80 contaminants according to governmental requirements. As you will see in the following table, we detected only nine (9) items in the water, and all of those items were at safe levels below the MCL.

Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District conducts monthly board meetings on the second and last Monday of the month at 6:30 p.m. est. in the board room at 2647 North State Road 545 near Dubois, Indiana. Please feel free to attend and participate in these meetings. For public involvement opportunities and District information please visit our web site at [www.plrws.net](http://www.plrws.net).

### OVERVIEW:

Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District provides water to 26 water utilities and over 5,761 customers. In all, water treated by the District is distributed into parts of eleven (11) southern Indiana counties. The District meets or exceeds the testing and reporting requirements of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM).

2024 testing included weekly microbiological tests with zero positive results for total coliform. Testing for PFAS under the UCMR5 rule was completed in 2024, with all samples returning as below detection limits. The District participates in the state dental fluoridation program and adds fluoride to the treated water. Lead and copper tests were conducted in 2023 at 30 sites in the District with results below maximum contamination level.

## **Sources of Drinking Water**

PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER is Surface water.

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

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
PATOKA LAKE INTAKE	LAKE	Surface 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 small amounts of some 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).

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 addition, the Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 5 is requiring all systems to do a Lead Service Line Inventory. Results of Patoka Lake Regional Water's Lead Service Line Inventory can be found here: <https://idem.120water-ptd.com/>.

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 15 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	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORAMINE	2024	3	ppm	0.8 - 3.8	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.

## **Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)**

### **Patoka Lake Regional Water and Sewer District**

Large and small public water systems (PWSs) subject to UCMR 5 (i.e., community water systems (CWSs) and non-transient non-community water systems (NTNCWSs)) are required to notify customers about their UCMR 5 results.

Patoka Lake Regional Water and Sewer District (IN5219012) collected samples under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for 29 PFAS Compounds and Lithium. This monitoring is conducted in compliance with reporting of the data requirements to determine what, if any additional compounds may need to be regulated in drinking water in the future. We collected samples on September 20<sup>th</sup>, 2023; December 27<sup>th</sup>, 2023; March 25<sup>th</sup>, 2024; August 6<sup>th</sup>, 2024

and did not detect any contaminants above the reporting limits of the tests required for UCMR 5 in our finished drinking water. However, these compounds are not regulated at this time.

If you would like to review the results, contact;

Adam Scherle  
Water Plant Superintendent  
[adamscherle@plrws.net](mailto:adamscherle@plrws.net)  
(812)-678-8314

Steve Dodd  
General Manager  
[steve@plrws.net](mailto:steve@plrws.net)  
(812)-678-8322

As a Public Water System (PWS), we are required to notify our customers that the UCMR results are available (40 CFR 141.207) no later than 12 months after they are known. Results are to be delivered to all billing customers each year by July 1 (40 CFR 141.204[d]).

For more information, please contact the public water system:

Adam Scherle (812)-678-8314

*\*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.\**

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	0.423	0.0047 - 1.3	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2020 - 2023	6.7	0.5 - 17	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	FINCH NEWTON VALVE PIT	2023 - 2024	35	20.7 - 47.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	LYNNVILLE VALVE PIT	2023 - 2024	36	22.2 - 46.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	OAKLAND CITY VALVE PIT	2023 - 2024	39	19.6 - 57.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	PAOLI VALVE PIT	2023 - 2024	38	18.6 - 61	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	FINCH NEWTON VALVE PIT	2023 - 2024	39	19.4 - 61.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	LYNNVILLE VALVE PIT	2023 - 2024	39	17.9 - 65.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	OAKLAND CITY VALVE PIT	2023 - 2024	42	20.6 - 68.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	PAOLI VALVE PIT	2023 - 2024	38	16.7 - 59.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	8/5/2024	0.21	0 - 0.21	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	8/6/2024	0.024	0.024	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	8/6/2024	0.57	0.57	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

### **Turbidity**

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
100.00	12	NO	0.21	November	TREATMENT PLANT #1	Yes
100.00	12	NO	0.24	July	TREATMENT PLANT #2	Yes

### **Total Organic Carbon**

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

TOC	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	8/11/2024	4.49	2.04 - 4.49	MG/L	0	Naturally present in the environment

### **Violations**

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

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
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No violations during this period.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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
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No deficiencies during this period.