

OTWELL WATER CORPORATION 2024
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
OTWELL WATER CORPORATION/PETERSBURG
PWSID #526-3007

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is ground water. We purchase water from Petersburg Municipal Utilities, their wells draw from the "Surficial Sand & Gravel Aquifer," which is located on River Road. Petersburg has a Well head Protection Plan which was approved on April 6, 2021.

The President of the water corporation, Gary J. Pride, is proud to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Keith Breidenbaugh, Water Superintendent at 812-354-2256. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Wednesday of every month at 7:00 p.m. at the water office in Otwell, 2055 N St Rd. 257.

The annual meeting will be held the second Tuesday in January, January 13, 2026.

Otwell Water Corporation routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31 2024. Not all testing is required every year, and if we were not required to monitor for something in 2024, then our results are for the most recent round of testing.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions and terms in the chart. Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. The organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or manmade. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 over land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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 residential uses, storm water runoff, and agriculture.

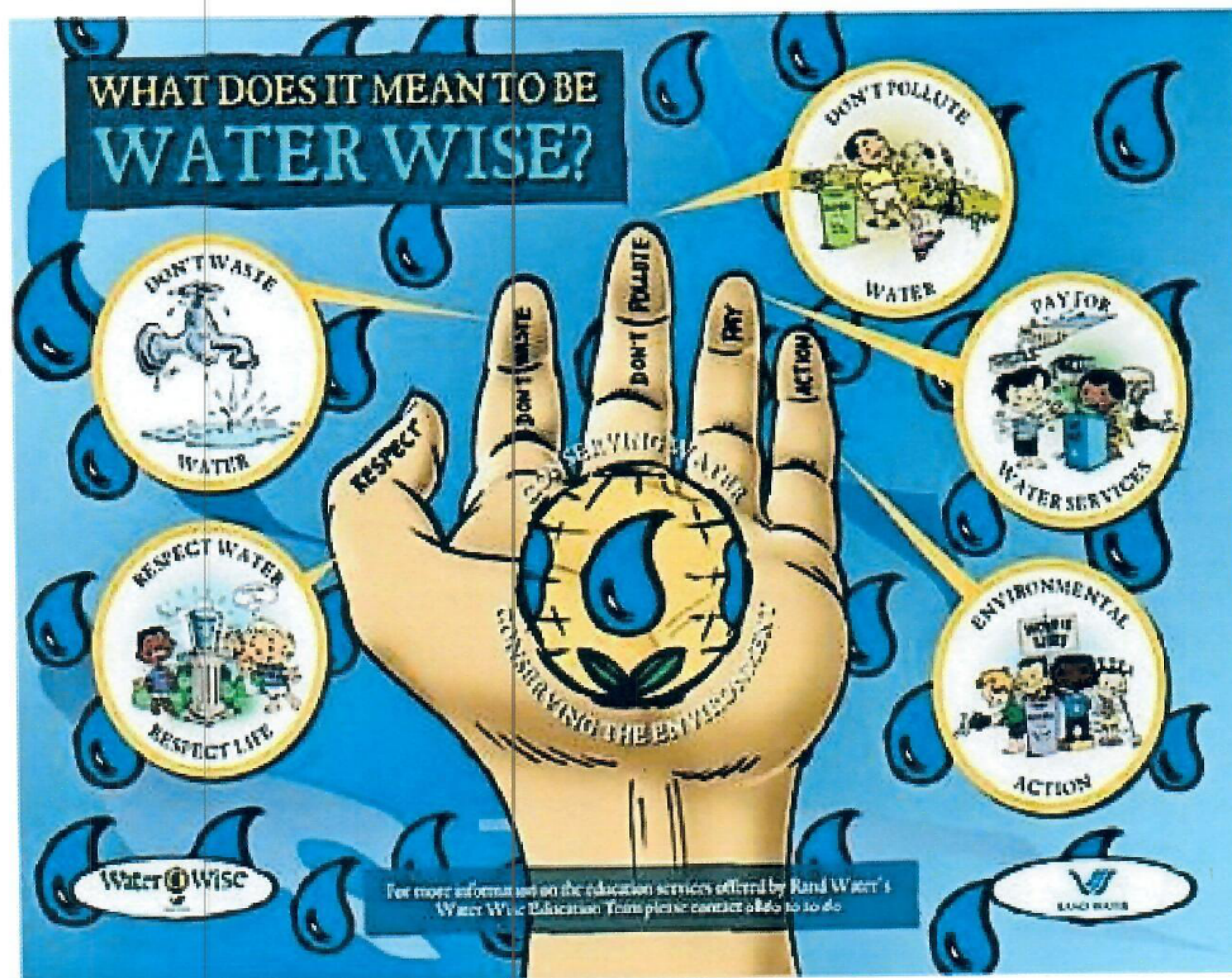
Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products or industrial processes and petroleum and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (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. Immune-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 their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological 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. Our system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety



2024 WATER BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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VICE-PRESIDENT- GREG MANGIN
TREASURER-JERRY TRAYLOR
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Helpful Comparisons for Use in Consumer **Confidence Reports**

Often the measures used for detected contaminants are confusing to consumers. Terms such as one part per million and one part per billion are hard to visualize and grasp. Consider using comparisons to explain the contaminant amounts found in water.

Think of one part per million as:

- 1 inch in 16 miles
- 1 minute in 2 years
- 1 cent in \$10,000

Using these comparisons may help your customers understand the significance of a detected level in your drinking water.

Think of one part per billion as:

- 1 inch in 16,000 miles
- 1 second in 32 years
- 1 cent in \$10 million

Environmental Protection Agency

Terms and Definitions to Table

ppb – parts per billion, or microgram per liter (ug/l)

ppm – parts per million, or milligram per liter (mg/l)

pCi/L – Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

EPA – Environmental Protection Agency

IDEM – Indiana Department of Environmental Management

NRDWR – National Primary Drinking Water Regulations

AL – Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a system must follow.

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level – “The Maximum Allowed” is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to MCLG’s as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The “Goal” is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety.

TT – Treatment Technique – A treatment is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions – State or EPA permission not to meet a MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

<https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/OtwellWaterCorp-IN>

<https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/OtwellWaterCorp2-IN>

PETERSBURG MUNICIPAL UTILITIES WATER TESTING TABLE

| Constituents | Date Tested | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Detected Level | Range | Violation | Major Sources |
|---|---|------|----------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|--|
| INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS | | | | | | | | |
| Thallium | 2020 | mg/l | 0.002 | 0.0005 | <0.0010 | | N | Discharge from electronics, glass and leaching from ore processing. |
| Barium | 2023 | mg/l | 2 | 2 | <0.056 | | N | Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of Natural deposits |
| Chromium | 2020 | ug/l | 100 | 100 | <0.001 | | N | Discharge from steel and pulp mills, Erosion of Natural deposits |
| Lead (90th Percentile) | 2023 | mg/l | 1.3 (AL) | 1.3 | 0.654 | | N | Erosion of Natural deposits , leaching from wood preservatives, Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Fluoride | 2023 | ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.394 | 0.606-0.606 | N | Erosion of Natural deposit water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Nitrate | 2023 | ppm | 4 | 4 | <0.1 | 0.201-0.201 | N | factories |
| Lead (90th Percentile) | 2023 | ppb | 2 (AL) | 0 | 3.25 | | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Cyanide Free | 2023 | ug/l | 0.2 | | <0.002 | | N | erosion of natural deposits Discharge from steel/pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits |
| DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS & PRECURSORS | | | | | | | | |
| HAA5 | 2024 | ppb | 60 | No goal for total | 8.99 | | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| (Total Halo acetic Acids) | 2024 | ppb | 80 | No goal for total | 17.9 | | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| (Total Trihalomethanes) | Certification of MCL for Haloacetic Acids in public notice with Press Dispatch. State changed schedule for TTHM & HAA5 without notification to water corporation. | | | | | | | |
| RESIDUAL DISINFECTION | | | | | | | | |
| CHLORINE RESIDUE | 2018 | ppb | 4 | 4 (MRDL) | 1 | 1 1 | N | Water Additive (disinfectant used to control microbiological organisms) |
| UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | | |
| Sodium | 2023 | mg/l | N/A | | 6.7 | | N | Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching |
| Special Note on Gross Beta: **The MCL for Gross Beta is 4 mrem/year; however, EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles. | | | | | | | | |
| Otwell Water Corporation/Petersburg Water Testing Table | | | | | | | | |
| CHLORINE-RESIDUAL | 2021 | mg/l | 4 MRDL | | 0.91 | 0.80-1.05 | N | Water Additive (disinfectant used to control microbiological organism) |
| INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS | | | | | | | | |
| Copper | 2022 | ppm | AL=1.3 | 1.3 | 0.491 | 10th Percentile | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead | 2022 | mg/l | AL=0 | 1.5 | 1.1 | | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS & PRECURSORS | | | | | | | | |
| HAA5 | 2023 | ug/l | 60 | 8.4 | 9.22 | | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| (Total Halo acetic Acids) | 2023 | ppb | 80 | N/A | 14.7 | | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM | 2023 | ppb | 80 | N/A | 14.7 | | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| (Total Trihalomethanes) | Certification of MCL for Haloacetic Acids in public notice with Press Dispatch. State changed schedule for TTHM & HAA5 without notification to water corporation. | | | | | | | |
| CHLORINE RESIDUAL | 2022 | mg/l | 4 | 0.9 | 0.80-1.05 | | N | Water Additive (disinfectant used to control microbiological organism) |
| RESIDUAL DISINFECTION | | | | | | | | |
| CHLORINE | 2022 | ppb | 4 | 4 mrdl | 1.00 | | N | Water Additive (disinfectant used to control microbiological organism) |