

Otwell Water Corporation 2023  
Annual Water Quality Report  
Otwell Water Corporation/Patoka  
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 Tuesday of every month at 7:00 p.m. at the water office in Otwell, 2055 N St Rd. 257.

The annual meeting is held the second Tuesday in January. January 08, 2025.

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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31 2023. Not all testing is required every year, and if we were not required to monitor for something in 2023, 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.

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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 1-800-4264791.

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 agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.

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.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 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.

### 2023 Water Board

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**Greg Mangin (Vice President)**  
**Jerry Traylor (Treasurer)**  
**Scott Birk (Secretary)**  
**Paul Bastin**  
**Keith Nolan**

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Think of one part per billion as:

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Environmental Protection Agency

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**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.  
**MRAA**—Maximum running annual average EPA — Environmental Protection Agency

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**ND** — Not detected, the result was not detected at or above the analytical method detection

**P\*** — Potential violation, one that is likely to occur soon once the system has been sampled for four quarters.

**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.

**MRDL** — Maximum residual Disinfectant Level — The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

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

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

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
sisCopper (90thPercentile)	2023	mg/l	1.3(AL)	1.3	0.654		N	Erosion of Natural deposits , leaching from woodpreservatives;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 (90thPercentile)	2023	ppb	2(AL)	0	3.25	1.01	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide Free	2023	ug/l	0.2		<0.002		N	Discharge from steel/pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits

**DISFECTION BYPRODUCTS & PRECURSORS**

HAAS (Total Halo acetic Acids)	2023	ppb	60	goal for to	10.5		N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	2023	ppb	80	goal for to	11.8		N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Certification of MCL for Haloacetic Acids in public notice with Press Dispatch. State changed schedule for TTHM & HAAS without notification to water corporation.

**RESIDUAL DISINFECTION**

CHLORINE RESIDUE	2018	ppb	4	4	1	1 1	N	Water Additive (disinfectant used to control microbiological organisms)
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**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Sodium	2023	mg/l	N/A		6.7		N	Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching
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Special Note on Gross Beta:

\*\*The MCL for Gross Beta is 4 mreem/year; however, EPA considers 50 pCo/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)
<b><u>INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS</u></b>								
Copper	2022	ppm	AL=1.3	1.3	0.431	10th Percentile	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2022	mg/l	AL=0	1.5	1.1		N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
<b><u>DISFECTION BYPRODUCTS &amp; PRECURSORS</u></b>								
HAAS (Total Halo acetic Acids)	2023	ug/l	60	8.4	9.22		N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	2023	ppb	80	N/A	14.7		N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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**CHLORINE RESIDUAL**

2022	mg/l	4	0.9	0.80-1.05			N	Water Additive (disinfectant used to control microbiological organism)
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**RESIDUAL DISINFECTION**

CHLORINE	2022	ppb	4	4 mrdl	1.00		N	Water Additive (disinfectant used to control microbiological organism)
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Otwell Water Corporation  
PO Box 86  
Otwell, IN 47564-0086

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**OTWELL WATER CORPORATION**  
**2023**  
**ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT**  
**OTWELL WATER CORPORATION/PETERSBURG**

**USE WATER  
WISELY**

**GOOD  
NEWS!**

The Middle Patoka Source Water Protection Grant is actively at work in our area. This 319 Grant is a collaboration between both Federal/State Officials, (EPA/IDEM) and local Steering Committee participants from our community. The improvements that affect the water quality of the Middle Patoka River Region and its tributaries. If you want more information or would like to get involved in the wonderful program that is truly making a difference in our community, please go to:

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2023 PWSID #526-3001  
 OTWELL WATER CORPORATION TESTING TABLE

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<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>								
Copper	2018	ppm	AL=1.3	1.3	0.103	90th %	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Fluoride	2023	ppm	4	4	0.136		N	Water additive for strong teeth
Alpha	2017	pci/2	15	0	0.92		N	Erosion of natural deposits
**Nitrate (a)	2023	ppm	10	10	0.43	0.201-0.201	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching of septic tank, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Lead	2018	ppm	0 AL	1.5	1.66	90th%	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Sodium	2023	ppm			5.71		N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2023	ppm	2	2	0.028		N	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>DISFECTION BYPRODUCTS &amp; PRECURSORS</b>								
HAA5	2023	ppb	60		53.1	9.58-43.2	Y	Disinfection process by product
<i>(Total Halo acetic Acids)</i>								
TTHM	2023	ppb	80		64.1	11.2-69.2	Y	Disinfection process by product
<i>(Total Trihalomethanes)</i>								
<b>RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>								
CHLORINE RESIDUE	2023	mg/l	4		0.86	.047-1.21	N	Disinfectant used to control microbiological organisms
**Uranium	3/20/2017	ug/l	30	0	1.5577	1.5577-1.51	N	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER &amp; SEWAGE DISTRICT WATER TESTING TABLE</b>								
TTHM	2023	Ppb	80		38.1	19.3-59.4	N	Disinfection process by product
Total Halo A	2023	Ppb	60		29.7	25.5-63.5	N	Disinfection process by product
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>								
Copper	2023	Ppb	AL=1300		0.423	90th %	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Fluoride	2023	Ppb	4	4	0.72	0.6-0.6	N	Water additive for strong teeth
Lead	2023	Ppb	AL=15		6.7	90th%	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Sodium	2023	PPM	NONE	NONE	2.7		N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2023	PPM	2	2	0.019		N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	2023	pCi/L	15	0	1.7		N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	2023	pCi/L		0	0.14		N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	2023	pCi/L		0	0.17		N	Erosion of natural deposits
Silica	2023	Ppb	NONE	NONE	1.2		N	
Combined R	2023	pCi/L	5	0	0.97		N	Erosion of natural deposits

**TURBIDITY** Daily NTU TT=0.3 0.25 Highest Reading N  
 Turbidity does not present any risk to your health. Turbidity is a measure of suspended matter in water, and is a good indicator that the filtration system is functioning.

Total Organic Carbon  
 Average Percent of Removal % 25% 100% 32% 26.6%-37% N Erosion of natural deposits

**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**  
 EPA is preparing a regulation, which will specify a Maximum Contaminant Level for radon. Radon is a radioactive gas that occurs naturally in ground water and is released from water into the air during household use. At high exposure levels it can cause lung cancer.  
 Radon was not detected in the treated finished water distributed by Patoka Lake Regional Water and Sewer District.  
 Chloramines: Daily Ppm 4 4 3 3.91-2.8 N Added for Disinfection



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