

SPRINGS VALLEY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT- IN5259002-2023

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR THE SPANISH-SPEAKING POPULATION:

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad del agua potable que usted consume. Por favor traduzcalo, o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien y pueda explicarle.

IS OUR WATER SAFE?

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the drinking water that we provided last year. Included as part of this report are details about where the water that you drink comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana standards. We are committed to provide you with all the information that you need to know about the quality of the water that you drink.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other kind of 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 has set guidelines with the appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium & other microbial contaminants which are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline @ 800-426-4791.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM? Patoka Lake PWSID# 5219012

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk or that is not suitable for drinking. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by the calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap & bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, or can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in the raw, untreated water may include:

- **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 salt & metals, which can be naturally-occurring, or that result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, and mining or farming operations.
- **PESTICIDES & HERBICIDES**, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS**, including synthetic & volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes & petroleum production operations, and can also result from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS**, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil & gas production & mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants that may present in the water provided by the public drinking water systems. We are required to treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Moreover, FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants that may be present in bottled water, which must provide the same level of health protection for public health.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the contaminants that we detected during the 2022 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise indicated, the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1, 2022 and December 31, 2022. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) requires us to monitor certain contaminants at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from one year to another. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may however be more than one year old.

Some of the terms and abbreviations used in this report are:

MCL: MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL, THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF A CONTAMINANT THAT IS ALLOWED IN DRINKING WATER.

MCLG: MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL, THE LEVEL OF A CONTAMINANT IN DRINKING WATER BELOW WHICH THERE IS KNOWN OR EXPECTED RISK TO HEALTH.

MRDL: MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL, THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF DISINFECTANT ALLOWED IN DRINKING WATER.

MRDLG: MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL, THE LEVEL OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTANT BELOW WHICH THERE IS NO KNOWN OR EXPECTED RISK TO HEALTH.

AL: ACTION LEVEL, THE CONCENTRATION OF A CONTAMINANT WHICH, WHEN EXCEEDED, TRIGGERS TREATMENT OR OTHER REQUIREMENTS OR ACTION WHICH A SYSTEM MUST FOLLOW.

TT: TREATMENT TECHNIQUE A REQUIRED PROCESS INTENDED TO REDUCE THE LEVEL OF A CONTAMINANT IN DRINKING WATER.

NTU: NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNIT, A MEASURE OF THE CLARITY (OR CLOUDINESS) OF WATER.

PPM: PARTS PER MILLION, A MEASURE FOR CONCENTRATION EQUIVALENT TO MILLIGRAMS PER LITER.

PPB: PARTS PER BILLION, A MEASURE FOR CONCENTRATION EQUIVALENT TO MICROGRAMS PER LITER.

pCi/L: PICOCURIES PER LITER, A MEASURE FOR RADIATION.

P: POTENTIAL VIOLATION, ONE THAT IS LIKELY TO OCCUR IN THE NEW FUTURE, SUBJECT TO OTHER APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS.

N/A: EITHER NOT AVAILABLE OR NOT APPLICABLE.

ND: NOT DETECTED, THE RESULT WAS NOT DETECTED AT OR ABOVE THE ANALYTICAL METHOD DETECTION LEVEL.

OUR WATERSHED PROTECTION EFFORTS Our water system is working with the community to increase awareness of better waste disposal practices to further protect the sources of our drinking water. We are also working with other agencies and with local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES Our Water Board Meetings are held on the first Wednesday of the each month at 6:00pm at Springs Valley Water's office, located at 7959 W Hunters Run Dr. in French Lick, IN.

PLEASE SHARE THIS INFORMATION Large water volume customers (like apartment complexes, hospitals, schools, and/or industries) are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute them to your tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees. This "good faith" effort will allow non-billed customers to learn more about the quality of the water that they consume.

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of
January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022

For more information regarding this report
contact:

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.

Name Thomas Dalton

Phone 812-936-9658

Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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>.

Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper	2021	1.3	1.3	0.0152	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2022	1	1 -- 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Halocetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	41	1.07 - 58.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	53	22 - 54	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

2022 Monitoring Results for Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District

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, 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 risks of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

CONSTITUENTS		Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	MRAA	Range	Violation	Major Sources
DISINFECTION PROCESS BYPRODUCTS									
HAAs (Total Haloacetic Acids)	2022	Ppb	60	NA	41.6	25.5 TO 63.5	No	Disinfection process byproduct	
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	2022	Ppb	80	NA	36.1	19.3 TO 59.4	No	Disinfection process byproduct	
INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS									
Fluoride	2022	Ppm	4	4	.6		No	Water additive to promote strong teeth & erosion of natural deposits	
Copper	2020	µg/L	1300 AL		170	90 th percentile value	No	Corrosion of household plumbing	
Lead	2020	µg/L	15 AL		3.7	90 th percentile value	No	Corrosion of household plumbing	
<i>(For Lead & Copper the number of samples above AL is 0)</i>									
Sodium	2022	PPM	None	None	2.7	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Silica	2022	Ppb	None	None	1.2	N/A	No		
Barium	2022	PPM	2	BDL	0.025	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
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 & Sewer District.									
Gross Alpha	2020	pCi/L	15	0	1.7	N/A	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	
Radium 226	2016	pCi/L		0	0.14	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Radium 228	2020	pCi/L		0	0.17	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Combined Radium	2016	pCi/L	5	0	.97	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Turbidity	Daily	NTU	TT=0.3	NA	.25	Highest reading	No		
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	31.7%	26.6% TO 37%	TO	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS									
CONSTITUENTS	Date Tested	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	MRAA	Range	Violation	Major Sources	
Chloramine	Daily	Ppm	4.0	4.0	3.40	3.91 to 2.8	No	Added for disinfectant	

EXPLANATION OF THE WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

This report is based upon tests performed by Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District personnel and contracted labs. Terms used in the Water Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

Definitions:

- IDEM** – Indiana Department of Environmental Management
- EPA** – Environmental Protection Agency
- MCL** – Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water as established by EPA. The MCL's are set as low to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- MCLG** – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. 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.
- AL** – Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, trigger treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- TT** – Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- MRDL** – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
- MRDLG** - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

Key to Table

- NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
- VOC = volatile organic contaminants
- pCi/L = picocurie per liter
- ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
- MRAA = maximum running annual average
- ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

CHLORAMINES:

Note: Since 1983, the District has used chloramines to disinfect your drinking water. For all normal users, chloraminated water is the same as water disinfected with chlorine. However, kidney dialysis patients and aquarium or fish pond owners need to take special precautions when using chloraminated water. Kidney dialysis patients should consult your doctors and fish owners should call your pet store for more information.

Statement Addressing Lead in Drinking Water:

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. Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District 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. 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>.