

GERMAN TOWNSHIP WATER DISTRICT, INC.
2636 W. Boonville-New Harmony Rd., Evansville, IN 47720
Phone (812) 963-6403

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
PWS ID: 5282003

In compliance with **The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** and **Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM)** regulations, German Township Water District issues a Consumer Confidence Report to its members annually. The purpose of this report is to provide information regarding the quality of the water entering your residence.

As you may know, **German Township Water District, Inc. (GTWD)** purchases surface water from the Evansville Water and Sewer Utility (EWSU), a public utility owned and operated by the City of Evansville.

GTWD has a perpetual fifty (50) year agreement with EWSU to supply our water. Along with the testing done by EWSU, GTWD also monitors chlorine residuals daily and submits twelve (12) bacteriological samples monthly as required by IDEM. We also monitor disinfection byproduct levels and submit eight (8) samples quarterly to IDEM. Every water system is required to test for Lead and Copper every three (3) years. Our Lead result (90th percentile) was zero (0) in 2023; The testing in 2023 resulted in no samples exceeding the maximum allowed contaminant level and no violations. We have also included a list of contaminates from EWSU's Consumer Confidence Report.

We would like to thank the EWSU for providing us with safe drinking water.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Information on the Internet

The **USEPA Office of Water** <https://www.epa.gov/environmental-topics/water-topics>, the **USEPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water** <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water> and the **Center for Disease Control and Prevention** <https://www.cdc.gov/> websites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation, and public health. The **Indiana Department of Environmental Management** also has a website <https://www.in.gov/idem/> that provides complete and current information on water issues in our own state. The **Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO)** <http://www.orsanco.org/>, located in Cincinnati, OH, is a wealth of information on the Ohio River and its conditions.

We would like to thank you, our Members, for giving us the opportunity to provide dependable, high quality, safe drinking water to you and your families. Please feel free to contact us at the business office with any questions you may have at (812)963-6403 or contactus@germantownshipwaterdistrict.org. More information can be found at <https://www.germantownshipwaterdistrict.org/>.

From your friends at German Township Water District

Our Employees and Board Members

GTWD Employees

Max Sperling, Field Operator
Darryl Dobson, Field Operator

Angie Fore, Member Service Specialist
Amy Smith, Member Service Specialist

Richard Ward, Field Operations Mgr.
Nina Jordan, Business Mgr.

Gaylene Mount, Director of Operations

GTWD Board of Directors

James Helmer, Officer-President
Rich Harpenau, Officer-Secretary
Larry Schenk, Board Director

Ron Luigs, Officer-Vice President
Mike Lipking, Board Director
Gary Gilmore, Board Director

Chris Herr, Officer-Treasurer
John Stephen, Board Director
Don Musgrave, Board Director

What's in My Water?

We are pleased to report that during the past year the water delivered to your home or business complied with or was better than all state and federal drinking water standards. The EPA has established pollutant-specific minimum testing schedules; however, many contaminants are monitored on a daily basis. These include total chlorine, TTHM's, TOC's, nitrate, fluoride, and total coliform bacteria. Atrazine is monitored daily during the spring and summer months. Turbidity is monitored around the clock. For your information, we have included a list in the table below showing what substances were detected in the Evansville Water Department drinking water and the German Township Water District drinking water.

EVANSVILLE WATER DEPARTMENT							
Regulated Contaminants							
Substance (unit)	Year Tested	MCL	MCLG	Average Detected	Range low-high	Violation	Source
Atrazine (ppb)	2023	3	3	0.2	0-0.2	No	Herbicide Runoff
2,4-D (ppb)	2023	70	70	0.3	0-0.3	No	Herbicide Runoff
Barium (ppm)	2023	2	2	BDL	BDL	No	erosion of natural deposits, discharge of drilling wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	4	4	0.88	0.37-0.82	No	Chemical addition for improving dental health
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	10	10	1.09	1.09	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, septic tanks
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2023	60	NA	29	13.1 - 66.5	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2023	80	NA	41	16.9 - 66.7	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Lead (ppb)	2021	AL=15	0	90% <= 0.001	<= 0.001 - 0.36 ¹	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	2021	AL=1.3	<1.3	90% <= 0.025	<= 0.025 - 0.056	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Total Coliform Bacteria (Presence/Absence)	2023	% of 1 Per Annual U.S. RWQ	NA	Month of Sep 0.81% returned as positive		No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU) ²	2023	TT ³	NA	0.07	0.02-0.16	No	Soil Runoff
Disinfectant							
Substance (unit)	Year Tested	MRDL	MRDLG	Amount Detected	Range low-high	Violation	Source
Total Chlorine/Chloramines (ppm) ⁴	2023	4	4	3	0.3-3.6	No	Residual Disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)							
Substance (unit)	Year Tested	MRDL	MRDLG	Amount Detected	Range low-high	Violation	Source
TOC River (ppm)	2023	TT ⁴	NA	3.77	2.40 - 6.10	No	Composite measurement of organic constituents
TOC Plant (ppm)	2023	TT ⁴	NA	2.24	1.30 - 3.20	No	Composite measurement of organic constituents
Unregulated Contaminants							
Substance (unit)	Year Tested	Amount Detected					
Nickel (ppb)	2023	BDL					
Sodium (ppm)	2023	21.1					
Sulfate (ppm)	2023	39.2					
GERMAN TOWNSHIP WATER DISTRICT							
Substance (unit)	Year Tested	MCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Range low-high	Violation	Source
Copper ppm	2023	AL = 1.3	1.3	90% = 0.0187	0.0053 - 0.0294 SIBS over AL=0, SIBS over MCLG	No	Erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from wood preservatives, Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead ppb	2023	AL = 15	0	90% = 1.2	0.6 - 4.9 SIBS over AL=0, SIBS over MCLG	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Total Chlorine ppm	2023	4 MRDL	4 MRDLG	3	0 - 3	No	Residual Disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria (Presence/Absence)	2023	% 11 Annual	0	Month of Feb 2 returned as positive, 0/0 negative		No	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	MCL / MCLG	Violation	Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Astrazeneva German Twp Fire Station	2023	38	23 - 51.4	60NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Mars 2 @ Ford Rd Weaselsville Fire Station	2023	34	22 - 43.2	60NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Mars 2 @ Ford Rd Weaselsville Fire Station	2023	34	23 - 44.1	60NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Weaselsville Fire Station	2023	34	23 - 45.2	60NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
**Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Astrazeneva German Twp Fire Station	2023	58	30.6 - 84.9	80NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
**Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Mars 2 @ Ford Rd Weaselsville Fire Station	2023	47	25.9 - 69.1	80NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
**Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Mars 2 @ Ford Rd Weaselsville Fire Station	2023	49	26.3 - 71	80NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
**Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Weaselsville Fire Station	2023	51	28.1 - 71.5	80NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

**Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous systems and have increased risk of getting cancer.

AL (Action Level) - The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements or action which a system must follow.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) - 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

mg/L (milligrams per liter) - a measure for concentration.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) - 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.

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

NA (Not Applicable) - Either not available or not applicable.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units) - The standard measurement of turbidity.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter) - Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration.

ppb (parts per billion) - 1 microgram in 1 liter.

ppm (parts per million) - 1 milligram in 1 liter.

TT (Treatment Technique) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) - Disinfection by-product of chlorination.

ug/L (micrograms per liter) - a measure for concentration.

Information about Lead in Your 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. GTWD 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 <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

Substances Expected to be in Drinking Water

To insure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection 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 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**.

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 of the 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. 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 and wildlife.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff and residential uses.

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.

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

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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

About This Report

If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please send an email to us at: contactus@germantownshipwaterdistrict.org or please call us at (812) 963-6403. We encourage your suggestions and feedback. This is also our after hours emergency service number.

Special Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general populations. Immunocompromised 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 at (800) 426-4791**.