Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

OAKLAND CITY WATER DEPARTMENT

Public Water System ID: IN5226005

safe drinking water. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien). 2023. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31,

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: AVERY DYES

Phone: 811-201-3019

Sources of Drinking Water

OAKLAND CITY WATER DEPARTMENT is Surface water.

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

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
OI DI AKE INTAKE	LAKE (OLD LAKE)	Surface water		12596 E. 100 S.
	та от вторительный принципальный принципальный принципальный принципальный в принципальный принципал	Any programme resistant and any and and any any any any any and any	er de chemicale en	те ест върхно во положения положения в
PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL- IN5219012	CC - PATOKA LAKE	Surface water		gyelak-letorena
	REGIONAL WATER			dangayana.
		THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	espek (previgeanskelistsoriestskinstenserereprevienskerereprevienskalistskinstenserereprevienskalistskererepre	туранды жана жана жана жана жана жана жана жан

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. The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over

obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of

oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Microbial Contaminants - such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. norganic Contaminants - such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges,

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.

concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office. 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

microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with

cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. 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 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 If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily

the following definitions: 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

found in our water system 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 (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow 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

has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions. 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

available treatment technology. 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

margin of safety 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

reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants 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

necessary for control of 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

<u>Treatment Technique or TT</u>: 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

<u>mrem</u>: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

 \underline{ppb} : micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. \underline{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.

id. not applicable.

Our water system tested a minimum of 3 samples 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.

	where the second	The second second second second		AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN TRANSPORT NAMED IN THE PERSON N				
Water additive used to control microbes	4	4	,	ppm	2	2023	CHLORINE	
	-	-	Contract to the second	-)	2	CLIODINIT	
Typical oddice	14110	10110	000			- Control of the Cont	SOLITA A STOREGARD TO SECULTATION OF SALES OF SA	
Typical Course	MRDIG	NRD.	Range	Cni+	HighestRAA	Date	Disiniectant	

Regulated Contaminants

annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results. 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

		Irigger	positive	
Naturally present in the environment	0	Treatment Technique	In the month of January, 1 sample(s) returned as	COLIFORM (TCR)
Typical Source	MCLG	MCL	Result	Microbiological

	and a sub-con-	
0	2019 - 2022 0	LEAD
0.46 0.012 - 0.68	2019 - 2022	COPPER, FREE
levels were less than (low - high		
		Lead and Copper
90TH Percentile: 90% Range of Sampled	Period	
- o high	H Percentile: 90% our water utility is were less than	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than 2022 0.46

		Market Control of the	Seminative participative of the property of the participation of the par		Patrician annies de la constanta de la constan	-	ACCOUNTS OF THE PROPERTY CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSONS	
Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point Period	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Unit MCL MCLG Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS 1593 S WEST ST 2022 - 2023 (HAA5)	1593 S WEST ST	-	16	4.4 - 12.4	ppb 60	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS 210 S MAIN ST 2022 - 2023 (HAAS) - LIBRARY	210 S MAIN ST - LIBRARY		18	6.1 - 22.1 ppb 60	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
ТТНМ	1593 S WEST ST 2022 - 2023 48	2022 - 2023	48	20.2 - 64.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	210 S MAIN ST 2022 - 2023 55 - LIBRARY	2022 - 2023	55	22.5 - 67.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					The Contract of the Contract o			

natural deposits	TO	10	ָבָּרָבָּרָבָּרָ	C. H.	H	++/ +0/ 5055	
Discribing in the united and and illimiting accordes		all and a	1	0 11	0 11	11/16/2022	NITRATE
Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth;	4	4	ppm	0.725	0.725	11/7/2023	FLUORIDE
Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	0	თ	ppb	0 - 0.59	0.59	11/7/2023	DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE
Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	ω	ω	ppb	0-0.24	0.24	11/7/2023	ATRAZINE
MCL MCLG Typical Source	MCLG	MCL	Unit	Range	Highest Value	Collection Date Highest Value	Regulated Contaminants

Turbidity

Radiological Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest | Value

Range

Unit

MCL

| MCLG | Typical Source

and the effectiveness of our filtration. 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

	100.00		compliance with Std	Percentage of samples in
TZ	3			Months Occurred Violation
NO				Violation
0.2		Weasurement	יוופויכיל יווופוכ	Highart Single
June			iviolitii occurred Sources	Month Onnual
TREATMENT PLANT #2 - NEW			Sources	
Yes			Level Indicator	

Total Organic Carbon

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

	Trends (American September 2014) and Company of the	מיייסטיי, וסואר	CARBON TOTAL	and the state of t		
		C207/71/C	0/17/2022	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	כטופכנוטוו טמנפ	つつつかってフルナ
		2.5	ר ס	The state of the s	Highest Value Kange	The state of the s
		1./-5.9		0	Kange	,
Sendineanter Sendence many completes	10/1			01110	7	-
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O	F0000	100000		-	1	-
The state of the s	Naturally present in the environment	73+150 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		Typical Source	Twical Country	

Violations

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

		Violation Period
	mari printeri pasticine in menimenta manamana da mapung properti da paraman manaman manaman dipelari paraman da pa	Analyte
No violations during this period	A LOCIO CIO II I A DOC	Violation Type
en e	Violation Explanation	

o violations during this period.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

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

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
COCIE	Codo
ACLIVITY	A) + : . : + :
Due Date	
Description	

No deficiencies during this period.

Reseller Contaminants

rick desident med a comment of the second deservation of the second designation of the second de		Tertilizer and aluminum factories
		which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from
ppm 4		4 Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive
		metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
7		N
7 mm	and deposit in construction of the last)

Unit	MCL	MCL MCLG Typical Source

		80	nnh	21.3 - 67 3	40	PATOKA LAKE	2022 - 2023	THM
By-product of drinking water chlorination	0	80	ppb	25.7 - 72.6	41	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	2022 - 2023	3
By-product of drinking water chlorination	0	80	bbp	27.6 - 63	41	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	2022 - 2023	HW
By-product of drinking water chlorination	0	80	ppb	25.5 - 65.3	43	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	2022 - 2023	
By-product of drinking water disinfection	0	60	ppb	19 - 43	31	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	2022 - 2023	(HAA5)
By-product of drinking water disinfection	0	60	ppb	21.8 - 38	34	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	2022 - 2023	(HAA5)
By-product of drinking water disinfection	O	60	ppo	20.9 - 42	,	REGIONAL WATER		TOTAL HALLONGETIC ACIDS
			astronomical and a second seco	200	27	PATOKA I AKF	2022 - 2023	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS
By-product of drinking water disinfection	0	60	ppb	22 - 41	32	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	2022 - 2023	(HAA5)
	on application over been and abbrevia			Result(s) (low - high)				TOTAL HALDAGETTO AGENT
MCLG Typical Source	MCLG	MCL	Unit	Range of Sampled	Highest LRAA	Water System	Period	promisection byproducts
ky poeratsi kamenatan oleh disarah kamenan kamenan disarah disarah disarah disarah disarah disarah disarah disarah		- Commission of the Commission				енфинализменнициция цильничний рекупадыценций окум билу видел включений рекупутутельной куруниция.		Disinfection Dynamodicate

There are no additional required health effects notices from Purchases.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices from Purchases.

Regional Water And Sewer District

INTRODUCTION

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

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.

YOU CAN TAKE YOUR DRINKING WATER FOR GRANTED, BECAUSE WE DO NOT!

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

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).

2023 testing included weekly microbiological tests with zero positive results for total coliform. Testing for PFAS under the UCMR5 rule has begun 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.

WATER SOURCE:

In 2023, the sole source of the water treated and distributed by Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District was surface water from the Patoka Reservoir. For more information about your drinking water, please call us at (812) 678-8300. As an end user and consumer of water, you can help to protect the sources of drinking water by increasing and promoting efforts to recycle materials and properly dispose of chemicals, used oils and petroleum products, batteries, and other household refuse. Source water assessment is available for review at the District office.

Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water can be obtained by calling the Environmental contaminants does not necessarily indicate that some contaminants. The presence of Hotline at 800-426-4791. about contaminants and potential health effects water poses a health risk. More information expected to contain at least small amounts of drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit including bottled water, may reasonably be protection for public health. Drinking water bottled water, which must provide the same provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in the amount of certain contaminants in water In order to ensure that tap water is safe to

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 the 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, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which
- runoff, and residential uses.

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

can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-2023 Monitoring Results for Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District

transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risks of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

able fr	om the	Safe Drink	ing Water I	Iotline at (800) 426-4791.		
Date	Unit	MCL	MCLG	MRAA	Range	Violation	Major Sources
ROC	ESS E	YPROD	UCTS				
023	Ppb	60	NA	29.7	17.8 TO 43	N ₀	Disinfection process byproduct
023	Ppb	80	NA	38.1	18.7 TO 72.6	No	Disinfection process byproduct
ITSN	NEU	TS					
10/2 023	Ppm	4	4	.72		No	Water additive to promote strong teeth & erosion of natural deposits
020-	ppm	1300 AL	90 th percentile value	.423	0.0047-1.30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
020- 2023	ppb	15 Al	90 th percentile value	6.7	.5 - 17	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
mber of	samples a	above AL is 0.					
	PPM	None	None	2.7	AN	No	Erosion of natural deposits
023	Ppb	None	None	1.2	A/N	No	
-	PPM	2	BDL	0.019	A/N	No	Erosion of natural deposits
on, whic	h will spe	ecify a Maxim	um Contamin	ant level for	radon. Radon is a r	adioactive gas t	hat occurs naturally in cer Radon was not
	Date Tested Tested PROC 2023 2023 2023 2020- 2020- 2020- 2020- 2020- 2020- 2020- 2020- 2023 2020- 2023 2020- 2023 2020- 2023 2023	able from the Date ested Unit ested Unit ested Unit ested Unit ested Unit PROCESS F Ppb 023 Ppb 023 Ppm 020- ppb 020- ppb 020- ppb 020- ppb 020- ppb 020- ppb 023- ppM 023- ppm	Contaminants are available from the Safe Drink CONSTITUENTS Date Tested Unit MCL DISINFECTION PROCESS BYPROD HAA6's (Total Haloacetic Acids) 2023 Ppb 60 Haloacetic Acids) 2023 Ppb 80 TTHM'S (Total TTHM'S (Total Acids) 2023 Ppm 4 INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS 9/10/2 Ppm 4 Eluoride 9/10/2 Ppm 4 Copper 2020-20-20 Ppm 1300 AL Lead 2020-20-20 ppb 15 Al Cept Lead & Copper the number of samples above AL is 0. (For Lead & Copper the number of samples above AL is 0. Sodium 2023 PpM None Silica 2023 PpM None Barium 2023 PpM None Barium 2023 PpM None	Contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water I CONSTITUENTS Date Tested Unit MCL MCLG DISINFECTION PROCESS BYPRODUCTS HAA6's (Total Haloacetic Acids) 2023 Ppb 60 NA HAA6's (Total Haloacetic Acids) 2023 Ppb 80 NA TTHM'S (Total THA6's (Total THA6's) 2023 Ppm 4 4 INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS 9/10/2 Ppm 4 4 INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS 90/a 90/a 90/a Copper 2020- 2023 ppm 1300 AL percentile percentile power 90/a Lead 2023- 2023 ppb 15 Al percentile percentile power Cfor Lead & Copper the number of samples above AL is 0.) Value Sodium 2023 PpM None None Sarium 2023 PpM None None Barium 2023 PpM None None	able from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at able from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at the Safe Unit MCLG MRAA MCLG MRAA Bate ested Unit Unit Unit MCLG MCLG MRAA PROCESS BYPRODUCTS WA 29.7 023 Ppb 60 NA 38.1 NSTITUENTS Value Poph Occapille A23 72 023 Ppm 1300 AL Percentile A23 423 020- ppb 15 Al Percentile Porcentile A23 72 1023 Pph None None None A2 2.7 023 PpM None None None A2 2.7 023 Pph None None None A2 1.2 023 Pph None None None A2 1.2	Contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. CONSTITUENTS Date Tested Unit MCLG MRAA Range DISINFECTION PROCESS BYPRODUCTS HAA5's (Total Haloacetic Acids) 2023 Ppb 60 NA 29,7 17.8 TO 43 Haloacetic Acids) 2023 Ppb NA 38.1 18.7 TO 72.6 INHAA5's (Total Haloacetic Acids) Ppm 4 4 4 29,7 18.7 TO 72.6 INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS 90,6 90,6 90,6 18.7 TO 72.6 INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS 90,6 30.0047-1.30 Ppm 1 300 AL percentile 4 7.2 90,6 2023 ppb 15 Al percentile 6.7 NA <td></td>	

ground water and is released from water into the air during household use. At high exposure levels it can cause ling cancer, detected in the treated finished water distributed by Patoka I ake Regional Water & Sewer District IVARIOTI MAS TIO

					-			
	No	Highest reading	.25	NA	TT=0.3	UIN	Daily	Turbidity
Erosion of natural deposits	No	N/A	.97	0	5	pCi/L	2023	Combined Radium
Erosion of natural deposits	No	N/A	0.17	0		pCi/L	2023	Radium 228
Erosion of natural deposits	No	N/A	0.14	0		pCi/L	2023	Radium 226
Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	No	N/A	1.7	0	15	2023 pCi/L	2023	Gross Alpha
		Wer District.	water & Se	Lake Regional	ted by Patoka	ater distribu	inished wa	detected in the treated finished water distributed by Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District.

system is functioning. 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

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	NIC CA	KBOI	_					
Average percent of removal %	emoval	%	25%	100	35.3%	35.3% 25% TO 41%	No	Erosion of natural deposits
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS	ED COI	NTAM	INANTS					
CONSTITUENTS Date Unit MRDL MRDLG MRAA	Date	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	MRAA	Range	Violation	Major Sources
	Tested							
Chloramine		Ppm	4.0	4.0	3.0	.4 to 3.9	No	Added for disinfectant

EXPLANATION OF THE WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

contracted labs. This report is based upon tests performed by Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District personnel and 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

established by EPA. The MCL's are set as low to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water as

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.

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

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

MRAA = maximum running annual average pCi/L = picocurie per liter NTU = nephelometric turbidity units

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μ g/L) VOC = volatile organic contaminants

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:

water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking 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 plumbing. Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can

VIOLATIONS

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation	Remedy
			Explanation	
6/30/2023 —	Consumer	CCR Report	Failed to deliver	District will submit CCR's on time.
8/20/2023	Confidence Rule		Consumer	
			Confidence Report	
			to the state or	
			consumers on time	

Patoka Lake Regional Water District water QUALITY DATA 2023

RESULT 6.69 µg/L 430 µg/L		1300 hg/L 12 hg/L	Lead 90th percentile 2023 Copper 90th percentile 2023						
72.6	7.81	Kange	2022						
verage 43	8.71	Range 80	2023 Total Trihalomethanes(4)		0/ 0:00	Average	Average<25%	նալսաոչ	Leiceit Iceinoad 100
verage	7/6d 7/6d	09 , ⊓	Haloacetic Acids 5 (4)		25.3% - 41.6% 35.3%	Range	%9 Z	Dujuung	
	RESULT	MCL					WCL		Total Organic Carbon (TOC)
14.83	6.0		Trichloracetic acid		BDF	ı	3	2023	Toxaphene
PDF	8.0 8.0		Dichloracetic acid Monorchloracetic acid		BDF BDF	70.0 1.0	09 *	2023 2023	Simazine 2,4,5-TP(Silvex)
88.62 87.41	60.0	09	TAL Haloacetic Acids(4)	0.1	DDE BDE	5.0	5.0	2022	Simonin
33.95	3.0	03	Chloroform	OI.	BDF	1.0	900	2023	Picloram(Tordon)
BDL	3.0		Dibromochlormethane		BDF	40.0	ı	2023	Pentachlorophenol
BDF	3.0		Bromoform		BDF	L	200	2023	(Asamyl(Vydate)
90.4	5.0		Bromodichloromethane		BDF	1.0	07	2023	Methoxychlor
10.85	6.0	08	(4)sensitemolsHIRT JAT	OT.	BDF	20.0	2.0	2023	9mas-BHS Lindane
RESULT	ם:רי	WCL			BDL	1.0	90	2023	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
					708	1.0	2.0 1	2023	Heptachlor Epoxide Hexachlorobenzene
					BDF BDF	40.0 20.0	₽.0 2.0	2023	Heptachlor Epoxide
ВВГ	6.0	10000	Total Xylenes		BDF	9	002	2023	Glyphosate (Round-Up)
708	2.0	2	Vinyl Chloride		BDL	¬/6u Ու	7/6u 09	2022	Ethylene Dibromide(EDB)
708	8.0	g	Trichloroethylene		BDL	10.0	. 2	2023	Endrin
PDF	5.0	g	1,1,2-Trichloroethane		BDF	6	100	2023	Endothall
BDF	6.0	200	1,1,1-Trichloroethane		BDF	9.0	9	2023	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
BDF	6.0	02	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene		BDF	9.0	400	2023	Di(S-ethylhexyl)adipate
BDF	5.0	1000	Toluene		BDL	₽.0	50	2023	Diquat
BDF	3.0	9	Styrene Tetrachloroethene		BDF BDF	1.0 J\gq 0.3	J\gq 0€	2023	Dinoseb 2,3,7,8-TCDD(Dioxin)
BDF BDF	8.0 8.0	001 007	Ethylbenzene		108	10.0	z.0	2022	DBCP
708	3.0	9	1,S-Dichloropropane		BDL	l	200	2023	Dalapon
BDF	2.0	ğ	Dichloromethane		BDF	1.0	04	2023	2,4-D
BDL	6.0	100	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene		BDF	1.0	7	2023	Chlordane(alpha & gamma)
BDF	6.0	04	cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene		BDF	6.0	04	2023	Carbofuran
BDF	6.0	L	1,1-Dichloroethene		BDL	20.0	2.0	2023	Benzo(a)pyrene
BDF	6.0	9	1,2-Dichloroethane		BDF	860.0	Ē	2023	Atrazine
BDF BDF	6.0	97	1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene		BDF nd/F	3/pu 860.0	Z Z	2023	Alachlor(Lasso)
BDC	3.0 3.0	100 009	Chlorobenzene		RESULT	םיר:	n,= WCL		
BDF	3.0	9	Carbon Tetrachloride		1111030	14		nenimerno	Synthetic Organic C
BDF	3.0	ğ	Benzene				(0000)-7		0 1, 11 0
J/bn	7/6n	٦/bn				7/!00	פסר ו	1.64	Gross Alpha 2023
RESULT	םידי	WCF				J/iOc		77.0	Radium 226-228 2023
			Volatile Organic Contaminant				RESULT	MDC	
	adioactivity)	ncentration (r	means Minimum Detection Cor	,WDC,				5023)	Radioactive Contaminants(
			Means Action Level	"7∀.		BDL	6000.0	200.0	muilledT
						7.2	1.0	No MCL	muiboS
		SĐ.	means unregulated contaminal	".O.U	•	BDL	1.0 200.0	01 30.0	Nitrate as N Selenium
		hau iad suief	means part per billion or micro	_7/6rl,		r.0 r.0	1.0	10	Witrate Nitrite as M
	-	otil aca acacı	so adjijida at ada adada		•	BDL	10.0	ı	Vitrite as V
		nnit	means nephelometric turbidity	"UTN		BDF	100.0	1.0	Nickel
						BDF	1000.0	0.002	Mercury
	1	grams per lite	means part per million or millig	"¬/6w,		9.0	60.0	Þ	Fluoride
						BDF	6000.0	1	Chromium
			means detectable limit	".J.Q		BDF	2000.0	500.0	Beryllium Cadmium
			means picocuries per liter	"pCi/L"		0.025 JQ8	200.0 0.003	2 0.004	Barium
			- 24il 200 gointoooid adagm	" "!Ju		BDL	100.0	10.0	Arsenic
			means below detectable limit	.BDF.,		BDF	100.0	900.0	VnomitnA
						7/8ա	тубш	¬/ճա	
		level	means maximum contaminant	MCL"		RESULT	סירי	wcr	
			Definitions					(52)	Inorganic Contaminants(20

SSOS transcending Measurement 2023 UTN 4S. – 4S/01

ued a	7.55	
I/6rl 6	BDL	mildil
Ngu 8800.0	BDF	Perflurotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)
Ngy 3700.0	BDF	 Methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (MMeFOSAA) Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)
Ngu 8800.0	BDF	
Ngų 7400.0	BDF	N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)
Ngu 6800.0	BDL	Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)
I/gu 6200.0	BDF	Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)
Ngu e600.0	BDF	Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)
Ngy 9610.0	8DF	(AHDHA) scid (AFDHA)
l\gų θ₽00.0	BD ר	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)
I\gu 6400.0	BDF	1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorooctace sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)
Ngu 6200.0	BDF	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)
Ngy 6400.0	BDF	11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid
Ngy 200.0	BDF	9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid
l/gц €400.0	BDL	Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA)
1/gu 9E00.0	BDF	Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)
Ngų e600.0	BDL	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)
Npq esoo.0	BDF	Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)
Ngy 9200.0	BDF	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)
l\pu es00.0	BDF	Perfluorobutanesultonic acid (PFBS)
Npq 9200.0	BDF	4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)
Npq 9200.0	BDF	Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)
Npy 200.0	BDF	Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)
I\pu esoo.o	BDF	Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)
Ngy 6600.0	BDF	Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)
Npq e800.0	BDF	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)
Ngu 6200.0	BDF	Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)
Ngy 9200.0	BDF	Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)
I/gu 9S00.0	BDF	Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)
Npq 9400.0	BDF	Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)
Detection Limit Unit	Result	Parameter
ubstances and Perfluorinated Alkyl Acids	yfluorinated Alkyl S	Io9 bns betaninoufhey PAA9