



**CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION IN DRINKING WATER**  
 State Form 54187 (R / 7-14)  
 INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (IDEM)  
 OFFICE OF WATER QUALITY – DRINKING WATER BRANCH – COMPLIANCE SECTION

**IDEM – DRINKING WATER BRANCH**  
 MC 66-34  
 100 N. Senate Ave.  
 Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251  
 Telephone: 317-234-7435  
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 Email: dwbmgr@idem.in.gov

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Complete Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification form.  
 2. Submit the certification form to IDEM by October 1<sup>st</sup> of reporting year.

**CERTIFICATION**

System Name: Haubstadt Water Dept.  
 PWSID Number: IN 5226003

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to primacy agency.

**Certified by:**

Name Bryon S. Will Signature Bryon S. Will  
 Title Superintendent  
 Telephone number 812 385-6613 Date (month, day, year) 7 / 1 / 24

\*\*\* You are not required by EPA rules to report the following information, but you may want to provide it to your state. Check all items that apply.

The consumer confidence report (CCR) was distributed by mail or other direct delivery on:  
 Date (month, day, year) 6 / 28 / 24

Specify other delivery methods below:

Good faith efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the primacy agency:

- posting the CCR on the Internet at www.haubstadt.net
- mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach ZIP codes served)
- advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)
- publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach a copy)
- posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) Town Hall
- delivering multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as apartments, businesses, and large private employers
- delivering CCR copies to community organizations (attach a list)

For systems serving at least 100,000 persons only, CCR was posted on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www.

Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the primacy agency (attach a list).  
Gibson County Health Dept.



"Little German Village"

# Town of Haubstadt

101 S. MAIN STREET PO. BOX 365  
 HAUBSTADT, INDIANA 47639-0365  
 PHONE: (812) 768-6451 • FAX: (812) 768-0097

## HAUBSTADT WATER DEPARTMENT

PWSID # IN5226003

### Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by your water system to provide safe drinking water. HAUBSTADT WATER DEPARTMENT is a Purchased Surface Water System.

For more information regarding this report contact the Water Department at (812) 768-6451.

#### Sources of Drinking Water

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.

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.

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 can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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, urban storm water 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 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.

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 certain 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.

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

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 healthcare 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 (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. 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>.

#### 2023 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

#### Water Quality Test Results

##### Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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 technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL)

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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG)

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL Million Fibers per liter.

A measure of asbestos

PPM

Parts Per Million

PPB

Parts Per Billion

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

Lead and Copper	Date sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile	# sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Copper	9/25/2018	1.3	1.3	.031	0	ppm	No	Erosion from natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives. Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	9/25/2018	0	15	5.6	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

#### Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2023	4.0	0.4 - 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	78.2	31.6 - 78.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	151.2	30.7 - 151.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection

Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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 may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

# Regulated Contaminants for Evansville Water IN5282002

Beginning in January 2003, our water system was required to constantly monitor effluents from all filter beds using in-line Turbidimeters. Water Hardness (Ca, Mg) – Evansville Water's Average Total Hardness concentration for 2022 was 132 ppm (7.7 gr/gal).

Regulated Contaminants								
Substance (unit)	Year Tested	MCL	MCLG	Average Detected	Range (low-high)	Violation	Source	
Atrazine (ppb)	2023	3	3	0.26** 0.2*	0.0 – 1.79** 0.0-0.2*	No	Herbicide Runoff	
**Data is pulled from testing run daily from April through October in the EWSU Filtration Lab. *Data is pulled from SOC testing ran in February, May, August, and November using a third party laboratory.								
2,4-D (ppb)	2023	70	70	0.2	0-0.2	No	Herbicide Runoff	
Barium (ppm)	2023	2	2	BDL	BDL	No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of drilling wastes	
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	4	4	0.68** 0.66	0.37 – 0.82 ** 0.66	No	Chemical addition for improving dental health	
** Data is pulled from testing run daily in the EWSU Filtration Lab. *Data is pulled from IOC testing run in January using a third-party laboratory.								
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	10	10	2.13** 1.09	0.50 - 3.60** 1-1.09	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, septic tanks	
** Data is pulled from distribution testing run weekly in the EWSU Filtration Lab. *Data is pulled from IOC testing run in January using a third-party laboratory.								
Lead (ppm) <sup>1</sup>	2021	AL= 0.015	0	90% = ≤0.001	≤ 0.001 - 0.036 <sup>2</sup>	No	Corrosion of household plumbing	
Copper (ppm) <sup>3</sup>	2021	AL=1.3	0	90% = ≤0.025	≤ 0.025 - 0.056	No	Corrosion of household plumbing	
Total Coliform Bacteria <sup>4</sup> (presence / Absence)	2023	5% or 6 Positive Annual	NA	In September, 0.81% of the sample(s) returned positive		No	Naturally present in the environment	
Turbidity (NTU) <sup>5</sup>	2023	0.3 NTU - TT <sup>5</sup>	NA	0.07	0.02-0.16	No	Soil Runoff	
Substance (unit)	Sample Point	Year Tested	MCL	MCLG	Locational Running Annual Average	Range	Violation	Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Airport	2023	60	0	30	15.8 - 47.7	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Ameriquel	2023	60	0	29	17.3 - 41.8	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Caren & W. Haven Dr.	2023	60	0	31	15.5 - 53.9	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Franklin Schissler	2023	60	0	36	16 - 66.5	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Grimm Road Tank	2023	60	0	34	16.5 - 57.3	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Midwest Systems	2023	60	0	26	13.1 - 39	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Rosebud	2023	60	0	25	15.9 - 31.9	No	Byproduct of Chlorination

Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Stringtown and Diamond Plant	2023	60	0	26	15.2 - 40.2	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Plant	2023	60	0	22	14.1-32.8	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Airport	2023	80	0	41	21.4 - 56.7	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Ameriquel	2023	80	0	42	23.1 - 63.4	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Caren & W. Haven Dr.	2023	80	0	39	16.9 - 54.6	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Franklin Schissler	2023	80	0	44	21 - 66.7	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Grimm Road Tank	2023	80	0	39	22.1 - 52.9	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Midwest Systems	2023	80	0	45	24.6 - 63.6	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Rosebud	2023	80	0	37	22.2 - 50	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Stringtown and Diamond	2023	80	0	44	23.2 - 59.8	No	Byproduct of Chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Plant	2023	80	0	38	21.4-54.4	No	Byproduct of Chlorination

Disinfectant							
Substance (unit)	Year Tested	MRDL	MRDLG	Amount Detected	Range (low-high)	Violation	Source
Total Chlorine/chloramines (ppm) <sup>7</sup>	2023	4	4	3	0.3-3.6	No	Residual Disinfection

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) <sup>8</sup>							
Substance (unit)	Year Tested	MRDL	MRDLG	Amount Detected	Range (low-high)	Violation	Source
TOC River (ppm)	2023	TT <sup>8</sup>	NA	3.77	2.40—6.10	No	See Below
TOC Plant (ppm)	2023	TT <sup>8</sup>	NA	2.24	1.30—3.20	No	See Below

Unregulated Contaminants <sup>9</sup>		
Substance (unit)	Year Tested	Amount Detected
Nickel (ppb)	2023	BDL
Sodium (ppm)	2023	21.1
Sulfate (ppm)	2023	39.2

Subsistence contaminants – 0.0 % Gross Aloha – footnote 10



"Little German Village"

## Town of Haubstadt

101 S. MAIN STREET  
P.O. BOX 365

HAUBSTADT, IN 47639-0365



PRSR STD  
US POSTAGE  
PAID  
Ovation  
Grafix

### HAUBSTADT WATER DEPARTMENT continued

PWSID # IN5226003

#### PFAS Testing

Our system collected samples under the U.S.EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule(UCMR) for 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium. This monitoring is being conducted so the EPA can receive occurrence data for these compounds to determine what additional compounds may need to be regulated in drinking water. We collected samples in July and detected the compounds shown in this table. These compounds are not regulated at this time. If you would like to review our results, please contact our office at 812 768-6451.

Location	Analyte	Acronym	Result (ppt)	Exceeds HAL or Action Level
EP001	Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	2.4	Yes
EP001	Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	2.0	No