Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
POSEY TOWNSHIP WATER CORPORATION
PWS ID #5288006

Dear Customer:

Please find enclosed this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water sources are drilled wells located south of Hardinsburg and a connection to Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District south of Paoli on S.R. 37 and another connection on Valeene Road.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements. The 2024 testing included monthly bacteriological tests (4 collected monthly), of which no sample tested positive for Total Coliform. During 2024 testing was required for Trihalomethanes (TTHM), and Haloacetic Acid (HAA5), Nitrate and Radioactive Contaminants. Lead & Copper testing was conducted in 2024. We had no MCL, LRAA Violations of Haloacetic Acids (HAA5.) If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please feel free to contact our General Manger, Jody Wiseman. Board Meetings are held monthly on the 3rd Monday evening of each Month at 7:00 p.m., local time, at our office in Hardinsburg.

Posey Township Water Corporation routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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 and 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.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include river, 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.
- 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 chemicals, 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 materials, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women or 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 at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead or the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottles 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 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 (800)426-4791.

Also included in this mailing are Water Quality Results from Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District as nearly all of the water supplied is now from the Patoka Lake R.W.S.D. source.

A Source Water Assessment/Wellhead Protection Program has been completed. It can be viewed at our office or you can request a copy by phone, in person or by email.

We at Posey Township Water Corporation work to provide quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Thank you for your continued understanding.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

POSEY TOWNSHIP WATER CORP.

Public Water System ID: IN5288006

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, 2024. 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. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien).

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Jody Wiseman

Phone: (812)472-3432

Sources of Drinking Water

POSEY TOWNSHIP WATER CORP. is Purchased surface water.

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

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL (IN5219012)	VALEENE	Surface water		
PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL- IN5219012		Surface water		
WELL #1	WELLFIELD	Ground water		
WELL #3		Ground water		

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 stormwater 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 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.

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 the following definitions:

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

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 found in our water system.
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 has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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 available treatment technology.
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 margin of safety.
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 reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control 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 necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Treatment Technique or TT: 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
mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
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.
na: not applicable.

Our water system has completed a Lead Service Line Inventory, and you can access it at the following web link - https://idem.120water-ptd.com/

Our water system tested a minimum of 4 sample(s) 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.

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2024	2	ppm	-	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants

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

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)	Collection Date of HV	Highest Value (HV)	Range of Sampled Result(s)	Unit

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2021 - 2024	0.13	0.0018 - 0.55	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021 - 2024	2	0.6 - 2.1	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	270 E CR 250S (LOC #1)	2023 - 2024	35	17.2 - 45	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	COLE & BECKS MILL RD (LOC #2)	2023 - 2024	38	17.5 - 54.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	270 E CR 250S (LOC #1)	2023 - 2024	43	20.3 - 67	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	COLE & BECKS MILL RD (LOC #2)	2023 - 2024	44	21.4 - 69.94	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	4/9/2023	0.026	0.026	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	4/9/2023	1.5	1.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

FLUORIDE	4/9/2023	1.6	1.6	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL	4/9/2023	0.0026	0.0026	MG/L	0.1	0.1	

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	11/3/2019	1.6	1.6	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-228	11/3/2019	0.07	0.07	PCI/L	5	0	

Violations

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

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation

No violations during this period.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

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	Code	Activity	Due Date	Description

No deficiencies during this period.

Reseller Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Sample Result	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	8/5/2024	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	0.21	0 - 0.21	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	8/6/2024	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	0.024	0.024	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

FLUORIDE	8/6/2024	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	0.57	0.57	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Water System	Highest LRAA	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2023 - 2024	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	35	20.7 - 47.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2023 - 2024	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	36	22.2 - 46.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2023 - 2024	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	39	19.6 - 57.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2023 - 2024	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	38	18.6 - 61	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2023 - 2024	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	39	19.4 - 61.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2023 - 2024	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	39	17.9 - 65.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2023 - 2024	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	42	20.6 - 68.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2023 - 2024	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	38	16.7 - 59.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Water System Name	Determination Date	Deficiency Description	Comments

Additional Required Health Effects Language from Purchases:

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

Reseller Violations and Health Effects Information

During the 2024 calendar year, the water system(s) that we purchase water from had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Water System	Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period

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