

TOWN OF FERDINAND WATER DEPARTMENT ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Introduction

The Ferdinand Water Department is proud to provide high-quality drinking water and fire protection to our customers. This annual water quality report shows the source of our water, contains important information about water and health issues, and lists the results of our tests. The Ferdinand Water Department will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water. We are proud to show you that the water we provide to you has surpassed EPA water quality standards. The water in our lines undergoes rigorous testing for over .80 contaminants according to government requirements. As you will see in the following table, we detected only fifteen (15) items in the water, and all of those items were at safe levels below the MCLG.

The Ferdinand Water Department conducts monthly public meetings on the third Tuesday of each month at 6:30 pm at the Ferdinand Town Hall at 2065 Main Street, Ferdinand. Please see ferdinandindiana.org for updates on meeting locations. Please feel free to attend and participate in these meetings.

Overview

The Ferdinand Water Department provides water for 1020 meters and fire protection in the Town of Ferdinand. All of the water for our system is purchased from Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District located at 2647 North State Road 545 in Dubois, Indiana. Patoka provides us with a high quality of water that meets or exceeds the testing and reporting requirements of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR), EPA and IDEM. Patoka participates in the State Dental Fluoridation program and adds fluoride to the treated water that Ferdinand purchases. Special testing for the gasoline additive MTBE was reported to be below the detection level. Samples are taken each month at sites throughout our system to test for any contaminants.

Health Information

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. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at the 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 water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, springs, ponds, reservoirs 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 and 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, stormwater runoff, and residential use.
- *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 stormwater 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. 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 risks of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Note: Since 1983, Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District has used chloramines to disinfect the drinking water supplied to Ferdinand and surrounding communities. For all normal users, chlorinated water is the same as water disinfected with chlorine. However, kidney dialysis patients and aquarium or fishpond owners need to take special precautions when using chlorinated water. Kidney dialysis patients should consult their doctors, and fish owners should call their pet store for more information.

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. Ferdinand Water Department 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>.

Water Source

In 2022, the sole source of the water distributed by the Ferdinand Water Department was surface water from the Patoka Reservoir. For more information about your drinking water, please call the Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District at (812)678-8300. You, as an end-user and consumer of water, can help protect the sources of drinking water by increasing efforts to recycle materials and properly dispose of chemicals, used oils and petroleum products, batteries and other household refuse.

IDEM	Indiana Department of Environmental Management
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
BDL	Below Detectable Limit
PCI/L	Picocurie Per Liter
D.L.	Detectable Limit
MG/L	Part Per Million or Milligrams Per Liter
UG/L	Part Per Billion or Microorganism Per Liter
MRAA	Maximum Running Annual Average
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

U.C.	Unregulated Contaminates
AL	Action Level
PPM	Parts Per Million
PPB	Parts Per Billion
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
TT	Treatment Technique
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level

2022 Monitoring Results for Ferdinand Water Department

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2020	1.3	1.3	0.37	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2020	0	15	4.7	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2022	1.5	1 – 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	45.3	26-45.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	56.42	20.4 – 50.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

2022 Monitoring Results for Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District

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CONSTITUENTS	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	MRAA	Range	Violation	Major Sources
DISINFECTION PROCESS BYPRODUCTS								
HAA5's (Total Haloacetic Acids)	2022	Ppb	60	NA	41.6	25.5 TO 63.5	No	Disinfection process byproduct
TTHM'S (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

(For Lead & Copper the number of samples above AL is 0.)

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%	No	Erosion of natural deposits
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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