

DUBOIS WATER UTILITIES 2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER SOURCE

In 2024, the majority source of the water distributed by Dubois Water Utilities Inc. was surface water from Patoka Reservoir treated by Patoka Lake Regional Water and Sewer District, and minimal surface water from the Patoka River treated by Jasper Municipal Utilities. For more information about your drinking water, please call us at 812-678-5161 or 800-453-6972 and ask for our Superintendent, Isaac Heeke. This annual water quality report shows the source of our water, lists the results of our tests, and contains important information about water and health issues. Dubois Water Utilities Inc. will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water. We are proud to show you that the water that we provide to you has surpassed EPA water quality standards. The water in our lines undergoes testing for over 80 contaminants according to governmental requirements. The testing results are listed in the enclosed testing tables.

Monthly board meetings take place on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 6:30 PM EST at the Dubois Water conference room.

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

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

OVERVIEW

Dubois Water Utilities, Inc. has agreements to purchase water from two suppliers, Patoka Lake Regional Water and Sewer District and the City of Jasper Municipal Utilities. Both suppliers have sufficient capacity to meet the water needs of our entire system, and both suppliers follow the testing and reporting requirements of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR) and IDEM. Dubois Water Utilities Inc. is also diligent in following regulations and performing tests of our system water as mandated by NPDWR, EPA, and IDEM.

Patoka Lake Regional Water and Sewer District and Jasper Municipal Utilities add fluoride to the water to prevent dental carries as a participant in the state dental fluoridation program. Since 1983 Patoka Lake Regional Water and Sewer District has used chloramines to disinfect your drinking water. 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 your doctors and fish owners should call your pet store for more information.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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 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 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.

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 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 (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 are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>.

Customers can access our Lead Service Line inventory online at idem.120water-ptd.com

2024 Monitoring Results for Dubois Water Utilities, Inc.

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	2020 - 2023	0.335	0.02 - 1.35	ppm	1.3	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2020 - 2023	2.49	1.54 - 14.9	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MC L	MCL G	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)	1066 SR 162, JASPER	2023 - 2024	23.9	6.9 - 36.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)	1360 CROSSROADS AVE	2023 - 2024	54.7	34.6 - 80.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	1066 SR 162, JASPER	2023 - 2024	56.1	34.4 - 72.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	1360 CROSSROADS AVE	2023 - 2024	60.1	42.9 - 65.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Dubois Water Utilities, Inc. monitored for 29 PFAS & Lithium under the current EPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. Results were under the MRL (minimum reporting level) Please contact us if you are interested in reviewing the results.

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

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 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.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

EPA is preparing regulations that 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 surface water distributed by Patoka Lake Regional Water and Sewer District.

EXPLANATION OF THE WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

This report is based upon test results provided to us from Patoka Regional Water and Sewer District and from Jasper Municipal Utilities, and from tests that were conducted upon samples taken by Dubois Water Utilities Inc. from our supply tanks and lines. Terms used in the Water Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

NPDR - National Primary Drinking Water Regulations

IDEM - Indiana Department of Environmental Management

CDC - Center for Disease Control

EPA - Environmental Protection Agency

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

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.

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water as established by EPA.

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

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

TT - Treatment Technique: 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.

MRAA - Maximum running annual average

KEY TO TABLE

BDL = Below Detectable Level **MFL** = Monofilaments per liter **NTU** = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) **ppb** = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

pCi/L = picocurie per liter **VOC** = Volatile Organic Contaminants **NA** = Not applicable

ND = Not detected **LRAA** = Locational Running Annual Average

2024 Monitoring Results for Patoka Lake Regional Water

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	FINCH NEWTON VALVE PIT	2023 - 2024	35	20.7 - 47.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	LYNNVILLE VALVE PIT	2023 - 2024	36	22.2 - 46.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	OAKLAND CITY VALVE PIT	2023 - 2024	39	19.6 - 57.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	PAOLI VALVE PIT	2023 - 2024	38	18.6 - 61	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	FINCH NEWTON VALVE PIT	2023 - 2024	39	19.4 - 61.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	LYNNVILLE VALVE PIT	2023 - 2024	39	17.9 - 65.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	OAKLAND CITY VALVE PIT	2023 - 2024	42	20.6 - 68.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	PAOLI VALVE PIT	2023 - 2024	38	16.7 - 59.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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	2020 - 2023	0.423	0.0047 - 1.3	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2020 - 2023	6.7	0.5 - 17	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity

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 and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
100.00	11	NO	0.21	November	TREATMENT PLANT #1	Yes
100.00	12	NO	0.24	July	TREATMENT PLANT #2	Yes

Total Organic Carbon

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

TOC	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	8/11/2024	4.49	2.04 – 4.49	MG/L	0	Naturally present in the environment

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.			

2024 Monitoring Results for Jasper Municipal Water Utility

Regulated Substances

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
2,4-D (ppb)	2024	70	70	0.74	0 – 0.74	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2023	5	0	3.1	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine (ppb)	2024	3	3	0.11	0 – 0.11	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Barium (ppm)	2024	2	2	0.023	0.023 – 0.023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)	2023	50	0	2.55	NA	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	[4]	[4]	1	0.3 – 2.1	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2023	5	0	0.75	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Dalapon (ppb)	2024	200	200	4	0 - 4	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	4	4	.37	0.6 – 0.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] - Stage 2 (ppb)	2024	60	NA	20	4.31 – 30.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] - Stage 2 (ppb)	2024	80	NA	22	7.22 – 28.1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2024	10	10	3.8	3.8	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (ppm)	2024	10	10	3.8	3.8	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	2024	NA	NA	4.5	4.5	No	Road salt, septic tanks, sewage, & natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio)	2024	TT	NA	6.45	1.38 – 6.45	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ¹ (NTU)	2024	TT	NA	.3	0.03 – 0.3	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2024	TT	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (ug/L)	2017	30	0	< 1.0	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th%tile)	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	1.3	0.0564	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0	0.95	1/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for PFAS analysis per Unregulated Contaminate Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5)

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Reporting Limit	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) (ug/L)	2023	0.0050	0.0052	< 0.0050 - 0.0052	By-product in stain-resistant fabrics, paper food packaging, and carpets. PFBA was also used for manufacturing photographic film.