Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

IN 5259004 PAOLI WATER DEPARTMENT

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022

For more information regarding this report contact:
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Dear Customer,

We are pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Dringking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence " report to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent.

The Town of Paoli is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. Informed customers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water.

The Town of Paoli is proud to announce it's drinking water meets or surpasses all federal and state drinking water standards.

PAOLI WATER DEPARTMENT is a Purchase Surface Water Utility

WATER SOURCE:

In 2022, the sole source of the drinking water distributed throughout the Town of Paoli water system is surface water treated and supplied by the Patoka Lake Regional Water and Sewer District. 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 expect 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 EPAs 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 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 systems 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 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

Source Water Information

SWA =Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name

	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Patoka Lake Regional Water IN-5219012	SW	ACTIVE	37 South, Sandyhook, and Unionville Road

2022 Regulated Contaminants Detected For The Town of Paoli

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 too health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety
Action Level: 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)	90th Percentile	# of Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2020	1.3	1.3	0.067	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives: Corrosion ot household plumbing systems
Lead	2020		15	< 1.0	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest level of a contaminant the is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology
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.
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.
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 residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water, There is some convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Water Quality Test Results

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
NA:	Not Applicable
mrem:	milligrams per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion-or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million-or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A Required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection by-products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2022	3.9	0-3.9*	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	58.8	11.3-58.8	No Goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	46	24-38	No Goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	0		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

2022 Monitoring Results for Patoka Lake Regional Water, IN-5219012

CONSTITUENTS	Collection Date	Unit	MCL	MCLG	MRAA	Range		Major Sources
Disinfection By-Products								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	Ppb	60	N/A	41.6	25.5-63.5		By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	Ppb	80	NA	36.1	19.3-59.4	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS								
Fluoride	2022	Ppm	4	4	0.6		N	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2020	pg/L	1300 AL		170	90th percentile value	N	Erosion of Natural deposits; leaching wood preservatives; Corrosion of household Plumbing systems
Lead	2020	pg/l	3.7	0		90th percentile value	N	plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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

Sodium	2021	PPM	None	None	2.9	N/A	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine	2021	Ppb	3	BDL	BDL	N/A		
Barium	2022	Ppm	2	BDL	0.025	N/A	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	2020	pC/L	15	0	1.7	N/A	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Radium 226	2016	pC/L		0	0.14	N/A	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Radium 228	2020	pC/L		0	0.17	N/A	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2016	pC/L	5	0	0.97	N/A	N	
Turbidity	Daily	NTU	TT=0.3	N/A	0.25	Highest Reading		
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON								
Average percent of removal		%	25%	100	34%	27.9%-40.5%	N	Erosion of natural deposits
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
Disinfection	Collection Date	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	MRAA	Range	Violation	Major Sources
Chloramines		PPM	4.0	4.0	3.40	3.91-2.8	N	Added for Disinfectant microbes