

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 2020 testing included monthly bacteriological tests (4 collected monthly), of which none tested positive for Total Coliform. During 2020 testing was required for Trihalomethanes (TTHM), and Haloacetic Acid (HAA5), Nitrate and Radioactive Contaminants. Lead & Copper testing was also conducted in 2019. 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, 2020. 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.

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.

**POSEY TOWNSHIP WATER CORPORATION
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
JULY 2021
REPORTING TEST RESULTS FOR 2020
SAMPLES COLLECTED FROM WELL FIELD CONTROL BUILDING
SOURCE: GROUND/WELL WATER**

Definitions:

IDEM = Indiana Department of Environmental Management
 EPA = Environmental Protection Agency
 < = Less than the number shown to the left
 MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level-The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close as possible to MCLG's as 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.
 DL = Detectable Limit
 ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter
 AL = Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, trigger treatment or other requirements that water systems must follow.
 U.C. = Unregulated Contaminates
 ug/L = Parts per billion

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS - 2020

| | MCL ug/L | Result ug/L | | DL ug/L | Result ug/L |
|---------------------------|-------------|----------------|------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| REGULATED | | | UNREGULATED | | |
| Benzene | 5 | BDL | Bromobenzene | 0.5 | BDL |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 5 | BDL | Bromomethane | 0.5 | BDL |
| Chlorobenzene | 100 | BDL | Chloroethane | 0.5 | BDL |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 600 | BDL | Chloromethane | 0.5 | BDL |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | 75 | BDL | 2-Chlorotoluene | 0.5 | BDL |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 5 | BDL | 4-Chlorotoluene | 0.5 | BDL |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 7 | BDL | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | 0.5 | BDL |
| 1,2-Dichloroethylene, cis | 70 | BDL | 2,2-Dichloropropane | 0.5 | BDL |
| 1,2-Dichloroethylene, tr | 100 | BDL | 1,1-Dichloropropylene | 0.5 | BDL |
| Dichloromethane | 5 | BDL | 1,3-Dichloropropylene cis&tr | 0.5 | BDL |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 5 | BDL | 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | 0.5 | BDL |
| Ethylbenzene | 700 | BDL | 1,1,2,2,-Tetrachloroethane | 0.5 | BDL |
| Styrene | 100 | BDL | 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | 0.5 | BDL |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 5 | BDL | Dibromomethane | 0.5 | BDL |
| Toluene | 1000 | BDL | Bromodichloromethane | 0.5 | 2.7 |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 70 | BDL | Bromoform | 0.5 | BDL |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 200 | BDL | Dibromochloromethane | 0.5 | 1.4 |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 5 | BDL | Chloroform | 0.5 | 1.5 |
| Trichloroethylene | 5 | BDL | Methy-Tert-Butyl Ether | 0.5 | BDL |
| Vinyl Chloride | 2 | BDL | | | |
| Total Xylenes | 10000 | | | | |

| | 2020 Result (mg/L) | MCL (mg/L) | 2019 | MCLG | (AL) | 90TH PERC. | UNITS |
|---------|--------------------------|---------------|--------|------|------|---------------|-------|
| Nitrate | <0.1 | 10.0 | Copper | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.23 | ppm |
| Cyanide | <0.02 | 0.2 | Lead | 0 | 15 | 5.2 | ppb |

Disinfection Process Byproducts

| 2020 | UNIT | MCL | RANGE | SOURCE |
|-----------------------|------|-----|-----------|--|
| Haloacetic Acids 5 | ug/L | 60 | 15.5-38.4 | By-product for drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes | ug/L | 80 | 25.7-56.7 | By-product for drinking water disinfection |

2020- INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

| | Reg. Limit | Result (mg/L) | | Reg. Limit | Result (mg/L) |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|----------|---------------|------------------|
| Antimony | 6 | BDL | Mercury | 2 | BDL |
| Arsenic | 10 | BDL | Nickel | 100 | 3.0 |
| Barium | 2000 | 45 | Selenium | 50 | BDL |
| Beryllium | 4 | BDL | Thallium | 2 | BDL |
| Cadmium | 5 | BDL | Chromium | 100 | 1.3 |
| Fluoride (Adj.) | 4 | 1.6 | Sodium | * | 6.1 |

2019 - Gross Alpha excluding Radon and uranium

Result-1.6-1.6 pCi/L

MCL-15

Patoka Lake Regional Water District

WATER QUALITY DATA 2020

Inorganic Contaminants(2020)

| | MCL mg/L | D.L. mg/L | RESULT mg/L |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| Antimony | 0.006 | 0.001 | BDL |
| Arsenic | 0.01 | 0.001 | BDL |
| Barium | 2 | 0.002 | 0.026 |
| Beryllium | 0.004 | 0.0003 | BDL |
| Cadmium | 0.005 | 0.001 | BDL |
| Chromium | 1 | 0.0009 | BDL |
| Cyanide, (Free) | 0.2 | 0.02 | BDL |
| Fluoride | 4 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Mercury | 0.002 | 0.0001 | BDL |
| Nickel | 0.1 | 0.001 | BDL |
| Nitrate | 10 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Selenium | 0.05 | 0.002 | BDL |
| Sodium | No MCL | 0.1 | 2.4 |
| Thallium | 0.002 | 0.0003 | BDL |

Definitions

| | |
|-------------|--|
| "MCL" | means maximum contaminant level |
| "BDL" | means below detectable limit |
| "pCi/L" | means picocuries per liter |
| "D.L." | means detectable limit |
| 2012 "mg/L" | means part per million or milligrams per liter |
| "NTU" | means nephelometric turbidity unit |
| "µg/L" | means part per billion or micrograms per liter |
| "U.C." | means unregulated contaminants |

Radioactive Contaminants(2020)

| | MCL | RESULT | |
|-------------|------|---------|-------|
| Radium-228 | 2020 | .17+.41 | pCi/L |
| Gross Alpha | 2020 | 1.7+.9 | pCi/L |

Volatile Organic Contaminants(2020)

| | MCL ug/L | D.L. ug/L | RESULT ug/L |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| Benzene | 5 | 0.5 | BDL |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 5 | 0.5 | BDL |
| Chlorobenzene | 100 | 0.5 | BDL |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 600 | 0.5 | BDL |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | 75 | 0.5 | BDL |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 5 | 0.5 | BDL |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 7 | 0.5 | BDL |
| 1,2 Dichloroethylene, cis | 70 | 0.5 | BDL |
| 1,2-Dichloroethylene, trans | 100 | 0.5 | BDL |
| Dichloromethane | 5 | 0.5 | BDL |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 5 | 0.5 | BDL |
| Ethylbenzene | 700 | 0.5 | BDL |
| Styrene | 100 | 0.5 | BDL |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 5 | 0.5 | BDL |
| Toluene | 1000 | 0.5 | BDL |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 70 | 0.5 | BDL |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 200 | 0.5 | BDL |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 5 | 0.5 | BDL |
| Trichloroethylene | 5 | 0.5 | BDL |
| Vinyl Chloride | 2 | 0.2 | BDL |
| Total Xylenes | 10000 | 0.5 | BDL |
| Methy-T-butyl ether | NO MCL | 0.5 | BDL |
| TOTAL TRIHalomethanes(4) | 80 | .5 | 40.6 |
| Bromodichloromethane | | 0.5 | 4.6 |
| Bromoform | | 0.5 | BDL |
| Chlorodibromomethane | | 0.5 | BDL |
| Chloroform | | 0.5 | 36 |

| | MCL µg/L | RESULT µg/L | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------|------|
| Haloacetic Acids 5 (4) | 60 | 26.4 | Average | |
| | 2020 | Range | 17.4 | 35.4 |
| Total Trihalomethanes(4) | 80 | 33.4 | Average | |
| | 2020 | Range | 23.3 | 50 |

| | MCL | RESULT | |
|------------------------|------|---------|----------|
| Lead 90th percentile | 2020 | 15ug/L | 3.7ug/L |
| Copper 90th percentile | 2020 | 1.3mg/L | 0.17mg/L |

Synthetic Organic Contaminants(2020)

| | MCL ug/L | D.L. ug/L | RESULT ug/L | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-----|
| Alachlor(Lasso) | 2020 | 2 | 0.1 | BDL |
| Atrazine | 2020 | 3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Benzo(a)pyrene | 2020 | 0.2 | 0.02 | BDL |
| Carbofuran | 2019 | 40 | 0.9 | BDL |
| Chlordane(alpha & gamma) | 2019 | 2 | 0.1 | BDL |
| 2,4-D | 2019 | 70 | 0.1 | BDL |
| Dalapon | 2019 | 200 | 1 | BDL |
| DBCP | 2019 | 0.2 | 0.01 | BDL |
| Dinoseb | 2019 | 7 | 0.1 | BDL |
| 2,3,7,8-TCDD(Dioxin) | 2019 | 30 pg/L | 5.0 pg/L | BDL |
| Diquat | 2019 | 20 | 0.4 | BDL |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate | 2020 | 400 | 0.6 | BDL |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate | 2020 | 6 | 0.6 | BDL |
| Endothall | 2019 | 100 | 9 | BDL |
| Endrin | 2020 | 2 | 0.01 | BDL |
| Ethylene Dibromide(EDB) | 2019 | 50 ng/L | 10 ng/L | BDL |
| Glyphosate (Round-Up) | 2019 | 700 | 6 | BDL |
| Heptachlor | | 0.4 | 0.04 | BDL |
| Heptachlor Epoxide | 2020 | 0.2 | 0.02 | BDL |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 2020 | 1 | 0.1 | BDL |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 2020 | 50 | 0.1 | BDL |
| Lindane | 2020 | 0.2 | 0.02 | BDL |
| Methoxychlor | 2020 | 40 | 0.1 | BDL |
| Oxamyl(Vydate) | 2019 | 200 | 1 | BDL |
| Pentachlorophenol | 2019 | 1 | 0.04 | BDL |
| Picloram(Tordon) | 2019 | 500 | 0.1 | BDL |
| PCBs | 2019 | 0.5 | 0.5 | BDL |
| Simazine | 2020 | 4 | 0.07 | BDL |
| 2,4,5-TP(Silvex) | 2019 | 50 | 0.1 | BDL |
| Toxaphene | 2019 | 3 | 1 | BDL |

| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | MCL | Range | 23.5% to 47% |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------|--------------|
| Percent Removal TOC | Running Average<25% | Average | 35% |

Highest Turbidity Measurement 2020

.21 7-6th 2020