2025 Consumer Confidence Report
Otwell Water Corporation
IN5263001

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. This report shows the source of our water, list the results of our test, contains important information about water and your health. We also provide ways on how to stay connected and become involved. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services. Our goal is to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Otwell Water Corporation's Board of Directors is proud to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. We have learned from our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels. If there is ever contamination that exceeds the EPA standards you will be notified. (Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bein).

For more information regarding this report, contact:
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A paper copy of this source water assessment can be obtained by contacting Otwell Water Corporation by phone 812-354-2256, email Otwellwater@sit-co.net. or you can view and/or request a copy on our website at https://otwellwater.net/water-quality-report

Ways to be Involved Otwell water Corporation holds monthly board meetings the first Wednesday of each month with the annual meeting scheduled for the first Tuesday of January each year. **Time:** 7:00 **Location:** Otwell Water Corporation 2055 N St Rd 257 Otwell, IN 47564. Your input is important and we always make time to hear from our members. Please contact our office if you would like to attend any of our regular scheduled meetings.
Please Share This Information We encourage apartments, campgrounds, schools and industries to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or deliver them to tenants, residences, students and or employees. This "Good Faith" effort will allow ones that do not receive this notice to learn more about the quality of water they consume.
Sources of Drinking Water Our ground water wells #3 and #4 draw from an aquifer located five miles north of Otwell, IN, near the White River in Jefferson Township. We have a contract to purchase surface water supplied by Patoka Lake Regional Water in Dubois, IN.
A copy of our **Wellhead Protection Plan** can be viewed at our office. It provides more information about the wells, potential sources of contamination and how to prevent future contamination.

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

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Well #3- IN5263001	Ground water produced	Active	Otwell, IN
Well #4-IN5263001	Ground water produced	Active	Otwell, IN
Patoka Lake Regional Water-IN5219012	Purchased Surface Water	Active	Dubois, IN

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 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 amounts 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 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 ad 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 pm 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).

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.

RAA: Running Annual Average.

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.

mg/L: One part per million

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

Otwell Water Corporation Well #3 & Well #4

Our water system tested a minimum of 2 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. We are happy to report all test came back absent for microbiological contaminants.

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RRA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2025	1	ppm	0.4-1.8	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)	Collection date of HV	Highest Value (HV)	Range of Sampled Results(s)	Unit
Sodium	2023	2.0	5.71	mg/L

There is no state or federal standard for sodium in drinking water. However, the EPA recommends a drinking water advisory level of 2.0 mg/L for individuals on physician prescribed sodium-restricted diets.

Our system collected samples under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium. This monitoring is being conducted so the EPA can receive occurrence date for these compounds to determine what additional compounds may need to be regulated in drinking water. We collected samples in October 2022 and May 2025 and did not detect any of these compounds above reporting limits. If you would like to view our results, contact our office at 812-354-2256 or by email at otwellwater@sit-co.net

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.

Regulated Contaminants	Sample Point	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCGL	Typical Source
Barium	Treatment Plant	2023	0.28	0.28	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	Treatment Plant	2023	0.136	0.136	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	Treatment Plant	2025	5.92	0-5.92	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Even Though Otwell Water Corporation meets the EPS nitrate drinking water standard, also known as (MCL). Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

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	2022-2024	0.164	0.006-0.31	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2022-2024	1.9	0-2.72	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

The new Lead and Copper Rule (LCRI) require all service lines to be identified. You can help in this process by taking the survey available on our website. This will help with the identification of the service lines going into your home. Our system was required to complete a service line inventory in 2024 this mapping and can be viewed at https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/otwellwatercorp2-in

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decrease in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning behavior problems. The children of persons exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these

harmful effects. Adults have increased risk of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous systems problems. Contact your health care provider for more information.

We take water samples from 10 different homes in our water system every 3 years to test for lead and copper. The results are then mailed to the residence. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. OTWELL WATER CORP. #2 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact OTWELL WATER CORP. #2 at 812-354-2256 . Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA EXCLUDING RADON, URANIUM	2/27/2023	na	na	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-228	2/27/2023	na	na	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-226	2/27/2023	na	na	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sampling Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	JUNCTION OF SR 257 & SR 56	2025	42	32	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	VELPEN TOWER-COUNTY RD 400 S	2025	44	40.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	JUNCTION OF SR 257 & SR 56	2025	54	79.8	ppb	80	0	By product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	VELPEN TOWER-CR 400 S	2025	56	84.4	ppb	80	0	By product of drinking water chlorination

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their livers, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violations

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violation

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation	

7/1/2025-10/1/2025	Consumer Confidence Rule	Consumer Confidence Rule	Inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or failure to deliver a CCR certificate form to the State on time	

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

Reseller Contaminants

Patoka Lake Regional Water

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 RRA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORAMINE	2024	3	ppm	1-3.9	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.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Sample Result	Range of Sampled Results(s) (low-high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	2/4/2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	**.11**	**0-0.11**	**ppb**	**3**	**3**	**Runnoff from herbicide used on row crops**
BARIUM	8/5/2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	0.025	0.025	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling water; Discharge from mental refineries; Erosion of natural deposit
FLUORIDE	8/5/2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	0.42	0.42	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 Results(s) (low-high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC (HAA5)	2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	34	25-37	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	35	25-43.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	32	4.5-40	ppb	60	0	By-produce of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	38	22.5-38	ppb	60	0	By-produce of drinking water disinfection

TTHM	2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	41	22.3-46	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	43	21.3-48.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	42	21.7-46.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	40	21.4-42.44	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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	12	NO	0.18	August	TREATMENT PLANT #1	Yes
100.00	12	NO	0.22	May	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 violation section.

TOC	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	1/22/2025	2.72	2.11-2.72	MG/L	0	Naturally present in the environment

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

Helpful Comparisons

Often the measures used for detected contaminants are confusing to consumers. Terms such as one part per million and one part per billion are hard to visualize and grasp. The chart below may help you understand the significance of a detected level in your drinking water.

Think of one part per million as

1 inch in 16 miles
1 minutes in 2 years
1 cent in $10,000

Think of one part per billion as

1 inch in 16,000 miles
1 second in 32 years
1 cent in $10,000 million