MARYSVILLE OTISCO NABB (MON) WATER CORPORATION

PWSID IN5210006

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024

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

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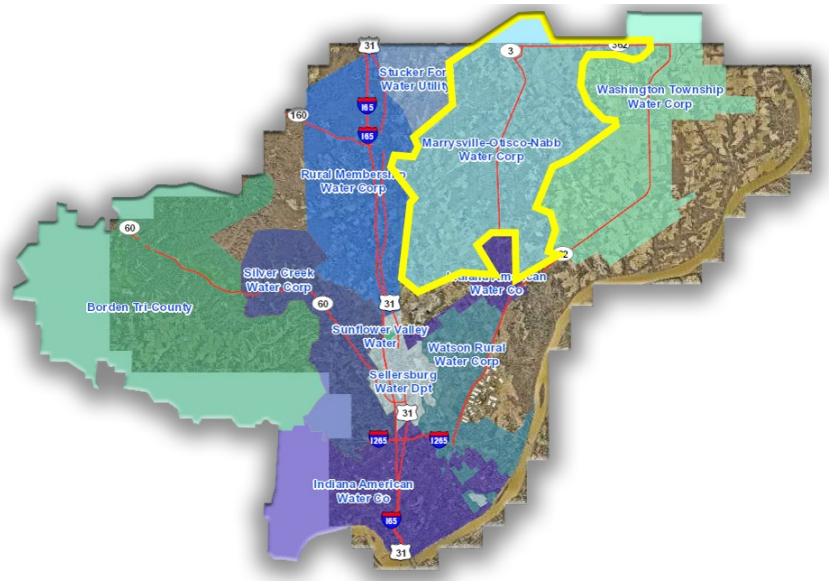
CORPORATION INFORMATION

MON Water System, located in the northern region of Clark County, Indiana, proudly serves approximately 2,600 customers. Established in the late 1960s, its creation aimed to furnish rural communities with a dependable and high-quality water source.



MON's office is located at 7703 Highway 3 in Marysville, Indiana. Regular business hours are 8:30 AM to 4:00 PM, with a lunch closure from 12:30 PM to 1:30 PM.

MON Water Board Meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 5:30 PM at our office and are open to the public.

WATER SOURCE

MON purchases treated groundwater from two suppliers: Stucker Fork Water Utility and Indiana American Water – Charlestown.

Stucker Fork Water Utility is located at 2260 Highway 31 in Austin, Indiana, and can be reached at 812-794-0650. Their water is sourced from groundwater wells along the Ohio River in Jefferson County, Indiana, and is filtered and treated at their water treatment facility.

Indiana American Water can be reached at 800-492-8373. Their water is sourced from groundwater wells along the Ohio River in the Charlestown State Park, and is filtered and treated at their water treatment facility on Charlestown Landing Road in Charlestown, Indiana.

For information about each utility's Wellhead Protection Plan, please contact them directly using the phone numbers listed above.

LEAD

MON tests for lead and copper every three years. There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects on infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney problems, or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

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 (800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

MON conducted a Lead Service Line Inventory in 2024, and the results were compiled and submitted to both the EPA and IDEM. If any lead service lines had been identified, affected customers would have been notified directly. MON is pleased to report that no lead service lines were found entering customer water meters. The public inventory database can be accessed at: https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/MONWATER-IN.

EXPLANATION OF CONTAMINANTS EXPECTED IN ANY WATER

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 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, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 the 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 healthcare 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).

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 the 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 is based on running an annual average of monthly samples.

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

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

na: not applicable

MON'S REQUIRED MONITORING DATA

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2024	1	ppm	0.5 - 2.1	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

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	2021 - 2024	0.423	0.00203 - 1.64	ppm	1.3	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021 - 2024	0	1.73	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural Deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	24706 MAHAN (SM-1)	2023 - 2024	3.3	3.29 - 3.29	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	5907 SNOW RD (SM-2)	2023 - 2024	2.9	2.88 - 2.88	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	24706 MAHAN (SM-1)	2023 - 2024	23	23 - 23	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	5907 SNOW RD (SM-2)	2023 - 2024	29	29 - 29	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

MON'S VIOLATIONS & DEFICIENCIES

MON Water did not have any violations or deficiencies during the period covered by the report.

STUCKER FORK MONITORING DATA

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Sample Result	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	5/16/2024	0.046	0.046	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	5/16/2024	0.616	0.616	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	5/16/2024	1.06	0 - 1.06	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2023 - 2024	22	14.6 - 29.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2023 - 2024	22	15 - 31.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2023 - 2024	32	23.7 - 39.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2023 - 2024	15	9.91 - 18	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2023 - 2024	42	35.3 - 53.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2023 - 2024	41	33.7 - 51.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2023 - 2024	52	38.4 - 66.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2023 - 2024	28	21.1 - 33.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

STUCKER FORK VIOLATIONS & DEFICIENCIES

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	RPT	LEAD & COPPER RULE	12/31/2020 - 1/15/2024

INDIANA AMERICAN WATER-CHARLESTOWN MONITORING DATA

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Sample Result	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	4/1/2024	2	2	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
FLUORIDE	4/1/2024	0.69	0.69	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	4/1/2024	0.07	0.07	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	4/1/2024	0.07	0.07	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2023 - 2024	13	13.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2023 - 2024	27	27.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

INDIANA AMERICAN WATER-CHARLESTOWN VIOLATIONS & DEFICIENCIES

Indiana American Water - Charlestown did not have any violations or deficiencies during the period covered by the report.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR)

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 data for these compounds to determine what additional compounds may need to be regulated in drinking water. We collected samples in 2024 and did not detect any of the compounds. If you would like to view our results, contact our office at (812) 256-6378.