

**Stucker Fork PWSID:5272002
2023 Regulated Contaminants Detected**

Our water system tested a minimum of 20 samples 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	HighestRAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2023	2	ppm	0.9 - 4.2	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.

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of July, 2 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

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	0.137	0.005 - 0.931	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2020 - 2023	1.62	1.04 - 5.65	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)	BOOSTER STATION #7	2022 - 2023	22	15.2 - 27.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	DEPUTY FIRE DEPARTMENT	2022 - 2023	20	12.8 - 21.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	MARION TWP COMMUNITY CENTER	2022 - 2023	32	22.5 - 41.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	RURAL MEMBERSHIP	2022 - 2023	15	13.1 - 19.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	BOOSTER STATION #7	2022 - 2023	41	32.5 - 43.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	DEPUTY FIRE DEPARTMENT	2022 - 2023	37	26 - 38.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	MARION TWP COMMUNITY CENTER	2022 - 2023	55	39.2 - 59.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	RURAL MEMBERSHIP	2022 - 2023	25	18.4 - 30.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	5/17/2023	0.81	0 - 0.81	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	8/14/2023	0.086	0.065 - 0.086	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	8/14/2023	0.939	0.426 - 0.939	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	4/12/2023	0.711	0 - 0.711	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE - NITRITE	12/5/2018	0.62	0.11 - 0.62	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	6/20/2022	0.358	0.046 - 0.358	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM - 228	6/20/2022	0.258	0.258	pCi/L	5	0	

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	Months Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
100.00	11	NO	0.28	March	TREATMENT PLANT #2 - AUSTIN (SW)	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	2/15/2023	7.91	0 - 7.91	MG/L	100000	Naturally present in the environment

Violations

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range
6/30/2023 - 7/31/2023	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	CCR REPORT	Failed to deliver Consumer Confidence Report to the state or consumers on time
11/30/2023 - 12/30/2023	E. COLI	MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	Failed to collect all routine or replacement coliform samples

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

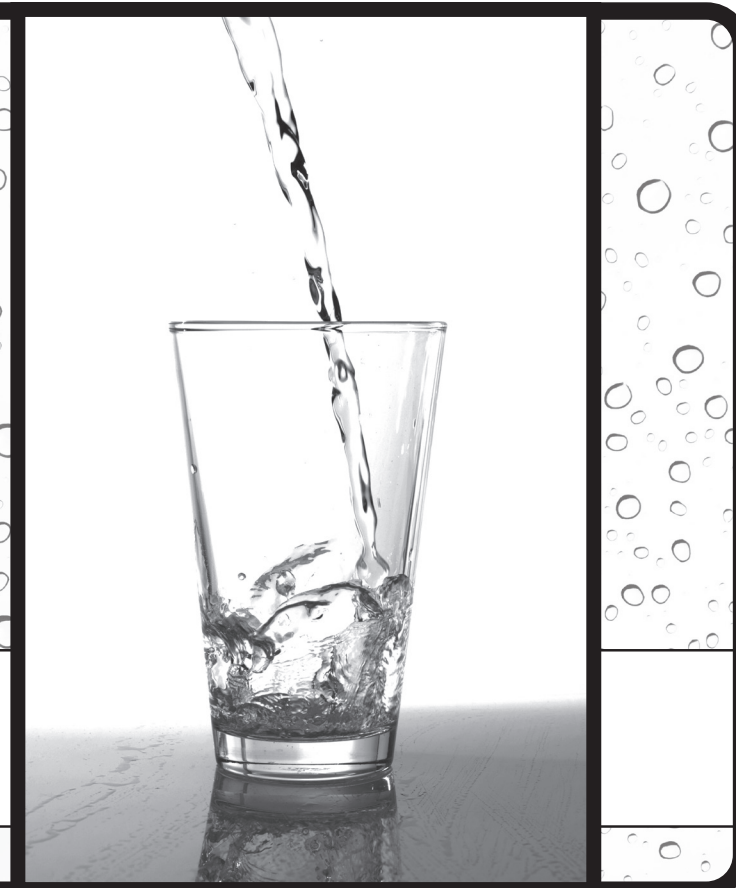
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year we were required to conduct Level 1 assessment(s). 1 Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take 0 corrective actions and we completed 0 of these actions.

No deficiencies during this period.

Marysville Otisco Nabb Water Co.

Quality on Tap: 2023 Water Report



PRSR STD
US POSTAGE
PAID
LOUISVILLE KY
PERMIT #1225

Marysville Otisco Nabb Water Corporation
P.O. Box 86
Otisco, IN 47163-0086

MARYSVILLE OTISCO NABB WATER CORPORATION
2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT PSWID: 5210006

Important information for the Spanish-speaking population

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is our water safe?

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the drinking water that we provided last year. Included as part of this report are details about where the water that your drink comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana standards. We are committed to providing you with all the information that you need to know about the quality of the water that you drink.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/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).

Where does our water come from?

Our water source is purchased water from Indiana American Water - Charlestown and Stucker Fork Water Utility. The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. The sources we use are the Muscatatuck River located near Austin and wells which are located near the Ohio River just off Marble Hill Road in Jefferson County.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 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.

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 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 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.

The following tables list all the contaminants that we detected during the 2023 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise indicated, the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2023. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) requires us to monitor for certain contaminants at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations

Special Note on Lead:
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>.

of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from one year to another. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may however be more than one year old.

Our Watershed Protection Efforts

Our water system is working with the community to increase awareness of better waste disposal practices to further protect the sources of our drinking water. We are also working with other agencies and with local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe.

Public Involvement Opportunities

If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact Mr. Tony Masingo at 812-256-6378. Or you can join us at our Water Board Meetings, held on the second Tuesday of every month at 7:00 p.m. at the water office located at 7703 Highway #3, Marysville, IN 47141.

Please Share This Information

Large water volume customers (like apartment complexes, hospitals, schools, and/or industries) are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute them to your tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees. This "good faith" effort will allow non-billed customers to learn more about the quality of the water that they consume.

Notes Pertaining to City of Charlestown Water Table:

++ Nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

++We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. This past year we failed to monitor for Nitrate. The results from monitoring in past years are well below the maximum contaminate level for Nitrate. This does not pose a threat to the quality of our water supply.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

The tables included contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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.

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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm: Milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

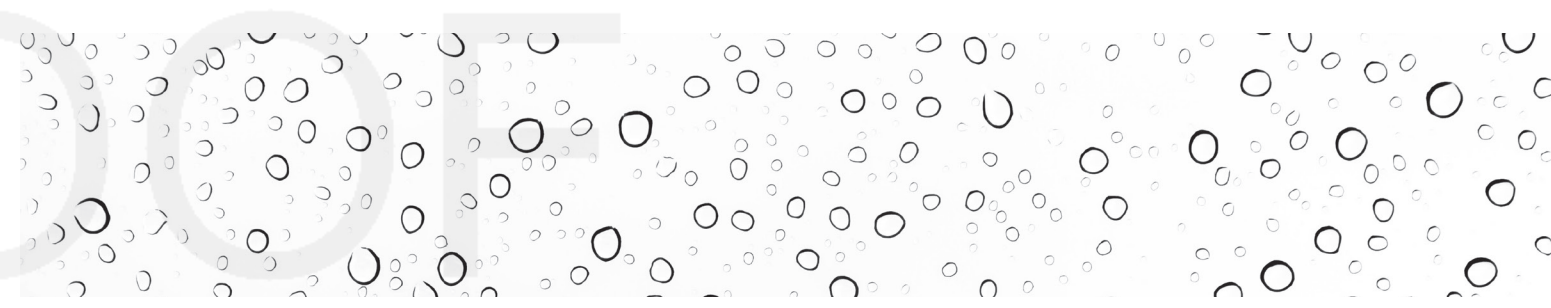
N/A: Not applicable.

Educational Information:
Water is essential to our everyday lives. And, our supplies are limited... so please use water wisely. Cutting water use inside and outside our homes is really important. If each of us changed our water-use habits, we could save billions of gallons of water.



Marysville Otisco Nabb Water Corporation PWSID:5210006 2023 Regulated Contaminants Detected							
Our water system tested a minimum of 20 samples 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	HighestRRA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2023	1	ppm	0.7 - 1.8	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.							
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	2018 - 2021	0.213	0.0346 - 0.399	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2018 - 2021	1.48	1.08 - 4.97	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)	2022 - 2023	6.9	6.93 - 6.93	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	5907 SNOW RD (SM - 2)	2022 - 2023	6.1	6.05 - 6.05	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	24706 MAHAN (SM - 1)	2022 - 2023	27	27 - 27	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	5907 SNOW RD (SM - 2)	2022 - 2023	23	23 - 23	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination



Indiana American Water - Charlestown PWSID: 5210003 2022 Regulated Substances - Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facilities Lead and Copper Monitoring Program - At Least 20 Tap Water Samples Collected at Customers' Taps Every Three Years							
Our water system tested a minimum of 20 samples 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	HighestRRA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2023	1	ppm	0.84 - 1.66	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.							
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	2019 - 2022	0.414	0.035 - 0.753	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2019 - 2022	0	0	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)	1000 HWY 403	2022 - 2023	17	17.1 - 17.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	1000 HWY 403	2022 - 2023	32	31.5 - 31.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	4/11/2021	2	2	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
FLOURIDE	4/11/2021	0.15	0.15	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	4/3/2023	0.09	0.09	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE - NITRITE	4/3/2023	0.09	0.09	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	4/3/2023	0.755	0.755	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	4/3/2023	0.462	0.462	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM -226	4/3/2023	0.263	0.263	pCi/L	5	0	
RADIUM -228	4/3/2023	0.492	0.492	pCi/L	5	0	

No violations during this period.
There are no additional required health effects notices.
There are no additional required health effects violation notices.
No deficiencies during this period.