

2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

REO WATER
CORPORATION
3067 W. STATE ROAD
66
ROCKPORT, IN 47635
PHONE (812) 649-4901
FAX (812) 649-4902
Email:reowater@psci.net
reowater.com
IN5274009

We are pleased to present to you this year's Drinking Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water we deliver to you every day. This report shows our water quality and what it means to you. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the water office at (812) 649-4901. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the water office located at 3067 W. SR 66 in Reo.

Reo Water, Inc. pumps water from five wells located in Luce Township. A Wellhead Protection Plan is on file at the water office.

Reo Water, Inc. routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. The table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2023. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be



reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the 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 bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public records.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 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 1-800-426-4791.



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The table lists the contaminants that we have detected during the 2023 calendar year. As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels. 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 the testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2023. Indiana Department of Environmental

Management (IDEM) requires us to monitor for certain contaminants at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from one year to another.

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 materials 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 agricultural, 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 runoff and septic systems.

- *Radioactive materials which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a 1 in a million chance of having the described health effect.

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 for 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

**Section 1 -
Contaminants
Detected**

Violations Table

Contaminant	HighestRAA	Unit	Range	MRDI	MRDLG	Typical Source
Disinfection Byproducts & Precursors						
Chlorine Residual, Free Collection Date: 2023	1	ppm	0.4-0.7	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Regulated Contaminants Period:	90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Fee 2019-2022	0.114	0.00748-0.265	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead 2019-202	2.29	1.09-6.37	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts Period Sample Point	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) 2022-2023 Flush Hydrant -CR 350 S	10	10-10	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM 2022-2023 Flush Hydrant -CR 350 S	37	37-37	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Regulated Contaminants Period	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium 8/6/2023	0.0353	0.0353	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride 8/8/2023	0.21	0.21	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Radiological Contaminants Period	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Gross Alpha, Excl. Radon, & U 5/14/2019	1.8	1.8	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity 5/14/2019	1.1	1.1	pCi/L	0	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. Note: The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirems/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used as a screening level.

Violations – During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explained
		No violations during this period.	

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta particle and photon radioactivity in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Deficiencies

Unresolved significant deficiencies that were identified during a survey done on the water system are shown below.

Date Identified	Facility	Code	Activity	Due Date	Description
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No deficiencies during this period.

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 Containment Level or MCL- the highest level of a containment that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment.

Level 1 Assessment – 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 (MCLG) – 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 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 (MRDL) – 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.

ppm - parts per million (Think of one part per million as 1 cent in \$10,000)

ppb - parts per billion (Think of one part per billion as 1 cent in \$10 million)

mg/l - milligrams per liter

pCi/L - picocuries per liter

Ug/L - micrograms per liter

MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MRDL is the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

AL is the highest level of contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a system must follow.

Special Note on Lead: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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/safewater/klead>

