

OSGOOD WATERWORKS WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2024: Osgood's drinking water met or exceeded the strict standards set by the State and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The Osgood Waterworks works hard to make sure the water you drink is of the highest quality. This annual report, which covers all of 2024, describes the quality of our drinking water, where it comes from and where you can get more information. The source of Osgood's Drinking Water is Laughery Creek located on the east end of town and the quarry ponds. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least trace amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the drinking water poses a health risk to the public. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). On a local level, the Osgood Town Board, who is ultimately the responsible charge administrative entity for the Osgood Water Distribution System, meets on the third Tuesday of the month at 7 o'clock at the Osgood Town Hall. Any questions or concerns on water safety will be addressed and passed down through the staff along with any future correspondence that would be done as a follow up with any answers to those questions or concerns. Generally, sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, natural springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material along its route. It also picks up substances left by animal or human activity as it travels to its destination. For instance, microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic tanks, 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 residual users. 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 materials can occur naturally or can come from oil and gas production and mining. For more information about Osgood's drinking water, please call Anthony Wood. (812-689-4324)

Some people may be more susceptible to the effects of 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, such as viruses and bacteria, are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline. (1-800-426-4791) The quality of Osgood's drinking water is governed by the Safe Drinking Water Act. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State of Indiana implement this very important law. It requires all the nation's water suppliers to meet certain drinking water standards and to monitor the water routinely. If our water ever violates one of these standards or the department ever fails to report water quality data to the state, we will alert you promptly and tell you what steps to take to ensure your safety. The Safe Drinking Water Act was passed by the U.S. Congress in 1974, and it was updated as recently as 1996. Help us to protect our source water by carefully following instructions on pesticides and herbicides you use for your garden and lawn care, and properly dispose of household chemicals, paints and waste oil.

Pertaining to lead in drinking water, if present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Currently, a map of each service line and the status of it has been submitted as public information. To view whether your service line has lead, galvanized, copper and plastic in your service line follow the instructions. Copy and Paste the URL in your browser for the 120 Water map viewer to <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/OsgoodWD-IN> view your lead status. If you have any questions or need help with the map viewer please call the Osgood Water Department at 812-689-4324

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. Osgood Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking

tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Osgood Water Department at 812-689-4324. 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>.

The accompanying table lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done for IN005269004 between January 1 - December 31, 2024. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Terms and abbreviations used in table:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level- 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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level- the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal- the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health

AL: Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units - a measure of particles in water.

TT: Treatment Technique - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 Ecoli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

NA: not applicable

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter

pCi/l: picocuries per liter is the measure of the radioactivity in water

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

ppb: micrograms per liter or ug/l or parts per billion-or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

AVG: Average- Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running annual average of monthly samples

PWSID# IN5269004

TURBIDITY

TT	Test Result	MCLG	Violation	POSSIBLE SOURCE
The turbidity technique (TT) requires at least 95% of the total combined effluent turbidity samples shall not exceed 0.3 NTU (1.0 NTU for show sand and diatomaceous earth filtration systems). At least 95% is required to be in compliance. In addition, the maximum turbidity level cannot exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. For turbidity the	Highest single measurement = 0.08 NTU	0	No	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.

highest single measurement and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits for the technology being used.				
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CHLORINE

MCL	TEST RESULT	MCLG	VIOLATION	POSSIBLE SOURCE
4.0 mg/l 2024	1.0 MG/L Range 1-1	4.0 MG/l	No	Water additive used to control microbes

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

	MCL	TEST RESULTS	MCLG	VIOLATES	LIKELY SOURCES
GROSS ALPHA, EXCLUDING RADON AND URANIUM	15.0	0.76 pCi/l	0	15 MCL	Erosion of Natural Deposits
RADIUM-228	3	0.15 PCi/L	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS	TEST RESULTS			MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATES	LIKELY SOURCES
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS HAA5 2024	LOW LRAA	26.3 47.25	HIGH 64.4	NO GOAL FOR TOTAL	60	PPB	NO	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES TTHM 2024	LOW LRAA	27.8 45.9	HIGH 78.1	NO GOAL FOR TOTAL	80	PPB	NO	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION

ORGANIC AND INORGANIC COMPOUNDS

	MCL	TEST RESULTS	MCLG	VIOLATES	LIKELY SOURCES
Copper ppm 9-18-2024 With a 90 th percentile	AL=1.3 Samples above AL = 0	.153 ppm Range 0.004-0.235	1.3	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems ,Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead ppb 9-18-2024	AL = 15	2.04 Range	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

with a 90 th percentile	Samples above AL = 1	1.57-298			
BARIUM 2/28/24	2	0.064 mg/l	2	No	Discharge of drilling waters and metal refineries. Erosion from Natural Deposits
Sodium ppm 2024	N/A	29.8 ppm	N/A	NO	Naturally occurring
Arsenic Pb 2024	10	.001 mg/l	N/A	3	Erosion of Natural Deposits: Runoff from orchards, Runoff from glass and electronic productions waste.
Atrazine ppb Range 2042 for 2024	3	Low<.2UG/l High .24 UG/L Avg: .21 UG/l	3	No	Runoff from Herbicide
Fluoride ppm 2024	4	.48 MG/L Range	4	No	Erosion from natural deposits, Water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate as Nitrogen 2024	10	<.1 mg/l	10mg/l	No	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion from natural deposits.