2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

FERDINAND WATER DEPARTMENT

Public Water System ID: IN5219004

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien).

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Town of Ferdinand, Benjamin Brinkman

Phone: (812) 367-2280 Extension 7

The Ferdinand Water Department reports monthly to the Town Council at public meetings on the third Tuesday of each month at 6:30 pm at the Ferdinand Town Hall at 2065 Main Street, Ferdinand. Please see www.ferdinandindiana.org for updates on meeting locations. Please feel free to attend and participate in these meetings.

Sources of Drinking Water

FERDINAND WATER DEPARTMENT is Purchased surface water.

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

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL - IN5219012	WEST OF 162	Surface water		
PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL- IN5219012	CONVENT	Surface 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 from human activity.

The Ferdinand Water Department provides water for 1160 meters and fire protection in the Town of Ferdinand. All of the water for our system is purchased from Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District located at 2647 North State Road 545 in Dubois, Indiana. Patoka provides us with a high quality of water that meets or exceeds the testing and reporting requirements of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM).

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 EPAs 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 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.

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 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 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).

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed https://idem.120water-ptd.com/.
The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) Public Transparency Dashboard (PTD) is using this map-based tool in order to ensure the public accessibility of service line inventories submitted by public water systems.

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 to 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 or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. FERDINAND WATER DEPARTMENT 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 FERDINAND WATER DEPARTMENT at 812-367-2280 extension 7. 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.

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.
picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
na: not applicable.

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.

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2025	1	ppm	0.1 - 2.2	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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Coliforms are bacteria that occur naturally in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne organisms may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. 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.

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of May, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)	Collection Date of HV	Highest Value (HV)	Range of Sampled Result(s)	Unit

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	2024 - 2025	0.5	0.065 - 1.5	ppm	1.3	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2024 - 2025	5.3	0 - 110	ppb	15	1	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)	1910 N.V.D.	2024 - 2025	31.6	10.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	PATOKA PIT	2024 - 2025	32.8	20.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	1910 N.V.D.	2024 - 2025	41.6	35.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	PATOKA PIT	2024 - 2025	37	28.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ASBESTOS	3/10/2021	0.36	0.36	MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations

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

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
6/30/2025 - 7/9/2025	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	Inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or failure to deliver a CCR Certification form to the state on time

Action Taken for Violation – Revision with additional requested information to correct inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) was published in the Ferdinand News on 7/10/2025.

No potential adverse health effects

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.

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4761).

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Reseller Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Sample Result	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	2/3/2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	0.11	0 - 0.11	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	8/4/2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	0.025	0.025	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	8/4/2025	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 Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2024 - 2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	34	25 - 37	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2024 - 2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	35	25 - 43.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2024 - 2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	32	4.5 - 40	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2024 - 2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	38	22.5 - 38	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2024 - 2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	41	22.3 - 46	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2024 - 2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	43	21.3 - 48.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2024 - 2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	42	21.7 - 46.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2024 - 2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	40	21.4 - 42.44	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

There are no additional required health effects notices from Purchases.

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

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of water clarity)