

**Camp Atterbury IN5241015  
Consumer Confidence Report  
17 June 2022**

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 the following: 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 byproducts 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.

Princes Lakes Water and Camp Atterbury's Directorate of Public Works routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe 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.

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 the 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 Environmental Management Branch.

Camp Atterbury is committed to working with other agencies, local watershed groups and the surrounding community to protect drinking water sources and keep our water safe. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

We monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. We are proud that your drinking water 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.



## **2021 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT**



## **CAMP ATTERBURY WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM PWSID # IN5241015**

Annual drinking water quality report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021

**Published  
17 June 2022**

Camp Atterbury is pleased to provide this consumer confidence report describing the quality of the drinking water provided from January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2021. Camp Atterbury is committed to providing you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made to provide safe drinking water. Camp Atterbury's water is purchased from the Princes Lakes Water Department, PWSID Number is IN5241007. Princes Lakes supplies water to Camp Atterbury from a ground water source. The ground water is pumped from a group of wells north of the town of Edinburgh, Indiana. The wells draw from the Scottsburg Lowland Aquifer.

We are proud to report that Camp Atterbury had no violations during 2021. Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than annually. The results provided are from the most recent sampling event. Princes Lake failed to perform a required sampling in 2021 and that information is included in this report.

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.

If you have any questions about the contents of this report or for more information, please contact Laura Cunningham, Environmental Manager Supervisor, at (812) 526-1249 or at the Environmental Management Branch Office in Building 241. Princes Lakes has regularly scheduled council meetings on the third Monday of each month at the Princes Lakes Town Hall, 14 E. Lakeview Drive, Nineveh, Indiana 46164. The Wellhead Protection Plan can be viewed at this address from 8:00 am – 4:30 pm M - F.

**Regulated Contaminants Detected - Radioactive Contaminants (Radionuclides)**

Contaminant/ Unit of Measure	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha* (Excluding Radon and Uranium) pCi/L	5/19/2015	0.577	0.577 – 0.577	0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta/Photon Emitters* mrem/yr	7/06/2009	1.2	1.2 – 1.2	0	4	No	Decay of natural and manmade deposits.
Uranium* ug/l or ppb	7/06/2009	0.9	0.9 – 0.9	0	30	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

**Regulated Contaminants Detected - Lead and Copper**

Contaminant/ Unit of Measure	Date Sampled	MCLG/ ALG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead+ ppb	09/04/2019	0	AL = 15	3.9	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper+ ppm	09/04/2019	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.895	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

**Regulated Contaminants Detected – Coliform Bacteria**

Contaminant	Total Coliform MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Highest Number of Total Coliform Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCLG	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL	Total Number of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria+	0	1 positive monthly sample	1	0	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment.

**Regulated Contaminants Detected – Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts**

Contaminant/ Unit of Measure	Year Sampled	Highest AVG Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Goal	Level	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine+ ppm	2021	0.8	0.4 – 1.3	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)+ ppb	08/06/2021	10.0	10.0 – 10.0	na; No goal for the total	MCL = 80	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination/disinfection.
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)+ ppb	08/06/2021	3.7	3.7 – 3.7	na; No goal for the total	MCL = 60	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination/disinfection.

+TTHMs and HAA5 results are the Locational Running Annual Average results for 2021.

**Regulated Contaminants Detected – Inorganic Contaminants**

Contaminant/ Unit of Measure	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium* ppm	10/06/2020	0.0786	0.0786 – 0.0786	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

Fluoride* ppm	10/06/2020	0.1	0.1 – 0.1	4	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate*(measured as Nitrogen) ppm	09/08/2020	0.73	0.73 – 0.73	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel* ppm	10/06/2020	0.0019	0.0019 – 0.0019	0.1	na	No	Industrial processes.

**Unregulated Substances Detected**

Contaminant/ Unit of Measure	Date Sampled	Highest/ Average Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium* ppm	10/06/2020	4.69/4.69	4.69 – 4.69	na	na	No	Natural deposits, naturally occurring.

**Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4) Contaminants Detected**

Contaminant/ Unit of Measure	Date Sampled	Average Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5 <sup>1+</sup> ppb	2018	2.642	1.634 – 3.514	na	60	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination/disinfection.
HAA6Br <sup>2+</sup> ppb	2018	3.236	2.756 – 3.858	na	na	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination/disinfection.
HAA9 <sup>3+</sup> ppb	2018	5.217	3.965 – 6.139	na	na	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination/disinfection.

\* = Princes Lakes Sampling; + = Camp Atterbury Sampling

**Violations Table:**

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)			
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.			
Monitoring, Routine Major	01/01/2021	12/31/2021	Princes Lake failed to test their drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, Princes Lake cannot be sure of the quality of their drinking water during the period indicated.

### Water Quality Test Results/Definitions

The tables list all the contaminants detected during the 2021 calendar year. As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. The tables contain scientific terms and units of measure, some of which may require explanation:

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.
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.
MRDL:	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, 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.
MRDLG:	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, 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.
pCi/L:	Picocuries per Liter (a measure of radioactivity).
mrem/yr:	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
ppm:	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l) – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb:	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l) – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
AVG:	Average, regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
na:	Not available or not applicable.
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.
TT:	Treatment Technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL:	Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
ALG:	Action Level Goal, 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.

### Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required Camp Atterbury to conduct monitoring during 2018 under the EPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4). The contaminants detected under UCMR4 are noted in a table included in this water quality report. For information concerning our results, please contact Rodney Yaden, Certified Operator in Response Charge, at Camp Atterbury, Building 232, Eggleston Street, Edinburgh, Indiana 46124 or (812) 526-1747. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminants monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of particular contaminants in drinking water, the number of people potentially being exposed and an estimate of the levels of that exposure. In accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA will consider the occurrence data from UCMR4 and other sources, along with the peer reviewed health effects assessments, to support a regulatory determination on whether to initiate the process to develop a national primary drinking water regulation.

<sup>1</sup>HAA5 are Haloacetic Acids including Dibromoacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Monobromoacetic acid, Monochloroacetic acid and Trichloroacetic acid.

<sup>2</sup>HAA6Br includes Bromochloroacetic acid, Bromodichloroacetic acid, Dibromoacetic acid, Chlorodibromoacetic acid, Monobromoacetic acid and Tribromoacetic acid.

<sup>3</sup>HAA9 includes Bromochloroacetic acid, Bromodichloroacetic acid, Chlorodibromoacetic acid, Dibromoacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Monobromoacetic acid, Monochloroacetic acid, Tribromoacetic acid and Trichloroacetic acid.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

### 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. Camp Atterbury is 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>.