# DALE WATER WORKS WATER QUALITY REPORT

Jan.1/2025 to Dec.31 2025

*Safety and Security are our top priorities*

Dale Water Works strives to deliver safe drinking water to our customers. We are proud to deliver this annual water quality report. It will show the source of our water, list the results of our tests, also tests made by our suppliers, and contains important information about water and health issues. Dale Water Works and its suppliers conducted over 300 tests for over 80 contaminants that may be in drinking water. The water delivered to our customers meets or exceeds the testing and reporting requirements of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM). In 2012 testing by St. Henry Water Corp. included three monthly microbiological tests, which showed no positive results for Total Coliform Bacteria. Patoka Regional Water participates in the State Dental Fluoridation Program and adds fluoride to the treated water.

*Overview Dale Water Works.*

Dale Water Works is a non-profit organization. Our service area includes a two-to-three-mile radius in and around the Town of Dale, in Spencer County, with over 650 customers. We are located at 103 South Wallace Street and our telephone number is 812-937-2086. Our meetings are the second Tuesday of each month at 6:30 P. M. and are open to the public. If you, as a customer, have any concerns at any time, about your water, please call the number above.

*Source of Your Drinking Water*

Dale Water Works purchases 100% of our water from St. Henry Water Corporation, who purchases all of its water from Patoka Regional Water. Patoka Regional Water's sole source of water is the Patoka Reservoir. The water is sold to Saint Henry Water Corporation through 4 master meters. One on US. 162 north of Ferdinand, one west of Ferdinand on Co. Rd. l100S, one south of 164 on Co. Rd. 2l60N and one east of US 231 on the County Line Rd. Saint Henry Water Corporation is working hard with our water suppliers to protect our water from contaminants. You as an end user and consumer of water can help to protect the sources of drinking water by increasing and promoting efforts to recycle materials and properly dispose of chemicals, used oils and petroleum products, batteries, and other household refuse.

*Health Information*

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. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The source of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes 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, or radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminant's that may be present in source water include:
**Microbial contaminant's,** 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, and residential uses.
**Pesticides and herbicides,** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
**Organic chemical contaminants,** including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can come from gas stations, urban runoff, and septic systems.
**Radioactive contaminants,** which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**Lead in drinking water**, 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. Dale Water has found no lead service lines in system, but is responsible for providing high quality drinking water to the home tap. 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 water tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Of you are concerned about lead in your water 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. **Note:** since 1983 Patoka Regional Water District has used chloramines to disinfect your drinking water. For all normal users, chloramines water is the same as water disinfected with chlorine. However, kidney dialysis patients and aquarium or fishpond owners need to take special precautions when using chloramines water. Kidney dialysis patients should consult their doctor, and fish owners should call their pet stores for more information. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminates in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can particularly at risk from infections, these people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers,. EPA/CDC guidelines of appropriate means to lessen the risks of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminates are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791**

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at : https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/dalewaterworks-in

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 | 0.4 - 0.4 | 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.

| 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 | 2022 - 2024 | 0.179 | 0 - 1 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| LEAD | 2022 - 2024 | 1.59 | 0 - 3.7 | 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) | 20778 US 231 | 2025 | 44.2 | 33.1 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | 582 S WASHINGTON | 2025 | 49 | 32.1 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | 20778 US 231 | 2025 | 47.6 | 39.7 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM | 582 S WASHINGTON | 2025 | 50.6 | 46.8 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASBESTOS | 12/2/2024 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 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.


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


| Violation Period | Analyte | Violation Type | Violation Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7/1/2025 | CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE | CCR REPORT | Failed to deliver Consumer Confidence Report to the state or consumers on time |
| 10/1/2025 | 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 |

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Some people who drink water containing Halo acetic acids 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.

**Reseller Contaminants**

| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Water System | Highest Sample Result | Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high) | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| Disinfection Byproducts | Monitoring Period | Water System | Highest LRAA | Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high) | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | 2025 | ST. HENRY WATER CORPORATION | 34 | 22.1 - 57.9 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | 2025 | ST. HENRY WATER CORPORATION | 35.7 | 29 - 42 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | 2025 | ST. HENRY WATER CORPORATION | 36.1 | 12.6 - 57.4 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM | 2025 | ST. HENRY WATER CORPORATION | 39.7 | 13.4 - 57.2 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

There are no additional required health effects notices from Purchases.

## *Reseller Violations and Health Effects Information*

During the 2025 calendar year, the water system(s) that we purchase water from had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

| Water System | Type | Category | Analyte | Compliance Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IN5219011 | CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT | RPT | CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE | 7/1/2025 - 12/1/2025 |

There are no additional required health effects violation notices from Purchases.