

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.

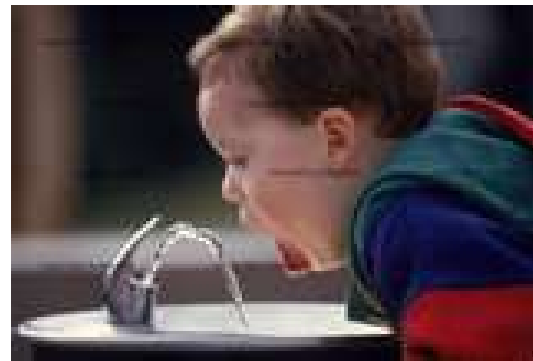
Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following: Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring, 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. Camp Atterbury’s water source is East Gate Valve, Princes Lakes Water. 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.



2024 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, 2024

**Published
25 June 2025**

Camp Atterbury is pleased to provide this Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) describing the quality of the drinking water provided from January 1st to December 31st, 2024. 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’s water was not in violation of any MCLs, MRDLs, or ALs. Camp Atterbury’s water had no violations nor deficiencies in this reporting period. Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than annually. The results provided are from the most recent sampling event.

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 questions about this report or for more information, please contact Laura Cunningham, Deputy Chief, Compliance, (812) 526-1249 or the Environmental Management 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, Radiological Contaminants)

Contaminant/ Unit of Measure	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination/Typical Source
Gross Alpha* (Excluding Radon and Uranium) pCi/L	5/24/2021	1.1	1.1-1.1	0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta Particle Activity* pCi/L^	5/24/2021	1.2	1.2 – 1.2	0	0^	No	Decay of natural and manmade 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 tool.
Combined Radium-226/-228* pCi/L	5/24/2021	0.06	0.06 – 0.06	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium* ug/l or ppb	7/06/2009	0.9	0.9 – 0.9	0	30	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium-226* pCi/L	5/24/2021	0.06	0.06-0.06	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants Detected - Lead and Copper

Contaminant/ Unit of Measure	Date Sampled	MCLG/ ALG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	Range of Levels Detected	# Sites Over AL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination/Typical Source
Lead+ ppb	08/23/2022 (Period 2019-2022)	0	AL = 15	2.0	1.1-7.1	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper+ ppm	08/23/2022 (Period 2019-2022)	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.596	0.0018- 1.150	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

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/Typical Source
Camp Atterbury’s water system tested a minimum of six (6) samples 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.							
Chlorine+ ppm	2024	0.8 RAA (Running Annual Average)	0.5 – 1.2	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)+ ppb	08/08/2024 (Period 2023-2024)	12.1 (LRAA)	12.1-12.1	MCLG = 0	MCL = 80	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination/disinfection.
Total HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)+ ppb	08/08/2024 (Period 2023-2024)	5.1 (LRAA)	5.1–5.1	MCLG = 0	MCL = 60	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination/disinfection.

+TTHMs and Total HAA5 results are the Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) results for 2024. Sample point for TTHM and Total HAA5 samples was Building 127.

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/Typical Source
Arsenic* ppb	6/5/2023	0.23	0.23-0.23	0	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

Contaminant/ Unit of Measure	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination/Typical Source
Barium* ppm	6/5/2023	0.0582	0.0582 – 0.0582	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Dibromochloromethane+ ppm	8/8/2024	0.0025	0.0025-0.0025	0	0.1	No	
Nitrate-Nitrite* ppm	8/5/2024	0.32	0.32 – 0.32	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel* Ppm (MG/L)	6/5/2023	0.002	0.002 – 0.002	0.1	0.1	No	Industrial processes.
Selenium* ppb	6/5/2023	0.26	0.26-0.26	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Unregulated Substances Detected

Contaminant/ Unit of Measure	Date Sampled	Highest/ Average Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination/Typical Source
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/Typical Source
HAA5¹⁺ ppb	2018	2.642	1.634 – 3.514	na	60	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination/disinfection.
HAA6Br²⁺ ppb	2018	3.236	2.756 – 3.858	na	na	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination/disinfection.
HAA9³⁺ ppb	2018	5.217	3.965 – 6.139	na	na	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination/disinfection.

* = Princes Lakes Water System Sampling; + = Camp Atterbury Water System Sampling

Water Quality Test Results/Definitions

In the tables, we have shown all the regulated contaminants that were detected during the 2024 calendar year. Chemical sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in the tables refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

The tables contain scientific terms, abbreviations, and units of measure, some of which you might not be familiar with and may require explanation. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

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 is a measure of radioactivity in water.
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.
LRAA:	Locational Running Annual Average.
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.
MRL	Minimum Reporting Level (i.e., non-detect).

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 particles and photon radioactivity in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

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>.

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.

Camp Atterbury's water system was required to complete a service line inventory in 2024. You can view this inventory online at <https://idem.120water-ptd.com/>.

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants:

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Safe Drinking Water Act is required to have a monitoring program for Unregulated Contaminants. The Act requires EPA to issue a list of priority Unregulated Contaminants to be monitored by certain public water systems. These Unregulated Contaminants may be present in drinking water but are not yet subject to EPA 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. This Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) program assists in the development of national primary drinking water regulations. Camp Atterbury's water system was required to participate in UCMR cycles 4 and 5. Information about UCMR 4 and UCMR 5 follows.

Important Information about your Drinking Water System. Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for UCMR 4 for Camp Atterbury:

The EPA required Camp Atterbury to conduct monitoring during 2018 under the EPA UCMR 4. The contaminants detected under UCMR 4 are noted in a table included in this water quality report. For information concerning our results, please contact Rodney Yaden, Certified Operator in Responsible Charge, at Camp Atterbury, Building 232, Eggleston Street, Edinburgh, Indiana 46124 or (812) 526-1747. In accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA will consider the occurrence data from UCMR 4 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.

¹HAA5 are Haloacetic Acids including Dibromoacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Monobromoacetic acid, Monochloroacetic acid and Trichloroacetic acid.

²HAA6Br includes Bromochloroacetic acid, Bromodichloroacetic acid, Dibromoacetic acid, Chlorodibromoacetic acid, Monobromoacetic acid and Tribromoacetic acid.

³HAA9 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.

Important Information about your Drinking Water System. Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for UCMR 5 for Camp Atterbury:

The EPA required Camp Atterbury to conducting monitoring during 2023 under the EPA UCMR 5. Camp Atterbury's water system has sampled for a series of Unregulated Contaminants. Unregulated Contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Rodney Yaden, Certified Operator in Responsible Charge, at Camp Atterbury, Building 232, Eggleston Street, Edinburgh, Indiana 46124 or (812) 526-1747. This notice is being sent to you by Camp Atterbury's water system. State Public Water System ID# IN5241015. Initial Date Distributed: 6/28/2024.

Camp Atterbury's water is from a ground water source, so the Camp Atterbury water system was required to sample two (2) times in 2023 with the sampling events occurring 5-7 months apart. Camp Atterbury sampled for UCMR 5 on 5/3/2023 and 10/30/2023. The samples were taken at Entry Point 001 to the distribution system at Camp Atterbury. UCMR 5 specified monitoring for twenty-nine (29) per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium.

All 29 PFAS and lithium results during each of the sampling cycles in 2023 were below their respective minimum reporting levels (MRLs). The results being below their respective MRLs means that all of the results were non-detected at or above their adjusted reporting limit. Since the results were below their respective MRLs (i.e., non-detect), UCMR 5 does not require a data table in this annual water quality report. In accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA will consider the occurrence data from UCMR 5 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.

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.