

OSGOOD WATERWORKS WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2025: 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 2025, 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 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. For more information about Osgood's drinking water, please call John Newhart. (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

PWSID# IN5269004

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

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	0.16	July	TREATMENT PLANT	Yes

CHLORINE

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	0.6 - 2	4	4	Water additive used to control

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

TOC	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	8/12/2025	5.55	2.2 – 5.55	MG/L	0	Naturally present in the environment

VIOLATIONS

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

Violation Period	Analyze	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
6/30/2025- 9/30/2025	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.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

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.

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS HAA5	1820 W CR 300N	2024-2025	44	24.2	Ppb	60	0	By-Product of drinking water disinfectio
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS HAA5	HOOSIER HILLS METER-LAUGHERY	2024-2025	56	47.6	Ppb	60	0	By-Product of drinking water disinfectio
TTHM	1820 W CR 300N	2024-2025	38	29.6	Ppb	80	0	By-Product of drinking water chlorinatio

TTHM	HOOSIER HILLS METER-LAUGHERY	2024-2025	59	42.8	Ppb	80	0	By-Product of drinking water chlorinatio
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Lead and Copper	Period	Both Percentile : 90% of your water utility levels	Range of Sampled Results (low – high)	Unit	AL	Site over AL	Typical Sources
COPPER, FREE	2021-2024	0.153	0.004- 0.235	Ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from
LEAD	2021-2024	2.04	0 – 298	Ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	11/11/2025	0.29	0 – 0.29	Ppb	3	3	Runoff from Herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	4/22/2025	0.065	0.065	PPM	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of
FLUORIDE	4/22/2025	0.789	0.789	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer

Radiological Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	4/16/2019	0.76	0.76	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-228	4/16/2019	0.15	0.15	PCI/L	5	0	

