Charlestown State Park/River Ridge Commerce Center
2024 Consumer Confidence Report
PWSID # IN2100018

River Ridge Commerce Center is pleased to present this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

River Ridge Commerce Center partnered with Louisville Water Company in July 2011, to operate the water treatment plant, manage water quality and compliance, and conduct an initial water system assessment. River Ridge manages the daily operation of the distribution system, as well as all customer interactions. Following completion of a water treatment plant upgrade project in 2024, the water system includes four supply wells, a six-million gallon per day treatment plant, a booster pump station, two elevated water storage tanks that provide 4 million gallons of storage, and one standpipe at the booster pump station that provides 750,000 gallons of storage. The water distribution and transmission system includes 35.5 miles of water main. Together, Louisville Water Company and River Ridge provide a high quality and reliable water supply to the current and future customers of River Ridge Commerce Center.

We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The Charlestown State Park/River Ridge system is a ground water system, and the water source is 4 wells located on the banks of the Ohio River in the Charlestown State Park. Located near the wells is a 6 million gallon a day water treatment plant, which includes filtration. Water from the water treatment plant is pumped to a 750,000-gallon storage tank at a booster pump station in the River Ridge Commerce Center and then pumped throughout the distribution system to customers and system storage tanks. A Wellhead Protection Plan is maintained and updated to ensure the water wells are protected from potential sources of external contamination.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. The data presented is from the most recent testing. If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, **please contact Jeremy Nicheols, 300 Corporate Drive, Suite 300, Jeffersonville, IN., 47130 (812-285-8979). We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled River Ridge Commerce Center Board meetings. They are held on the third Monday of every month. Please call our office to confirm the time.**

The Charlestown State Park/River Ridge water system routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

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.

Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)- one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/L) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (pg/L) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 (MCLG) - (mandatory language) The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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 (MRDL) – (mandatory language) 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – (mandatory language) 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.

Level 1 Assessment – (mandatory language) 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 – (mandatory language) 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.

Microbiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measure	*Date*	*Compliance Achieved*	*Highest Level Detected*	*Range of Results*	*MCLG*	*Maximum Contaminant Level Allowed*	*Likely Source of Contamination*
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	Yes	0 .07 (100% ≤ 0.3)	0.03-0.08	NA	TT 100% ≤ 1.0 and 95% ≤ 0.3	Soil runoff

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system. Its major sources include soil runoff.

Radioactive Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measure	*Date*	*Compliance Achieved*	*Level Detected*	*Range of Results*	*MCLG*	*Highest Level Allowed*	*Likely Source of Contamination*
Gross Alpha emitters, pCi/L	3/2012	Yes	1.6 pCi/L	NA	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium, µg/L	6/2012	Yes	0.6 µg/L	NA	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because our levels are well below maximum contaminant levels, and because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measure	*Date*	*Compliance Achieved*	*Level Detected*	*Range of Results*	*MCLG*	*Highest Level Allowed*	*Likely Source of Contamination*
Nitrate, ppm	9/2024	Yes	0.17 ppm	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	2024	Yes	0.6 ppm	0.16 – 0.89 ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	9/2023	Yes	0.057 ppm	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Chromium, ppb	9/2023	Yes	1.1 ppb	NA	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Contaminant and Unit of Measure	*Date*	*Compliance Achieved*	*Level Detected*	*Range of Results*	*MCLG*	*Highest Level Allowed*	*Likely Source of Contamination*
Chlorine, ppm	2024	Yes	1.4 ppm	1.3 – 1.6 ppm	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5's (Total halo acetic acids) ppb	9/2024	Yes	<2 ppb	NA	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) ppb	9/2024	Yes	9.8 ppb	NA	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

Lead and Copper (Tap) - 9/2024								
	Action Level	*Compliance Achieved*	*Max – Contaminant Level Goal*	*Highest Single Result*	*# Results Exceedin AL*	*90th Percentile*	*Range of Directions*	*Likely Source of Contamination*
Copper (ppm)	AL 90% ≤ 1.3	Yes	1.3	0.461 ppm	0	0.241 ppm	0.012-0.461	Corrosion of plumbing
Lead (ppb)	AL 90% ≤ 15	Yes	0	16.2 ppb	1	2.46 ppb	<1.0-16.2	Corrosion of plumbing

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. River Ridge is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been setting for several hours, you can minimize the potential of lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the 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 or at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead."*

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

In addition to testing for regulated contaminants, your water system also proactively monitors for unregulated contaminants as part of the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the presence and levels of these contaminants in our water supply, and whether future regulations are warranted. As our customer, you have a right to know that this data is available. **Our water system monitored for 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium in January 2024 and July 2024. No compounds were detected. If you are interested in reviewing the results, please contact Autumn Gibson at 502-216-1425, or agibson@louisvillewater.com.**

As you can see by the above tables, our system had no violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or 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.

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. 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 storm 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, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive materials, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions about this report. Jeremy Nicheols can be reached at 812-285-8979 during regular business hours. Or you can join us at a River Ridge Commerce Center Board Meeting, which are held on the third Monday of every month. We encourage you to post this information in an easily seen location, or distribute it to your tenants, employees, etc.

RIVER RIDGE
WATER SYSTEM

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