



# Tell City Water Department

## Consumer Confidence Report for 2025

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Public Water System ID: IN5262004

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien).

If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact the Tell City Water Department Business Office at 812-547-3266, Superintendent Brent Badger at 812-548-4044, or the Tell City Water Treatment Plant at 812-547-3751. You can also feel free to attend our monthly Water Board meetings, held on the third Monday of the month at 7:00 P.M. at City Hall. We encourage your participation, and your feedback, and we thank you for your support.

### Sources of Drinking Water

Tell City Water Department is Ground Water.

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

| Source Name | Type of Water | Report Status | Location         |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| WELL #3A    | Ground Water  |               | South Well Field |
| WELL #5     | Ground Water  |               | South Well Field |
| WELL #6     | Ground Water  |               | South Well Field |
| WELL #6A    | Ground Water  |               | South Well Field |
| WELL #7     | Ground Water  |               | South Well Field |
| WELL #8     | Ground Water  |               | North Well Field |
| WELL #9     | Ground Water  |               | North Well Field |

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.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. 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 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.

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.

If you would like to see a copy of the Wellhead Protection Plan for our water system, please contact our Tell City Water Department business office at City Hall, 700 Main Street, or call 812-547-3266.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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 system's business office.

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).

### Lead exposure from water lines

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 risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or

nervouse system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

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. We are 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 SafeDrinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

#### Lead Service Line Availability

The Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) now mandates us to make our Service Line Inventory available to the public. If you are interested in viewing our Service Line Inventory, you can use the following links: <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/TellCity-IN> or <https://idem.120water-ptd.com/>.

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. The 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 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

**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 - 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 10 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                          | Potential health effects                        |
|--------------|------|-------------|------|---------|------|-------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Chlorine     | 2025 | 1           | ppm  | 0.5-1.3 | 4    | 4     | Water additive used to control microbes | Eye/nose irritation; stomach discomfort; anemia |

#### 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                                                       | Potential health effects                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------|-----|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| COPPER, FREE    | 2020-2023 | 0.137                                                            | 0.019 - 0.321                         | ppm  | 1.3 | 0             | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits | Short-term exposure: Gastrointestinal Action distress. Long-term exposure: Liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's 1.3 Disease should consult their personal doctor if the amount of copper in their water exceeds the action level |
| LEAD            | 2020-2023 | 1.08                                                             | 0-2.29                                | ppb  | 15  | 0             | Corrosion of household plumbing sysems; erosion of natural deposits. | Infants and children: Delays in pyysical or mental development; children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities; Adults: Kidney problems; high blood pressure.                                              |

| Disinfectant Byproducts | Sample Point | Period | Highest LRAA | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source | Potential health effects |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------|--------------|-------|------|-----|------|----------------|--------------------------|
|-------------------------|--------------|--------|--------------|-------|------|-----|------|----------------|--------------------------|

|                               |                                               |           |    |     |      |    |    |                                           |                                                                            |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------|----|-----|------|----|----|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2112 Steuben ST<br>Greenwood Cem.<br>Building | 2023-2024 | 9  | 8.9 | ug/l | 60 | NA | By-product of drinking water disinfection | Increased risk of cancer                                                   |
| TTHM                          | 2112 Steuben ST<br>Greenwood Cem.<br>Building | 2023-2024 | 26 | 26  | ug/l | 80 | NA | By-product of drinking water chlorination | Liver, kidney or central nervous system problems; increased risk of cancer |

| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range  | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source                                                                                                            | Potential health effects                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|------|-----|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BARIUM                 | 3/6/2023        | 0.0744        | 0.0744 | ppm  | 2   | 2    | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits                                | Increase in blood pressure                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| FLUORIDE               | 3/6/2023        | 0.543         | 0.543  | ppm  | 4   | 4    | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories | Bone disease (pain and tenderness of the bones); children may get mottled teeth.                                                                                                                                          |
| NITRATE-NITRITE        | 5/3/2021        | 2.47          | 2.47   | ppm  | 10  | 10   | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits                               | Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate / nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill, and if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome. |

| Radiological Contaminants     | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit  | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source                                                                                                                           | Potential health effects                                                                                                                                           |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|-------|-----|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Combined Radium (-226 & -228) | 3/7/2022        | 0.6           | 0.6   | pCi/L | 5   | 0    | Erosion of natural deposits                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                    |
| GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U  | 3/7/2022        | 0.16          | 0.16  | pCi/L | 15  | 0    | Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as alpha radiation.           | Increased risk of cancer                                                                                                                                           |
| GROSS BETA PARTICLE Activity  | 3/7/2022        | 7.4           | 7.4   | pCi/L | *   | 0    | Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as beta radiation. | * Some people who drink water containing beta particle and Photon radioactivity in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| RADIUM -226                   | 3/7/2022        | 0.6           | 0.6   | pCi/L | 5   | 0    | Erosion of natural deposits.                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                    |

#### Violations

During the period covered by this report we had no violations.

#### 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 particle and photon radioactivity 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.

#### UCMR

Our system collected samples under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium. This monitoring is being conducted so the EPA can receive occurrence data for these compounds to determine what additional compounds may need to be regulated in drinking water. We collected samples in May of 2023 and detected one of the compounds in our drinking water. If you would like to view our results, contact our office at 812-547-3266.

#### PFAS

PFAS are widely used, long lasting chemicals, components of which break down very slowly over time. They are found in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the nation and the globe. Scientific studies have been shown that exposure to some PFAS in the environment may be linked to harmful health effects in humans and animal. At this time, there is no mandatory or preferred treatment for the removal of PFAS from our drinking water.

In 2023 we sampled for 29 different chemicals that are labeled as PFAS or PFOA. The table below lists the specific PFAS chemicals that have shown up in our drinking water. If you are interested in seeing the full list, and our results, we will have copies at the Water Plant and the Business Office at City Hall.

| PFAS -PFOA |                        |      |           |        |  |
|------------|------------------------|------|-----------|--------|--|
| Date       | Parameter              | Unit | Range     | Result |  |
| 5/9/2023   | Perfluorooctanoic Acid | ng/L | 2.1 - 3.4 | 3.4    |  |