



## ***2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report***

### **Sellersburg Water Department**

PWSID#5210010

We are pleased to present to you 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. 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. Our water source is from wells located along the north banks of the Ohio River.

We have a wellhead protection plan available from our office that provides more information, such as potential sources of contamination.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements; This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report concerning your water utility, please contact Shannon Strulson at 502-376-4517. 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 meetings. They are held on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Monday of each month, beginning at 6:00 p.m. at the Town Hall, 316 East Utica Street in Sellersburg, Indiana.

The Sellersburg Water Department 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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 some small amounts of constituents. It's 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:

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024. 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).

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Shannon Starnes

Phone: 502-376-4517

### **Sources of Drinking Water**

SELLERSBURG 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 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| CHARLESTOWN WATER - 5210003 | Ground water  |               |          |
| WELL #6                     | Ground water  |               |          |
| WELL #7                     | Ground water  |               |          |
| WELL #8                     | Ground water  |               |          |

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 some small amounts of 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.

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 people 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amounts 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.

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 people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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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 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 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 contaminants 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 - 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 15 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     | 2024 | 1           | ppm  | 1 - 3.2 | 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, the 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    | 2021 - 2022 | 0.413                                                            | 0.005 - 0.623                         | ppm  | 1.3 | 0             | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| LEAD            | 2021 - 2022 | 0                                                                | 1 - 8                                 | 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) | 2902 RIVER HERITAGE TRAIL | 2023 - 2024 | 14           | 14.3 - 14.3 | ppb  | 60  | 0    | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | 3413 UTICA PIKE           | 2023 - 2024 | 8            | 8.4 - 8.4   | ppb  | 60  | 0    | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM                          | 2902 RIVER HERITAGE TRAIL | 2023 - 2024 | 38           | 37.9 - 37.9 | ppb  | 80  | 0    | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM                          | 3413 UTICA PIKE           | 2023 - 2024 | 23           | 23.4 - 23.4 | ppb  | 80  | 0    | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source                                                                                                            |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|------|-----|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BARIUM                 | 4/6/2022        | 0.036         | 0.036 | ppm  | 2   | 2    | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits                                |
| FLUORIDE               | 4/6/2022        | 0.53          | 0.53  | ppm  | 4   | 4    | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| NITRATE                | 6/4/2024        | 0.22          | 0.22  | ppm  | 10  | 10   | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits                               |

### **Violations**

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

| Violation Period | Analyte | Violation Type | Violation Explanation |
|------------------|---------|----------------|-----------------------|
|------------------|---------|----------------|-----------------------|

No violations during this period.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

### **Deficiencies**

Unresolved significant deficiencies that were identified during a survey done on the water system are shown below.

| Date Identified | Facility | Code | Activity | Due Date | Description |
|-----------------|----------|------|----------|----------|-------------|
|-----------------|----------|------|----------|----------|-------------|

No deficiencies during this period.

## Reseller Contaminants

| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Water System                         | Highest Sample Result | Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high) | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source                                                                                                            |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------|------|-----|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ARSENIC                | 4/1/2024        | INDIANA AMERICAN WATER - CHARLESTOWN | 2                     | 2                                       | ppb  | 10  | 0    | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes                    |
| FLUORIDE               | 4/1/2024        | INDIANA AMERICAN WATER - CHARLESTOWN | 0.69                  | 0.69                                    | ppm  | 4   | 4    | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| NITRATE                | 4/1/2024        | INDIANA AMERICAN WATER - CHARLESTOWN | 0.07                  | 0.07                                    | ppm  | 10  | 10   | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits                               |
| NITRATE-NITRITE        | 4/1/2024        | INDIANA AMERICAN WATER - CHARLESTOWN | 0.07                  | 0.07                                    | ppm  | 10  | 10   | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits                               |

| Disinfection Byproducts       | Monitoring Period | Water System                         | Highest LRAA | Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high) | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source                            |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------|------|-----|------|-------------------------------------------|
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | 2023 - 2024       | INDIANA AMERICAN WATER - CHARLESTOWN | 13           | 13.1                                    | ppb  | 60  | 0    | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM                          | 2023 - 2024       | INDIANA AMERICAN WATER - CHARLESTOWN | 27           | 27.2                                    | ppb  | 80  | 0    | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| Water System Name | Determination Date | Deficiency Description | Comments |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------|
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------|

There are no additional required health effects notices from Purchases.

## ***Reseller Violations and Health Effects Information***

During the 2024 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 |
|--------------|------|----------|---------|-------------------|
|--------------|------|----------|---------|-------------------|

### **Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule**

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 occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are necessary. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Sellersburg Water at 812-246-3821.

Sellersburg Water conducted tests in 2023, at the time of those tests, no contaminants were detected.

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

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