

2025 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 or 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 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, beginning at 6:00 p.m. at the Town Hall, 316 East Utica Street.

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 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'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:

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

SELLERSBURG WATER DEPARTMENT

Public Water System ID: IN52100010

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, 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).

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Phone: (502)376-4517
Name: _____

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 #1		Ground water		
WELL #2		Ground water		
WELL #3		Ground water		
WELL #4		Ground water		
WELL #6		Ground water		
WELL #7		Ground water		
WELL #8		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 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.

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Radioactive Contaminants - which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immunocompromised 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 disinfection byproducts in drinking water can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/dwregul/dwbasics/dwbasics2.cfm>.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. SELLERSBURG WATER DEPARTMENT is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may

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appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the WATER DEPARTMENT at (812) 346-3821. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing.

SELLERSBURG WATER DEPARTMENT is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot

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, even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your

family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using

a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead

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.

coliform MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

cooking and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking,

or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry

or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your

pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact

SELLERSBURG WATER DEPARTMENT at 502-777-5683. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can

take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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.

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:

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

RAA: Running Annual Average

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

ALAA: Locational Running Annual Average

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 Applicable 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.
Microbiological samples collected: the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth.

Av RA LR mi	Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRD L	MRD LG	Typical Source
	CHLORINE	2025	1	ppm	0.6 - 3.5	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

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.

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
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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	2023 - 2025	0.551	0.008 - 0.759	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023 - 2025	0	0	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MC L	MCL G	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2902 RIVER HERITAGE TRAIL	2025	13	12.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	3413 UTICA PIKE	2025	9	8.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

TTHM	2902 RIVER HERITAGE TRAIL	2025	31	31.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	3413 UTICA PIKE	2025	22	21.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS	3413 UTICA	2025	9	8.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MC L	MCL G	Typical Source	
BARIUM	9/17/2025	0.036	0.036	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
FLUORIDE	9/17/2025	0.23	0.23	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
NITRATE	9/17/2025	0.34	0.34	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
BARIUM	9/17/2025	0.036	0.036	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	

Violations

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

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
4/30/2025 - 5/10/2025	E. COLI	MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITONAL, MAJOR	Notice of testing received on Friday, May 2, 2025. Testing conducted on Monday, May 5, 2026, outside of window of notification from testing within Sunflower Valley wholesale service area.

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

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
4/30/2025 - 5/10/2025	E. COLI	MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITONAL, MAJOR	Failed to conduct groundwater monitoring for coliform

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.
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Reseller Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Sample Result	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MC L	MCL G	Typical Source
ARSENIC	4/2/2024	INDIANA AMERICAN WATER - CHARLESTOWN	2	2	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
FLUORIDE	4/2/2024	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	4/1/2025	INDIANA AMERICAN WATER - CHARLESTOWN	0.18	0.18	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	4/1/2025	INDIANA AMERICAN WATER - CHARLESTOWN	0.18	0.18	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
				Result(s)				
Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Water System	Highest LRAA	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MC L	MCL G	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	INDIANA AMERICAN WATER - CHARLESTOWN	12	11.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2025	INDIANA AMERICAN WATER - CHARLESTOWN	28	28.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

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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 regulation is 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 2025, and 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/>