

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Ingalls Water Department PWSID # IN5248012

*Este informe contiene información importante sobre la calidad de su agua de beber.
Hable con alguien que lo entienda o llame al 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987.2782).*

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact us at 317.485.4321 or visit our website at www.AquaWater.com or www.ingalls.in.gov

The Ingalls water system obtains its water from eight groundwater wells. Several wells draw water from a sand and gravel aquifer in the White River basin. A source water assessment has been completed by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management. These assessments identify and assess any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of your water supply. Information provided by this assessment indicates our water supply to be of low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including: monitoring conducted at the well; monitoring conducted at the distribution entry point; and available hydrogeologic well data. Additional information about Source Water Assessments is available on IDEM's web site: <http://www.in.gov/idem>.

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 the 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.

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

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 800.426.4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A) **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B) **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.
- C) **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D) **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- E) **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

We are pleased to present our Drinking Water Quality Report results. The Ingalls Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025. As authorized and approved by the EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less than once a year because concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Results	Ideal Goal (EPA MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (EPA MCL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	08/2024	N	0.15	0.15	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	08/2024	N	0.34	0.34	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Selenium (ppb)	08/2024	N	1.5	1.5	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Results	Ideal Goal (EPA MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (EPA MCL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross alpha, incl. Radon & U (pCi/L)	08/2024	N	1.41	1.41	5	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	08/2024	N	0.83	0.83	50 ^(a)	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. Note: The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirems/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used as a screening level.

(a) 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.

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Sample Point	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	Highest LRAA	Range of Results	Highest Level Allowed (EPA MCL)	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	8372 Firefly	08/2025	0	ND	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	247 N Meridian	08/2025	0	ND	60	0	
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)(ppb)	247 N Meridian	08/2025	1	1.13	80	0	
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)(ppb)	8372 Firefly	08/2025	1	1.13	80	0	

Disinfectant Parameters

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Highest RAA	Range of Results	Ideal Goal MRDLG	Highest Level Allowed MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	01/2025 – 12/2025	N	0.9	0.5 – 1.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbiological organisms

Lead & Copper (Tap)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	90 th Percentile	Range of Sampled Results (low – high)	Sites Over Action Level	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	EPA's Action Level (AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	09/2024	0.13	<1 – 0.39	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	09/2024	ND	<1 – 1	0	0	15	

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. INGALLS WATER COMPANY 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 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 INGALLS WATER COMPANY at 317-485-4321. 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>.

A service line inventory has been prepared for this system and shows the composition of your service line. The inventory may be viewed at <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/ingallsin>.

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Collection Date of Highest Value (Mo./Yr.)	Highest Value	Range of Results	Ideal Goal MCLG	Highest Level Allowed MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Bromate (ppm)	NA	<1	NA	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching of road salt
Sodium (ppm)	08/2024	8.9	NA	NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Ingalls also conducted unregulated contaminant monitoring as required by the USEPA during 2023. Contaminants in USEPA's current unregulated contaminant monitoring list include 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium. These contaminants were tested and were not detected.

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

Additional Information

Regular town council meeting occurs on the second and the fourth Monday of each month at 6:30 PM in the town hall, 308 N. Meridian Street, Ingalls, IN 46048. The public is welcome to attend.

Aqua
5750 Castle Creek Pkwy N Dr
Ste 314
Indianapolis, IN 4625

Terms and Abbreviations:

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 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.

Variations 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.

RAA: 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.

*This notice contains required or recommended regulatory language, and nothing herein is, is intended as, nor should be construed as, a promise of or contract for payment or reimbursement of expenses incurred for any action you take on account of this notice.