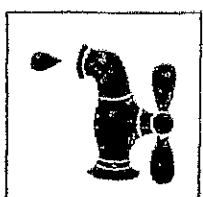


IN5263002

Petersburg Water Company

2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



Important information for the Spanish-speaking population

Este informe contiene muy importante sobre la calidad del potable usted consume. Por traduzcalo, o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien pueda explicarle.

Is our water safe?

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the drinking water that we provided last year. Included as part of this report are details about where the water that you drink comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection (EPA) and Indiana standards. We are committed to provide you with all the information that you need to know about the quality of the water you drink.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as people with cancer, undergoing chemotherapy, people who have organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS, or other kind of immune system disorder, 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 has set guidelines with appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants which are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

Where does our water come from?

Our groundwater wells draw from the "Surficial Sand & Gravel Aquifer" that is located $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile West of State Road 61 on River Road near Petersburg.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk or that it is not suitable for drinking. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) includes 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, or can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in the raw, untreated water may 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 be naturally-occurring, or that results from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming operations.
- **Pesticides and Herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production operations, and can also, result from gas stations, urban storm runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring on the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that the tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulation that limit the amount of certain contaminants that may be present in the water provided by public drinking water systems. We are required to treat our water according to EPA

regulations. Moreover, FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants that may be present in bottled water, which must provide the same level of health protection for public health.

Lead Health Information

“If present, elevated levels of lead can cause health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with 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 setting 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>.”

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the contaminants that we have detected during the 2025 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise indicated, the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2025. The Indiana Department Of Environmental Management (IDEM) requires us to monitor contaminants at a frequency.

In the table 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, 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. ALG's allow for a margin 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 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. MCL's 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 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.

RAA: Running annual average.

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 4 sample(s) per month 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	2025	1	ppm	0.9 - 0.9	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, 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	2020 - 2023	0.654	0.029 - 1.34	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2020 - 2023	3.25	0 - 7.2	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 (HAAs)	PETERSBURG FAMILY MEDICINE	2024 - 2025	7	6.78	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	PETERSBURG FAMILY MEDICINE	2024 - 2025	10	10.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	8/27/2023	0.056	0.056	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	8/27/2023	0.394	0.394	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	1/26/2025	1.59	1.59	pCi/L	*	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. 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 notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Availability of a Source Water Assessment (SWA)

A source water assessment (SWA) has been prepared for our system. According to this assessment, our system has been categorized with a high susceptibility risk. More information can be obtained by contacting Mr. Jeff Loveless at (812)354-8707 at your earliest convenience.

Our Watershed Protection Efforts

Our water system is working with the community to increase awareness of better waste disposal practices to further protect the sources of our drinking water. We are also working with other agencies and with local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe.

Wellhead Protection

If you want to view or become involved with our Wellhead Plan call Petersburg Water at (812)354-8707.

Public Involvement Opportunities

If you have any questions about contents of this report, please contact Mr. Jeff Loveless at (812)354-8707. Or you can join us at our water board meetings, which our regularly held every first and third Monday of every month at 6:00 p.m. at Petersburg City Hall, 704 Main Street, Petersburg Indiana. We encourage you to participate and to give us feedback.

To access the 120 Water Public Transparency Dashboard (PTD)

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed. Our system was required to complete a service line inventory in 2024. You can view this inventory at: (<https://idem.120waterptd.com/>).

Please Share This Information

Large water volume customers (like apartment complexes, hospitals, schools, and/or industries) are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute them to your tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees.

We Care About You

We at Petersburg Water Company work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office at (812)354-8707, if you have any questions.

Jeff Loveless, Certified Plant Operator

City of Petersburg, Indiana