SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Sources of drinking water (both tap 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, 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.

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

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 at (800) 426-4791.

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. Bargersville Water Utility 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 or galvanized service line requiring replacement, 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 our office at (317) 422-5115. 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.

Our system was required to complete a service line inventory in 2024. You can view this inventory and IDEM's state public transparency dashboard for lead at https://idem.120water-ptd.com/.

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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive materials, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Our system collected samples under the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for 29 PFAS (perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl) 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 April and detected the compounds shown in the table. These compounds are not regulated at this time. If you would like to view our results, contact our office at (317) 422-5115.

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS NOT MET

We received a violation from IDEM in 2025 for an inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) during the period 07/01/2025 through 07/10/2025. To appropriately address this violation, the required documents were provided to the community on 07/10/2026.

TOWN OF BARGERSVILLE
24 NORTH MAIN STREET, P.O. BOX 420
BARGERSVILLE, INDIANA 46106

TOWN OF BARGERSVILLE

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Bargersville Water Utility
BARGERSVILLE, INDIANA

The Town of Bargersville is pleased to present this year's Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to keep you informed about the quality of your drinking water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND WELLHEAD PROTECTION

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our community. The source of Bargersville's drinking water is supplied from two well fields that draw water from the White River Basin. All ten of the community's wells withdraw water from a sand and gravel aquifer. Bargersville's Source Water Assessment has indicated that the drinking water system is *moderately susceptible to contamination.*

To help protect the aquifer and our water supply wells from potential contamination, the Town has implemented a Wellhead Protection Plan. The Plan focuses on public awareness, education, spill prevention, and reporting. To get involved or view a copy of our Wellhead Protection Plan, contact our office.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions concerning your water utility or this report, please contact the Town of Bargersville at (317) 422-5115. If you would like to learn more, we invite you to attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Council meetings held on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. and the last Tuesday of each month at 1:00 p.m. at the Town of Bargersville Municipal Building, located at 24 North Main Street, Bargersville, IN 46106.

May 2026

DEFINITIONS

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

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

Below the Detection Limit (BDL) - Substance not detected in the sample.

LRAA – Locational Running Annual Average.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" is 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. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated substances, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" is 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 (MRDL) - The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The "Goal" is the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Not Applicable (N/A) – No MCLG and/or MCL has been established for these substances.

Parts Per Billion (PPB) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts Per Million (PPM) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

RAA – Running Annual Average.

TABLE NOTES

(1) Sample location 1A - 2500 N. 400W
(2) Sample location 2B - 900 N. SR 135
(3) Sample location 2C - 5538 Somerset Blvd.
(4) Sample location 2E - 3697 S Morgantown Rd.
(5) Maximum levels detected for TTHMs and HAA5s represents the LRAA for the noted sample location.
(6) Maximum level detected for Chlorine represents the RAA based on a minimum of forty samples per month.
(7) Levels detected for Copper and Lead represent the 90th percentile value as calculated from a total of 30 samples.
(8) Unregulated substances are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by the USEPA. MCLs and MCLGs have not been established for all unregulated substances.

Prepared by
Wessler Engineering
www.wesslerengineering.com

AVERAGE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2025

We routinely monitor for substances in your drinking water according to all Federal and State laws. The following table provides the results from our most recent monitoring. The State allows us to monitor for some substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. Therefore, some of our data, while representative, is more than one year old. 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 our office.

Name of Substance	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Maximum Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Substance in Drinking Water
Disinfection Substances								
HAA5s(1) (Haloacetic acids)	2024-2025	No	3(5)	2.32 to 3.91	PPB	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5s(2)	2024-2025	No	4(5)	1.52 to 6.47	PPB	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5s(3)	2024-2025	No	4(5)	1.09 to 5.11	PPB	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5s(4)	2024-2025	No	3(5)	2.55 to 4.08	PPB	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total TTHMs(1) (Trihalomethanes)	2024-2025	No	15(5)	10.9 to 13.9	PPB	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total TTHMs(2)	2024-2025	No	13(5)	8.83 to 17	PPB	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total TTHMs(3)	2024-2025	No	15(5)	8.13 to 16.9	PPB	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total TTHMs(4)	2024-2025	No	13(5)	8.85 to 15.1	PPB	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	2025(6)	No	1(6)	BDL to 0.9	PPM	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Substances								
Arsenic	10/15/2025	No	3.68	3.68 to 3.68	PPB	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	10/15/2025	No	0.0213	0.0213 to 0.0213	PPM	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries.
Chromium	10/15/2025	No	0.62	0.62 to 0.62	PPB	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2025	No	0.104(7)	0.00544 to 0.185	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	10/15/2025	No	0.63	0.63 to 0.63	PPM	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	2025	No	2.80(7)	BDL to 9.64	PPB	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	06/08/2023	No	1.4	1.4 to 1.4	PPB	100	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	03/25/2024	No	0.31	0.31 to 0.31	PPM	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite	07/07/2025	No	0.64	BDL to 0.64	PPM	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic systems.
Selenium	06/08/2023	No	0.82	0.82 to 0.82	PPB	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium	06/08/2023	No	108	108 to 108	PPM	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, urban runoff.
Unregulated Substances								
Bromide	2020	No	65.7	36.7 to 65.7	PPB	N/A(8)	N/A(8)	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Manganese	2020	No	7.07	BDL to 7.07	PPB	N/A(8)	N/A(8)	Naturally-occurring element.
Radioactive Substances								
Gross Alpha	03/25/2024	No	0.23	0.23 to 0.23	pCi/L	N/A	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium-228	03/25/2024	No	0.31	0.22 to 0.31	pCi/L	N/A	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
UCMRs								
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	2025	No	0.0050	BDL to 0.0050	PPB	N/A	N/A	
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	2025	No	0.0056	BDL to 0.0056	PPB	N/A	N/A	