

TOWN OF PIERCETON WATER

DEPARTMENT

Public Water Supply ID: IN5243018

Consumer Confidence Report 2025

Is my water safe?

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).

How can I get involved?

Town Council Meetings are the Second Tuesday of the Month at 6:30 in the Community Building

Town of Pierceton Water Department
Phone: 574-594-2213
E-mail: casey@pierceton.org

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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. 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:

- **microbial contaminant**, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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, 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

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.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Our system collected samples under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for 29 PFAS 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 May 2022 and did not detect any of the compounds. If you would like to view our results, contact our office at casey@pierceton.org.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (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 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Additional Information for Lead

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. Pierceton Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>.

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 persons 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.

Please view our Lead Service Line Inventory online at

<https://idem.120water-ptd.com/>

Select Kosciusko County, scroll to Pierceton Water Works, and click on "Download Inventory Data"

Consumer Confidence Report

Sources of Drinking Water

Pierceton Water Works is Ground water

Our water source(s) and water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL #1	EAST	Ground Water		
WELL #2	WEST	Ground Water		

Our water system tested a minimum of 2 samples 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	2025	1	ppm	0.4-0.6	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants

Our water system tested a minimum of 2 samples 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.

Lead and Copper	Period	90 th 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 (ppm)	2023-2025	0.123	0.024-0.254	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	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	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	7503 E US 30	2025	10	9.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	7839 E 250S (7896 US 30)	2025	11	11	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	7503 E US 30	2025	30	29.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	7839 E 250S (7896 US 30)	2025	31	30.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source	
Arsenic	9/13/2023	3.6	3.6	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium	9/13/2023	0.27	0.27	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Dibromochloromethane	9/9/2021	0.0022	0.002-0.0022	MG/L	0.1	0		
Fluoride	9/13/2023	0.799	0.799	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	
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	6/12/2024	0.75	0.44-0.75	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits	
Gross beta particle activity	4/28/2019	0.6	0.6	pCi/L	0	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.	
Radium-226	6/12/2024	0.75	0-0.75	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits	
Radium-228	6/12/2024	0.44	0-0.44	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits	

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level: 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.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal: 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.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
ALG	Action Level Goal: 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.
Variances and Exemptions	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
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.
Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
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
ppm	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
ppb	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
mrem	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
picocuries per liter (pCi/L)	picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water
NA	not applicable

Violations

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

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
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No violations during this period.

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
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No deficiencies during this period.