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# Town of Upland

**(PWSID: IN5227022)**

## *Drinking Water Quality 2025 Annual Report*

**(For testing in 2024 and Prior Years)**

We are pleased to report that public water in Upland is safe to drink and meets the regulations of both the State of Indiana (IDEM) and the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

This updated report has been reissued to all customers to include additional information required by IDEM. This additional information includes public participation details, lead service line inventory, and definitions that were unintentionally omitted from the original report.

### Source of Upland's Drinking Water

Upland's water supply comes from three 150-foot deep wells that draw from sand and gravel aquifers. These wells are located on property owned by the Town of Upland.

After pumping the groundwater from the aquifer source, the Town of Upland treats the water by filtration and chlorination to remove or reduce undesirable substances. During distribution, they also test the quality of your drinking water. These tests are conducted daily, monthly, quarterly, and annually for various substances, as required by IDEM.

### Protecting Upland's Water Supply

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the IDEM require all municipalities that provide public water to develop a **Wellhead Protection Plan** (WHPP).

For Upland, this includes determining the protection area for the pumping wells, identifying potential sources of contamination, and developing management plans for those sites. This wellhead protection area was designed to ensure that public groundwater supply is safeguarded against contaminants now and in the future.

The Upland WHPP Phase I was approved by IDEM in 2003, and Phase II was approved in 2011. These plans are available for review in the Upland Town Office.


If you observe a spill or a potential source of contamination within the Town of Upland, please report it to the Town office at 998-7439.

### What Affects Our Water Quality?

Common sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) may include rivers and streams, lakes and reservoirs, and 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 sub- stances 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. However, the presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural and livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts or metals, can occur naturally or from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, may come from by- products of industrial processes and petroleum production, or from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive materials can be naturally occur- ring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

### Public Participation

Public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of water can occur at Town Council meetings held on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month.

### For Those at Higher Risk

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, who have undergone organ transplants, or have HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and some elderly and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about their drinking water.

EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to reduce risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from Safe Drinking Water Hotline. 800-426-4791, http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.

## Upland Water Quality Monitoring

To ensure drinking water safety, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) pre- scribes maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) of certain contaminants in public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

## Bacteriological monitoring

Four samples each month are sent directly to the IN State Department of Health Labs.

## Educational Statement Regarding Lead

If present at elevated levels, 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 private home plumbing. The Town of Upland is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials in private plumbing. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can reduce the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30-120 seconds before using for drinking or cooking.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to test your water.

*Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure to lead is available at:* http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Our system completed a Lead Service Line Inventory, which can be accessed at 120Water's Lead Service Line Inventory site at https://idem.120water-ptd.com.

## Deficiencies and Violations

There were no deficiencies identified or violations that occurred during the period covered by this report.

## Upland Drinking Water Monitoring Results – 2024 and prior years, as required

*The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year. The dates in this report are from the most recent testing.*

| Contaminant | Unit Measure | Level Detected | MCLG | MCL | AL | Date Sampled | Likely Source(s) of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha | pCi/L | 3.95 | 0 | 15 | N/A | 8/29/23 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Beta | pCi/L | 2.29 | 0 | 4 | | 8/29/23 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Radium 226 | pCi/L | 0.561 | 0 | 5 | | 8/29/23 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 228 | pCi/L | 1.713 | 0 | 5 | | 8/29/23 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Antimony | ppm[2] | < 0.001 | 0.006 | 0.006 | N/A | 9/04/24 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder |
| Arsenic | ppm | < 0.001 | 0 | 0.01 | N/A | 9/03/24 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics wastes |
| Barium | ppm | 0.02 | 2 | 2.0 | N/A | 8/27/24 | Discharge from drilling wastes or metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Beryllium | ppm | < 0.001 | 0.004 | 0.004 | N/A | 8/27/24 | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries |
| Cadmium | ppm | < 0.001 | 0.005 | 0.005 | N/A | 8/27/24 | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Chromium (total) | ppm | < 0.005 | 0.1 | 0.1 | N/A | 8/27/24 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | ppm | 0.22* | 1.3 | N/A | 1.3 | 8/29/24 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Cyanide (as free cyanide) | ppm | <0.01 | 0.2 | 0.2 | N/A | 2/14/22 | Discharge from steel/metal factories; or from plastic and fertilizer |
| Fluoride (Natural) | ppm | 1.74 | 4.0 | 4.0 | N/A | 8/20/24 | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Lead | **ppb** | 2.2** | 0 | N/A | 15 | 8/23/24 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Mercury (inorganic) | ppm | < 0.0002 | 0.002 | 0.002 | N/A | 8/28/24 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills or cropland |
| Nickel | ppm | < 0.01 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 8/27/24 | Possible waste runoff from industry |
| Nitrogen-Nitrate | ppm | < 1.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | N/A | 8/23/24 | Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion from natural deposits |
| Nitrogen-Nitrite | ppm | < 0.01 | 1.0 | 1.0 | N/A | 8/21/24 | Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion from natural deposits |
| Selenium | ppm | < 0.001 | 0.05 | 0.05 | N/A | 8/21/24 | Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries or mines; erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium | ppm | 58 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 8/30/24 | Runoff from road salt application |
| Thallium | ppm | < 0.001 | 0.0005 | 0.002 | N/A | 9/04/24 | Leaching or discharge from ore-processing sites, electronic, glass, & drug factories |
| **Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)** ***In 2022, twenty-eight regulated Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs) were sampled on 8/28/24. All were below detectable limit of 0.5 ppb.*** **The additional compounds below are not regulated.** | | | | | | | |
| Bromodichloromethane | ppb[3] | 18.0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 8/17/12 | Byproduct of industrial waste |
| Bromoform | ppb | 1.5 | 0 | N/A | | 8/17/12 | Byproduct of industrial waste |
| Chlorodibromomethane | ppb | 10.7 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 8/17/12 | Byproduct of industrial waste |
| Chloroform | ppb | 19.5 | 0.07 | N/A | N/A | 8/17/12 | Byproduct of industrial waste |
| Haloacetic acids (HAA5) | ppb | 4.31<br>5.52 | N/A | 60 | N/A | 9/09/24<br>9/09/24 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | ppb | 8.21<br>18.9 | N/A | 80 | N/A | 8/26/24<br>8/26/24 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

**The value shown reflects the 90th percentile of samples. In 2024, 20 public and private sources were sampled for copper. No sites were above AL.*

*** The value shown reflects the 90th percentile of samples. In 2024, 20 public and private sources were sampled for lead. No sites were above AL.*

### Aesthetic Water Quality

| Substance | Units | Amount Detected |
|---|---|---|
| Total Hardness ($CaCO_3$) | ppm | 380.0 (Very hard) |
| Iron | ppm | 0.039 |

**Hardness and iron are aesthetic factors and do not necessarily affect water quality for human health. These were tested in 2002.*

ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L: Picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity
mrem: Millirems per year, a measure of radiation absorbed by the body
N/A: Not applicable

## Important Drinking Water Definitions

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 Contaminant Level (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.

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

**Local Running Annual Average (LRAA)**: Average of sample analytical results over past 4 analytical quarters.

**Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (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 (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 contamination.

**Average (AVG)**: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

## Conserve Our Precious Water Supply

Conserving water helps save the water source and reduce the energy costs of pumping and chemical treatment. Please, conserve and protect our water resources:

- Run the washer & dishwasher at full loads.
- Use low-flow faucets, toilets, and aerators.
- Install a rain barrel for outdoor watering.
- Monitor your water use to identify leaks.
- Consider a home water audit.

If you have any questions, contact **Brad Felver:**
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