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UPLAND, INDIANA

Town of Upland

(PWSID: IN5227022)

Drinking Water Quality 2026 Annual Report

(For testing in 2025 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).



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. The WHPP has since been updated every 5 years. These plans are available in the 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 substances 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, or from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive materials can be naturally occurring 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 at 6:30 PM.

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) prescribes 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

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. 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

We received a violation for missing content on last year’s CCR. This content was added and the CCR was re-sent, bringing us back into compliance in November of 2025. There are no adverse health effects associated with this violation.

Upland Drinking Water Monitoring Results – 2025 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	ppm²	< 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	8/13/25	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	8/13/25	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
Chlorine	ppm	0.2 -1.74	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	N/A	2025	Water additive used to control microbes.
PFAS: In 2025, thirty (30) regulated PFAS were sampled in both June and December. All but one (Lithium) was below the detectable limit.							
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) In 2025, twenty-eight regulated Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs) were sampled on 8/28/24. All were below detectable limit. The additional compounds below are not regulated.							
Bromodichloromethane	ppb³	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 (LRAA)	8.2 6.5	N/A	60	N/A	8/13/25 8/13/25	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb (LRAA)	35.8 24.2	N/A	80	N/A	8/13/25 8/13/25	By-product of drinking water chlorination
*The value shown reflects the 90 th percentile of samples. In 2024, 20 public and private sources were sampled for copper. No sites were above AL.							
** The value shown reflects the 90 th percentile of samples. In 2024, 20 public and private sources were sampled for lead. No sites were above AL.							
*** The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 mrem annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used as a screening level.							
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 in the water mrem: Millirems per year, a measure of radiation absorbed by the body N/A: Not applicable							

Aesthetic Water Quality		
Substance	Units	Amount Detected
Total Hardness (CaCO₃)	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.

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.

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.

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:**
Town of Upland Water & Sewage
PO Box 428, 87 N Main St
Upland IN 46989-0428 ph:765-998-7439