Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

BRUCEVILLE WATER UTILITY

Public Water System ID: IN5242003

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).

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: _BRUCEVILLE TOWN HALL_____

Phone: _812-324-2233_____

Sources of Drinking Water
BRUCEVILLE WATER UTILITY is Purchased ground water.

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

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
KNOX CO. WATER CORP.		Ground water		
WELL #1		Ground water		
WELL #2	PUMPHOUSE	Ground water		

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 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. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed: https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/Bruceville-IN
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, 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.

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.

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).

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. BRUCEVILLE 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 service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, 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 BRUCEVILLE WATER UTILITY at . 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.

In the tables 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 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.
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.
Maximum Contaminant Level or 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.
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 of 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 1 sample(s) 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	0.8	ppm	0.7 - 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	2021 - 2023	0.099	0.021 - 0.106	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021 - 2023	1	0 - 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 (HAA5)	7762 N PIERCE RD	2025	4	4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	7762 N PIERCE RD	2025	35	35	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source

Violations

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

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation

1/1/2025	PUBLIC NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	Failed to issue public notice or failed to provide a copy of the notice and certification to the state
7/1/2025	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	Inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or failure to deliver a CCR Certification form to the state on time
10/1/2025	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	Inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or failure to deliver a CCR Certification form to the state on time
12/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	E. COLI	MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	Failed to collect routine or replacement coliform samples
12/2/2025	PUBLIC NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	Failed to issue public notice or failed to provide a copy of the notice and certification to the state

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Reseller Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Sample Result	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Water System	Highest LRAA	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	KNOX COUNTY WATER, INC.	9	9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2025	KNOX COUNTY WATER, INC.	30	30	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Knox County Water Distribution System Testing
CCR REPORT 2025

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.

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

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.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) The level of a contaminant in drinking water below

which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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 contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

Millirems per year (mrem) a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Parts Per Million (ppm) or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/L) or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Parts Per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms Per Liter (ug/L) or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) a measurement of radioactivity in water.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Treatment Technique (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.

N/A – not applicable.

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (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.

Our water system tested a minimum of 3 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 LRAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2025	1	ppm	05.-2.09	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.

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	2022-2024	1.22	0.022-1.24	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from wood preservations
LEAD	2022-2024	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)	8235 E Oaktown Rd	2025	9	9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water

								disinfection
TTHM	8235 E Oaktown Rd	2025	30	30	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Violations

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

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation

No violations during this period.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Reseller Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Sample Result	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low-high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	4/2/2023	Edwardsport Water Utility	.0423	0.0423	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	4/4/2023	Vincennes Water Department	0.025	0.025	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	4/3/2023	Edwardsport	0.157	0.157	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which

		Water Utility						promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
FLUORIDE	4/4/2023	Vincennes Water Department	0.76	0.76	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL	4/4/2023	Vincennes Water Department	0.001	0.001	MG/L	0.1	0.1	
NITRATE	5/14/2025	Edwardsport Water Utility	5.19	5.17-5.19	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE	10/7/2025	Vincennes Water Department	2.24	2.24	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	12/14/2022	Vincennes Water Department	2.8	2.8	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SELENIUM	4/3/2023	Edwardsport Water Utility	5.3	5.3	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Water System	Highest LRAA	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low-	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source

				high)				
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	Vincennes Water Department	6	3-7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	Vincennes Water Department	4	0-3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	Edwardsport Water Utility	6	5.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	Vincennes Water Department	1	0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	Vincennes Water Department	5	3-5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	Vincennes Water Department	20	12-29	Ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	Vincennes Water Department	11	2-8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	Edwardsport Water Utility	35	35	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	Vincennes Water Department	3	1-3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	Vincennes Water Department	20	11-30	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

There are no additional required health effects notices from Purchases.