We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water contact us at (765) 435-2371. If you want to learn more, you are welcome to please contact Troy Elless or attend any of our regularly scheduled Board meetings that are held on the fourth Wednesday of each month at 7:00 PM.

We ask that our customers help us to protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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 our office at 765-435-2371.

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. RUSSELLVILLE WATER WORKS 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 RUSSELLVILLE WATER WORKS 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.

Contaminates 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 as salts, 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 contaminates, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The source of Russellville's drinking water is ground water produced from two wells. To help protect our water supply wells from contamination, Russellville has implemented a wellhead protection plan. The Wellhead Protection Plan focuses on public awareness, education, spill prevention, and reporting. Emergency responders have been trained in spill response procedures. Education information has been mailed to land and business owners in and around the wellhead protection areas. The Wellhead Protection Plan and other education materials are available to the public at the Russellville Water Office.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Russellville Utilities

300 North Harrison Street
Russellville, Indiana 46175

RussellvilleWater is pleased to present 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). We are pleased to report that our water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

Sources of Drinking 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 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 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

Russellville Utilities
300 North Harrison Street
Russellville, IN 46175
(765) 435-2371

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TABLE NOTES

(1) - Levels reported for copper and lead represent the 90th percentile value as calculated from a total of 10 samples.

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG!
811

Underground utilities may be dangerous if encountered while digging. Before digging holes on your property, for things such as putting in a new mailbox or planting trees and shrubs, call 811. You must call at least two full working days before you dig to locate underground utilities.

HOUSEHOLD TIPS FOR PROTECTING OUR DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

- **Reduce the amount of fertilizers, pesticides, or other hazardous chemicals that you use. Buy only they you need so that you don't have to dispose of leftovers. Read all labels and follow directions.**
- **Use organic lawn and garden alternatives that do not contain synthetic chemical poisons. Reduce the use of products that contain any of the following words on their labels: caution, warning, danger, poison, flammable, volatile, caustic, or corrosive.**
- **Recycle used oil, automotive fluids, batteries, and other products. Don't dispose of hazardous products in toilets, storm drains, wastewater systems, creeks, alleys, or the ground. This pollutes the water supply.**
- **Store your household hazardous waste for a Tox-Away Day.**

Included in the table, you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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.

Russellville Water routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to all Federal and State laws. The following table provides the results for 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.

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG		Typical Source
Chlorine	2025	1	ppm	0.5-0.9	4	4		Water additive used to control microbes
Lead and Copper	**Period**	**90th Percentile**	**Units**	**Range**	**AL**	**Sites over**		**Typical Source**
Copper, Free	2022-2024	0.164	ppm	.005-.223	1.3	0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2022-2024	0	ppb	0	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)	120 W Morgan	2022-2024	5	5-5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	Fordice & Railroad St.	2022-2024	15	15-15	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Regulated Contaminants	**Collection**	**Highest Value**	**Range**	**Unit**	**MCL**	**MCLG**		**Typical Source**
Barium	5/20/2024	0.206	.206	ppm	2	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	5/20/2024	0.62	0.62	ppm	4	4		Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	5/20/2024	0.007	0.007	MG/L	0.1	0.1		
Radiological Contaminants	**Collection**	**Highest Value**	**Range**	**Unit**	**MCL**	**MCLG**		**Typical Source**
Gross Alpha, EXCL. Radon & U	3/30/2022	4.46	4.46	pCi/L	15	0		Erosion of natural deposits

Deficiencies: No deficiencies to report during this period.

In 2024, we were required to submit a lead service line inventory to IDEM. You can view information for your home online at https://idem.120water-ptd.com/

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.
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.