

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Chesterfield Water Department

2025

Our Commitment to You: **Safe, Reliable Drinking Water**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien)

Origin of our Water

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Your drinking water originates from three municipal wells.

Well No. 1 is 100 feet deep and has a capacity to pump 620 gallons per minute and is located inside the treatment plant at 421 Pearl Street.

Well No. 3 is 132 feet deep and has a capacity to pump 363 gallons per minute. It is located just southeast of the treatment plant.

Well No. 4 is 115 feet deep and has the capacity to pump 792 gallons per minute. It is located just south of the treatment plant.

Once the water is pumped through these wells, the water enters the Town's water treatment plant. The treatment plant accomplishes many functions. First, water enters the aerator where the raw water is exposed to oxygen to oxidize the iron and manganese. The water goes to the detention tank where iron and manganese settle out. Then fluoride is added to aid in the prevention of tooth decay and then enters the pressure filter for the purpose of iron removal. Then once the water is filtered, chlorine is added as a disinfectant to kill bacteria. After this process the water enters the distribution system where it travels through the system to the elevated 500,000-gallon storage tank, located at the southeast corner of Commerce and County Line Road.

The water department routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Town of Chesterfield at (765) 378-3331, or operator Daniel Wooten at (765) 378-3331, Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held the second Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at Chesterfield Twon Hall.

The Town of Chesterfield is required to take bacteriological samples 3 times per month using a site sample plan that consists of four different areas throughout the town. Also, you will notice that there is far less testing for contaminants this year as opposed to last year because the town is granted quarterly and yearly waivers on certain parameters because of detects far less than the MCL or no detects whatsoever, it will vary from year to year.

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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:

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.

All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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). Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

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.

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.

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. 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. CHESTERFIELD WATER DEPARTMENT 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 CHESTERFIELD WATER DEPARTMENT at 765-378-333. 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>.

The public can access the Lead Service line inventory Excel Spreadsheet on the Town of Chesterfield recent news page at <https://chesterfield.in.gov/> or at <https://idem.120water-ptd.com/>

Information about the Wellhead Protection plan is available at the Town Hall located at 17 Veterans Blvd. A copy may be viewed any time from 8:00am to 4:00pm Monday through Friday.

Our system collected samples under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UMCR) 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 January 2025 and detected the compounds shown in this table. These compounds are not regulated at this time. If you would like the results, contact our office at 765-378-3331, ddunham@chesterfield.in.gov or the results will be posted at <https://chesterfield.in.gov/> recent news.

We at the Town of Chesterfield work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Sincerely,
Daniel Wooten
Water Superintendent

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.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
CHLORINE	2024	0.80	0.80-2.00	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	PPM	N	WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES
HALOACETIC ACIDS(HAA5)	2024-2025	Highest LRAA 5	5.1	NO GOAL FOR THIS TOTAL	60	PPB	N	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION SAMPLE POINT 1102 NORTH ST
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES(TTHM)	2024-2025	Highest LRAA 12	12.1	NO GOAL FOR THIS TOTAL	80	PPB	N	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION SAMPLE POINT 1102 NORTH ST
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
NITRATE	2024	<1 MG/L	<1 MG/L	10	10	PPM	N	RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER USE; LEACHING FROM SEPTIC TANKS AND NATURAL DEPOSITS
BARIUM	2024	0.32	0.32-0.32	2	2	PPM	N	DISCHARGE OF DRILLING WASTES;DISCHARGE FROM METAL REFINERIES;EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
CYANIDE	2024	0.02	0.02-0.02	200	200	PPB	N	DISCHARGE FROM PLASTIC AND FETILIZER FACTORIES DISCHARGE FROM STEEL/METAL FACTORIES
FLOURIDE	2024	0.25	0.25-0.25	4	4	PPM	N	EROSION FROM NATURAL DEPOSITS, WATER ADDITIVE THAT PROMOTES STRONG TEETH, DISCHARGE FROM FERTILIZER AND ALUMINUM FACTORY
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
RADIUM 226/228 COMBINED RADIUM	8/5/2024	0.88	0.88	0	5	PCI/L	N	EROSION AND DECAY OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
GROSS ALPHA EXCLUDING RADON AND URANIUM	2023	<1.0	<1.0-<1.0	0	15	PCI/L	N	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	01/25/2010	1.7	1.7-1.7	0	6	Ppb	N	DISCHARGE FROM RUBBER AND CHEMICAL FACTORIES
PFAS (polyfluoroalkyl substances)	2025	1.1	< 0.5-< 0.7			ng/L		Non-stick cookware, Firefighting foams, Waterproof clothing, Stain-resistant carpets, and cleaning products.

LEAD AND COPPER	DATE SAMPLED	RANGE OF SAMPLED RESULTS (LOW - HIGH)	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	90TH PERCENTILE	# SITES OVER AL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
COPPER, FREE	2021-2024	0.01 -0.17	1.3	0.1	0	PPM	N	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS;LEECHING FROM WOOD PRESERVATIVES;CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS
LEAD	2021-2024	0 -1.7	15	0	0	PPB	N	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS;EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS

