

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

SEELYVILLE WATER WORKS

Public Water System ID: IN5284011

Consumer Confidence Report

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:

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Phone: (812) 208-2897

Sources of Drinking Water

SEELYVILLE WATER WORKS is Ground water.

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

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL #1		Ground water	Active	Sandcut, IN
WELL #2		Ground water	Active	Sandcut, IN
WELL #3		Ground water	Active	Sandcut, IN

Seelyville Waterworks has a certified Well-head Protection Plan approved by the State of Indiana. The Plan is available for review at Seelyville Waterworks office, located at 2299 N. Main Street in Seelyville.

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 EPA's 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.

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 people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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).

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, 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.

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/SeelyvilleWW-IN>.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. SEELYVILLE 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 SEELYVILLE WATER WORKS at (812) 877-2665. 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 7 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	1	ppm	0.3 - 1.7	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Our system collected samples under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium. This monitoring is being conducted to 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 February and December of 2025 and did not detect any of the compounds. If you would like to view our results, contact our office at (812) 877-2665.

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 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	0.092	0 - 0.127	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2022 - 2024	0	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)	CIRCLE K - 5410 WABASH AVE	2025	2	2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	CIRCLE K - 5410 WABASH AVE	2025	8	8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	12/16/2024	0.046	0.046	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

NITRATE	11/20/2025	0.91	0.91	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
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Violations

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

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	TOXAPHENE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	SIMAZINE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	PICLORAM	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	PENTACHLOROPHENOL	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	OXAMYL	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	METHOXYCHLOR	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	LASSO	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	HEXACHLOROBENZENE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	HEPTACHLOR	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	GLYPHOSATE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	ENDRIN	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	ENDOTHALL	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported

1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	DIQUAT	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	DINOSEB	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	DALAPON	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	CHLORDANE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	CARBOFURAN	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	BHC-GAMMA	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	BENZO(A)PYRENE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	ATRAZINE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	2,4-D	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	2,4,5-TP	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE	MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported

These violations are not due to water quality. They are because two sets of samples were required during 2025 and only one was taken. These violations are due to late sampling time. The second sample set was taken, and had no violation issues.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Seelyville Water Works customers are encouraged to participate in decisions affecting the water works by attending monthly Seelyville Town Council meetings on the second Tuesday of each month at 6 p.m. in the Seelyville Town Hall located at 2299 N Main Street in Seelyville. Meetings are also live streamed on YouTube.

Seelyville Water bills may be paid online at www.PayGov.us or www.Seelyville-in.gov by credit or debit card. Payments may also be paid in our office by cash, check or money order. Payments may also be scheduled through your bank's website, however, those payments do take 10 days or longer to reach us.

Customers are encouraged to sign up for text alerts to be notified of water main breaks and other important information. Sign up by sending a text to the number 888-777 and entering SEELYVILLEWW. You will get a reply text welcoming you to the text alert system.