# CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR) for 2025

TOWN OF Chalmers, IN PWSID: IN5291003

Prepared June 1st 2026

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).

***Purpose of Report***

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the drinking water that we provided last year. Included as part of this report are detailed about where the water that you drink comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana standards. We are committed to provide you with all the information that you need to know about the quality of the water that you drink.

***Source of Water: Where does our water come from? Chalmers Water Works Water Comes from Ground Water***

Our water source is ground water, using ground water wells. Chalmers has three wells; ***Well One*** is located at the S Edge of the town park. ***Well Two*** is located by walking track inside the filter plant and ***Well Three*** is located at the Southwest edge of the town park. These wells pump an average of 0.120 million gallons per day (MGD). The wells extract the naturally stored water and the water plant treats the water, which is then chlorinated as it is pumped to our water mains to ensure that is remains free of bacteria.

***System Contact name and Phone Number: For More Information Regarding this Report see information and contact below.***

For information on the town's water system, contact the town hall: NAME Emmitt Olis-Cartmel PHONE # (765) 563-3161

- **Wellhead Protection Plan Information:** Chalmers Water Works has a Wellhead Protection Plan, updated every 5 years, available for review if desired; contact the Chalmers Town Hall Office. *205 East Walnut Street, Chalmers, Indiana* (219) 984-5494

***Public Involvement Opportunities***

- **Town Board Meets** 2nd and 4th Tuesday's of the month at 6:00 PM at 205 East Walnut Street Chalmers Indiana 47929 OR
- **Chalmers Office Hours and Location-** *Monday to Friday 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM.*
- ***Address*** *205 East Walnut Street, Chalmers, Indiana 47929*
- Residents are invited to attend these meetings or visit the town, and provide information, obtain information or learn about the town's drinking water utility.

***Important information for the Spanish-speaking population:***

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad del aguq potable que usted consume. Por favor tradizcalo, o hable con alquien que lo entienda bien y pueda explicarle.

***Lead Service Line Inventory Information:***

- **The town completed a lead service line inventory, we do not have lead service lines, we do not have galvanized service lines requiring replacement and we do not have unknown service lines.**

***Lead Service Line Information Availability:*** You may access the ton's lead service line inventory at the following location:

https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/Chalmers-IN

***Explanations of Contaminants Reasonably Expected to be Found in All 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:

***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, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amounts of certain contaminants that may be present in the water provided by public drinking water systems. We are required to treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Moreover, FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants that may be present in bottle water, which must provide the same level of health 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).

## Water Quality Data

The table on the next page lists all the contaminants that we detected during the 2025 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise indicated, the date presented in this table is from testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2025. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) requires us to monitor for certain contaminants at a frequency less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from one year to another. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may however be more than one year old.

Some of the terms and abbreviations used in this report are:

| | |
|---|---|
| ***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.* |
| ***MCLG:*** | *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, 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.* |
| ***ppb:*** | *micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.* |
| ***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* |
| ***MRDL*** | *Maximum residual disinfectant level- 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.* |
| ***MRDLG:*** | *Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of 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.* |
| ***pCi/L:*** | *picocuries per liter (pCi/L), is a measure of the radioactivity in water.* |
| ***mrem:*** | *Millirems per year (a measure or radiation absorbed by the body)* |
| ***n/a:*** | *either not available or not applicable.* |
| ***ALG:*** | *Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.* |

***Required Health Language***

*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 Statement*

*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. Phone (800-426-4791) or website: https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information*

*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. CHALMERS 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 CHALMERS 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.*

## *Arsenic Statement*

*Arsenic is known to cause cancer in humans. Arsenic also may cause other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. Chalmers Water Utility meets the EPA arsenic drinking water standard, also known as a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). However, you should know that EPA's MCL for arsenic balances the scientific community's understanding of arsenic-related health effects and the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The highest concentration of arsenic found in 2025 was 0.2 ppb.*

***Total Coliform Sampling*** - We are mandated by the state take 2 routine samples/month.

*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 2 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 - 0.6 | 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 | Action Level | # of Sites Over AL | Typical Source of Contaminants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COPPER, FREE | 2025 | 0.0791 | 0 - 0.115 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| LEAD | 2025 | 1.89 | 0 - 2.13 | ppb | 15 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

| Disinfection Byproducts | Sample Point | Period | Highest LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average) | Range (Highest LRAA) | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Sources of contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TTHM | 211 EAST ST | 2024 | 3 | 3 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Sources of contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARSENIC | 7/27/2023 | 0.2 | 0.2 | ppb | 10 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BARIUM | 7/27/2023 | 0.246 | 0.246 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| FLUORIDE | 7/27/2023 | 0.34 | 0.34 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| NICKEL | 7/27/2023 | 0.0021 | 0.0021 | MG/L | 0.1 | 0.1 | |
| NITRATE-NITRITE | 7/27/2023 | 0.22 | 0.22 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |

| Radiological Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCL G | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RADIUM-228 | 10/11/2022 | 1.56 | 1.56 | PCI/L | 5 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |

There are no additional required health effects notices.

**Violations**

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

| Violation Period | Analyte | Violation Type | Violation Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025 | TTHM | MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR | Failed to monitor/report as required for chlorine or disinfection by-products |
| 1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025 | TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR | Failed to monitor/report as required for chlorine or disinfection by-products |
| 7/1/2025 | CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE | CCR REPORT | Failed to deliver Consumer Confidence Report to the state or consumers on time |

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

**Corrective steps taken**

These deficiencies are being resolved with the town no ensuring they are monitored per requirements.

These violations have NO Potential adverse health effects, they are why the town is doing the water project.

The 2025 CCR has been delivered, and the 2026 report will be delivered on time as well.