

NAPOLEON COMMUNITY RURAL WATER CORPORATION

2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT

NCRWC's drinking water met or exceeded the strict standards set by the State and the US Environmental Protection Agency. The Napoleon Community Rural Water Corp. works hard to make sure the water you drink is high quality. This annual report, which covers all of 2025, describes the quality of our drinking water, where it comes from and where you can get more information.

NCRWC purchases all water from the Town of Osgood. Laughery Creek is the source of this water. Generally, sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, natural springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or under the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material. It also picks up substances left by animal or human activity as it travels to its destination. For instance, microbial contaminants may come from sewage treatment plants, septic tanks, livestock operations and wildlife. Pesticides and herbicides come from agricultural runoff and excess residential use. Other contaminants come from urban runoff, petroleum products, mining, and industrial wastewater. Radioactive materials can occur naturally or can come from oil and gas production and mining.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

The quality of NCRWC's water is governed by the Safe Drinking Water Act. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State implement this very important law. It requires all of the nation's water suppliers to meet certain drinking water standards and to monitor the water regularly. If our water ever violates one of these standards or if the department ever fails to report water quality data to the State, we will alert you promptly and tell you what to do.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We are 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. 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 storm 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, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive materials, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, EPA proscribes 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.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. 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 two 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.

We at Napoleon Community Rural Water 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.

The Safe Drinking Water Act was passed by the U.S. Congress in 1974 and was updated many times since. Your continued cooperation is needed to protect our source water. Carefully follow instructions on pesticides and herbicides you use for your lawn and garden, and properly dispose of household chemicals, paints, and waste oil.

For more information about NCRWC's drinking water, please call Gene Eaton at 812-852-4374. If you would like to become more involved in water department decision-making, you may attend our Board of Directors monthly meeting at NCRWC office in Napoleon, Indiana (8977 N. US 421). Call the office for the date and time of the meeting.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The table lists all the drinking water 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. Chlorine is used as a disinfectant. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2025. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

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 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 February, May, August, and November and did not detect any of the compounds. If you would like to view our results, contact our office at 812-852-4374.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TABLE

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 Contaminant Level (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.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): a measure of particles in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

Level 1 Assessment – 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

NA: not applicable

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter

pCi/L: picoCuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water contaminants. This table lists only those detected in your drinking water.

Napoleon Community Rural Water IN5269007

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Typical Source
Copper	6/4/24	1.3	1.3	0.123	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	6/4/24	0	15	1.47	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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.

Lead Service Line Inventory may be accessed at <https://idem.120water-ptd.com/>. Click on the map, click on Ripley County then click on Download Inventory Data.

Disinfectant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Lowest Levels Detected	MRDLG	MRDL	Units	Violation	Typical Source
Chlorine	2025	1.59	0.24	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Microbiological	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Coliform	8/5/2025	One Sample Positive		0	Present in environment

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N Hamburg Rd	2025	58.975	40.6 - 58.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	E CR 500 S	2025	52.7	46.0 - 56.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N Hamburg Rd	2025	77.8	52.2 - 117.0	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	E CR 500 S	2025	58.9	41.8 - 88.0	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes and/or Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Osgood Water Department IN5269004

Organic & Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Lowest Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Typical Source
Fluoride	8/2/25	1.10	0.02	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium	2025	20.8		NA	NA	ppm	NA	Leaching from natural deposits & agriculture
Barium	2025	0.065	NA	2	2	ppm	no	Natural deposit erosion; discharge from drilling and metal refineries
Atrazine	11/11/25	0.29	ND	3	3	ppm	no	Run-off from herbicide use on row crops
Turbidity	Limit (Treatment technique)	Highest Level Detected	Violation	Typical Source				
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.059	N	Soil runoff				

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.