# 2025

# Annual Water Quality

Consumer Confidence Report

## Town of Montgomery

***PWSID# 5214004***

www.MontgomeryIndiana.net

Montgomery Water Department
P.O. Box 57
Montgomery, IN 47558

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

## Montgomery Water Works (PWSID# 5214004)

**Water Quality**

The Town of Montgomery is pleased to share with you, our customers, this 2025 Annual Water Quality Report. It describes the quality of your drinking water and is based on tests performed by Montgomery Water Department personnel and contracted labs. This updatedreport covers January 1 through December 31, 2025. The Montgomery Water Department strives to meet or exceed strict drinking water regulations set forth by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which require all public water systems to prepare and distribute an annual consumer confidence report (CCR).

In 2025, Montgomery Water distributed approximately33,222,500 gallons of water to our customers. Two wells, east of the water plant, provide groundwater to the Town. Treatment involves aeration, filtration, and disinfection to remove or reduce harmful contaminants that could be present. Fluoridation is included to promote dental health. In 2025, ongoing disinfection monitoring and specific laboratory analyses helped to ensure water quality. Town Council Members and operating staff are committed to maintaining excellent water qualityand reliable service.The 2025 CCR is available via the direct link:

https://montgomeryindiana.net/documents/2025-water-quality-report/

If you have any questions orwould like a printed copy of this 2025 CCR, please contact the Town Hall 812-486-3298.

**Wellhead Protection**

Montgomery has established a wellhead protection plan to monitor and evaluate potential sources of contamination and provide guidance to mitigate risk and protect vital groundwater sources in the event of a spill. Protection of Montgomery's groundwater source starts with proper selection, design, and placement of wells. Town personnel visually inspect well sites daily to confirmfunction and security of the wellfield. Effective operation of the filtration plant and consistent water quality analyses help the operator ensure proper treatment and verify disinfection residuals.

For more information about your drinking water, or to get involved in wellhead protection, please contact Tim Showalter at 812-444-9454 or by writing to this address: P.O. Box 57, Montgomery, IN 47558. You are welcome and encouraged to attend public meetings on the 2nd Thursday of each month at the Montgomery Town Hall beginning at 1:00pm.

| Town Council Members | Clerk-Treasurer | Water Superintendent |
|---|---|---|
| Mike Healy – President | Jonathan Wagler | Tim Showalter |
| Doug Meiring | | **Assistant Water Superintendent** |
| Kraig Knepp | | Jeremy Wininger |

**The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Wants You to Know:**

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, US EPA prescribes regulations which limit the concentration of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The USFood and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

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

Montgomery's Lead Service Line Inventory is available athttps://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/MontgomeryIN or via the Town's website.

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. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily cause for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the Montgomery Water Department.

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available by calling the EPA's Safe Water Drinking Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

# 2025 Monitoring Results for Montgomery

| **Disinfectant** | Date | Highest RAA | Unit | Range | MRDL | MRDLG | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine | 2025 | 1.0 | ppm | 0.7 – 1.3 | 4.0 | 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes. |

**Regulated Contaminants** (Detected contaminants are shown in the tables below by required test schedules)

| **Disinfection By-Products** | Sample Location | MCL | MCLG | Highest LRAA | Range | Period | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | 37 W Myers | 60 | 0 | 18 | 4.29 | 2025 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | 6907 E Ruritan Park Rd | 60 | 0 | 31 | 18.3 | 2025 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes | 37 W Myers | 80 | 0 | 29 | 3.23 | 2025 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) | 6907 E Ruritan Park Rd | 80 | 0 | 60 | 63 | 2025 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

**Inorganic Compounds** (IOCs)

| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arsenic | 3/12/2023 | 2.8 | 2.8 | ppb | 10 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium | 3/12/2023 | 0.207 | 0.207 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | 3/12/2023 | 0.499 | 0.499 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate | 12/10/2024 | 0.569 | 0.569 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

**Synthetic Organic Compounds**(SOCs)

Twenty-seven (27) separate SOCs were analyzed for compliance in 2024 and all measured below detection limits (BDLs).

**Radiological Contaminants**

| Radiological Contaminant | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | **Potential Source** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gross Alpha - Excluding Radon & Uranium | 4/19/2020 | 2.8 | 2.8 | (pCi/L) | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Radium-228 | 4/19/2020 | 0.43 | 0.43 | (pCi/L) | 5 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits. |

**Perfluoroalkyl Substances**

| PFAS | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | **Potential Source** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Surr: 13C2-PFDA | 7/21/2025 | 93.1 | 93.1 | %Rec | - | - | Industrial discharges, firefighting foams, consumer products, landfills, and wastewater treatment byproducts. |
| Surr: 13C2-PFHxA | 7/21/2025 | 80.4 | 80.4 | %Rec | - | - | Industrial discharges, firefighting foams, consumer products, landfills, and wastewater treatment byproducts. |
| Surr: 13C3-HFPO-DA | 7/21/2025 | 91.8 | 91.8 | %Rec | - | - | Industrial discharges, firefighting foams, consumer products, landfills, and wastewater treatment byproducts. |
| Surr: NETFOSAA-d5 | 7/21/2025 | 91.0 | 91.0 | %Rec | - | - | Industrial discharges, firefighting foams, consumer products, landfills, and wastewater treatment byproducts. |

| **Lead and Copper** | **Action Level (AL)** | **90th Percentile** | **Range (low – high)** | **# Sites over AL** | **Period** | **Violation** | **Potential Source** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, Free (ppm) | 1.3 | 0.202 | 0.034 – 0.448 | 0 | 2022 - 2024 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead (ppb) | 15 | <1.0 | 0 | 0 | 2022 - 2024 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

**Bacteriological Testing** (One Coliform Sample per Month is required).

Monthly samples collected and measured for Total Coliform and E. Coli were absent of the contaminants in 2025.

**Violations**:No violations occurred in 2025.

| Unit | Descriptions |
|---|---|
| ppm | parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| pCi/L | picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity in the water |
| N/A | Not Applicable |
| ND | Not Detected |

| **Important Drinking Water Definitions** | |
|---|---|
| AL | Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| ALG | Action Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety. |
| AVG | Average. Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on "Running Annual Average" of monthly samples. |
| LRAA | Locational Running Annual Average: Average of(prior) 12-month period from same location. |
| MCL | Maximum Contaminant Level: 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. |
| 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 disinfection level goal. 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. |

**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 naturallyoccurring 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 FEB 2022Montgomery Water conductedinitial sampling of unregulated PFAS contaminantsand did not have any detections. In 2025, sixcompounds were regulated: PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, and HFPO-DA (a.k.a. "GenX" Chemicals). We tested for these and all were below the detection level; however, four surrogate compounds were detected. Those results are listed in the Perfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) table. If