

PWSID: IN5260002

WATER QUALITY REPORTING - 2025

**** Important information for the Spanish-speaking population:** Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad del agua potable que usted consume. Por favor traduzcalo, o hable conalguien que lo entienda bien y pueda explicarle.

**** Where does our water come from?** Our water source is groundwater from underground streams called aquifers found in Owen County.

**** Is our water safe?** This report shows the quality of the drinking water that we provided during “2025”. Included are details about what the water contains and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana standards. We are committed to providing you with all the information that you need to know about the quality of the water that you drink. In addition, Cataract Lake Water has a “Wellhead Protection” policy and it is available for review at our office located @: 6090 State Road 42 in Poland, Indiana. Please contact the office @ (765) 795-3288 to review.

**** Do I need to take special precautions?** Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone an organ transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other kinds of 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 Hot-line at (800) 426-4791.

* CLWC ANNUAL MEETING: Thursday, June 11, 2026 @ 7:00 P.M.
at Faith Baptist Church - 11612 SR 243 – Cloverdale, IN



**** Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk or that it is not suitable for drinking. Contact the EPA’s Safe Drinking Hot-line at (800) 426-4791 for more information about contaminants and their potential health effects.

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, or can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

*PLEASE protect our greatest resource – **WATER!**

Contaminants that may be present in the raw, untreated water may include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources: 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; 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.

Water Quality Data

This table 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 data 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 concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than a year old.

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

MCL:	Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set 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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG:	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
AL:	Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements or action which a system must follow.
Ppm:	Parts per million, a measure for concentration equivalent to milligrams per liter or once in 7,350 gallons of water.
Ppb:	Parts per billion, a measure for concentration equivalent to micrograms per liter or once in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
n/a:	Either not available or not applicable.
ND:	Not Detected; the result was not detected at or above the analytical method detection level.

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the number 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.

Wellhead Protection Note: Please dispose of used motor oils, anti-freeze, gasoline, etc., properly. Protect your **WATER!**

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING LEAD: “If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Cataract Lake Water Corporation is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been setting for several hours, you can minimize the potential of lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>”.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. 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 or review.

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**** Please Share This Information:** Large water volume customers (like apartment complexes, hospitals, schools, and/or industries) are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute them to your tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees. This “good faith” effort will allow non-billed customers to learn more about the quality of the water they consume.

WATER QUALITY TABLE - CONTAMINANTS DETECTED								
****	INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Min/Max	Violations	Likely Sources
10/2/2024	Barium	2	2	ppm	< .02		None	Discharge of drilling wastes or metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
3/24/25	Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10	10	ppm	1.43		None	Fertilizer run-off; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
****	DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS PRECURSORS							
Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Min/Max	Violations	Likely Sources
8/12/25	TTHM – Total * Trihalomethanes	80		ppb	2.49		None	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
8/18/25	HAA5 – Total Haloacetic Acids	60		mgpl	2.71		None	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Lead & Copper: NOTE: 10 Lead and Copper sites were tested with NO SITE testing above or over the action level.

	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Min/Max	Violations	Likely Sources
Valid until 12/31/27	Copper - *90 th percentile.	1.3 (AL)	1.3	ppm	.215	.028/.228	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Valid until 12/31/27	Lead - *90 th percentile.	15 (AL)	0	ppb	2.77	<1.0/9.36	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
****	UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Min/Max	Violations	Likely Sources
10/2/24	Nickel	N/A	100	ppb	<0.01		None	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching.
10/2/24	Sodium	N/A		ppm	7.48		None	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching.
****	REGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
10/9/24	Fluoride	4.0	4	ppm	0.071		None	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching.
4/16/26	Beta/photon emitters	50	0	pci/L/yr.	<4.0 +/- 1.8		None	Decay of natural and man made deposits.
4/16/26	Gross Alpha excluding Radon and Uranium	15	15	pci/L/yr.	<3.0 +/- 1.6		None	Erosion of natural deposits.
****	RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT							
2025	Chlorine Residual	4 MRDL		ppm	.67 avg.	.5/.8	None	Water additive (disinfectant) used to control micro-biological organisms.