

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Farmland, Indiana

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Farmland Municipal Water Works

## Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025.

The Town of Farmland is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year. 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 el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien).*

Our goal is and always has been, to provide you the customer, with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Farmland Municipal Water Works is groundwater produced from three wells. Farmland's wells draw their water from the White River water shed.

At the Farmland Water Department, we work diligently to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Public participation in decisions may be expressed at regular Town Council Meetings the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 pm in the City Building at 111 E Henry Street, Farmland, IN.

### For more information regarding this report contact:

[Water Supervisor/Operator: Andy Croyle 765-468-6701](mailto:andy.croyle@farmlandwaterworks.com)

### Is our water safe?

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

## Sources of Drinking Water

FARMLAND MUNICIPAL 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	NORTH WELL	GROUND WATER		
WELL #2	SOUTH WELL	GROUND WATER		
WELL #3	TREATMENT PLANT	GROUND 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 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 from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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.

**A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed <https://idem.120water-ptd.com/>**

**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 water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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, 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 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 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. FARMLAND MUNICIPAL 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 FARMLAND MUNICIPAL WATER WORKS at (765)468-6701. 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, you will find many items 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 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.

**Variations 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 or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

**ppm:** milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

**picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** picocuries per liter are a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**na:** not applicable.

Our water system tested a minimum of 2 samples 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

### 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 Sample Results	Unit		
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	2021 - 2023	0.04	0 - 0.05	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021 - 2023	4.2	1.8 - 5	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)	100 W JACKSON ST	2025	0	0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	104 E HENRY ST	2025	7	6.91	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	3/22/2024	5.4	5.4	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM	3/22/2024	0.1	0.1	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	3/22/2024	1.48	1.48	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCL G	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	2/23/2022	0.9	0.9	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	2/23/2022	0.83	0.83	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	2/23/2022	1.6	1.6	pCi/L	0	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta particle and photon radioactivity in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
RADIUM-226	2/23/2022	0.6	0.6	PCI/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-228	2/23/2022	0.3	0.3	PCI/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

### **Violations**

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

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
7/1/2025 – 12/1/2025	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	CCR REPORT	Failed to deliver Consumer Confidence Report to the state or consumers on time

### **Additional Required Health Effects Language:**

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

**There are no additional required health effects violation notices.**