2025 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Mitchell Water Department
407 S. Sixth Street
Mitchell, IN 47446
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IN5247003

Mitchell Water Department is pleased to present its 2025 Annual Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report. This report covers January 1 through December 31, 2025. It explains where your drinking water comes from, summarizes detected contaminants, and compares monitoring results with standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM). Our goal is to provide safe, dependable drinking water and clear information about its quality.

Contact Information and Public Meetings

For questions about this report, contact Fred Cassidy, Assistant Superintendent, at 812-849-4168. The City of Mitchell holds regularly scheduled board meetings on the first Monday of each month at 7:00 P.M. at Mitchell City Hall, 407 S. Sixth Street, Mitchell, IN 47446. The public is welcome and encouraged to attend and learn more about decisions affecting their drinking water.

Your Drinking Water Source

Your drinking water comes from underground wells near the East Fork White River. The Department protects this supply through routine system maintenance, laboratory testing, disinfection, and treatment.

The City of Mitchell's Wellhead Protection Plan is on file at Mitchell City Hall, 407 S. Sixth Street, Mitchell, IN 47446. Members of the public who have questions or concerns about the City's source water may review the plan upon request by contacting Fred Cassidy, Assistant Superintendent, at 812-849-4168.

Why Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants:** Viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants:** Salts and metals that may occur naturally or result from stormwater runoff, wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides:** Substances that may come from agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants:** Synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that may come from industrial processes, petroleum production, gas stations, stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants:** Naturally occurring substances or materials associated with oil and gas production and mining.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes 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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least tiny amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Information for People with Increased Health Risks

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. This includes people undergoing chemotherapy, organ-transplant recipients, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune-system disorders, some older adults, and infants. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Additional guidance is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Lead and Copper Information

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.

Copper is an essential nutrient. However, short-term exposure to copper above the action level may cause gastrointestinal distress, and long-term exposure may cause liver or kidney damage.

Lead in drinking water primarily comes from service lines and household plumbing. Elevated lead levels can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant people and young children. If water has been sitting for several hours, flush the tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using cold water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead, consider having your water tested. For testing information and ways to reduce exposure, call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or use the EPA lead resource listed at the end of this report.

Accessing the Lead Service Line Inventory

Mitchell Water Department has completed an inventory of the service lines connected to its distribution system, as required by the EPA Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. The inventory classifies each service line as lead, galvanized requiring replacement, non-lead, or lead status unknown. The inventory is publicly available, and customers can find the service line material listed for their address in either of the following ways:

- **Online:** Visit https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/mitchellin and enter your street address to view the service line material on record.
- **By phone:** Call Fred Cassidy, Assistant Superintendent, at 812-849-4168 to ask about your service line or request a copy of the inventory.

If your service line is listed as lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown, please contact Mitchell Water Department at 812-849-4168. Our staff can answer questions, help confirm your service line material, and explain steps you can take to reduce possible exposure to lead.

Información importante en español

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor, lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

2025 Water Quality Results

Regulated Contaminants

IDEM allows some contaminants to be monitored less frequently than once per year. When applicable, this report includes the most recent required result even if the sample was collected before 2025.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Disinfectant or By-Product	Sample Date / Period	Highest Level	Range	MCLG / MRDLG	MCL / MRDL	Units	Violation?	Likely Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	07/23/2025 01/01/2025 –12/31/2025	3.0	3.0–3.0	No goal for the total	60	µg/L	N	By-product of drinking-water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	07/23/2025 01/01/2025 –12/31/2025	9.0	9.0–9.0	No goal for the total	80	µg/L	N	By-product of drinking-water disinfection.
Chlorine	01/01/2025 –12/31/2025	1.0	1.0–1.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Microbiological monitoring: No total coliform bacteria were detected in routine distribution-system samples collected during 2025.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation?	Likely Source
Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	06/04/2025	2.45	2.45–2.45	10	10	mg/L	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	06/04/2025	0.123	0.123–0.123	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	Sites Over AL	Units	Action-Level Violation?	Likely Source
Copper	07/24/2024	1.3	1.3	0.035	0	mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Lead	07/24/2024	0	15	1.2	0	µg/L	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation?	Likely Source
Beta/Photon Emitters	03/07/2017	0.5	0.5–0.5	0	4	mrem/year	N	Decay of natural and human-made deposits.
Uranium	03/07/2017	0.6988	0.6988–0.6988	0	30	µg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha excluding Radon and Uranium	02/22/2023	<3.0	3.0–3.0	0	15.0	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Compounds

VOC	Collection Date	Results	Violation?
VOC	06/03/2025	All Results Below Detection Limits	N

Synthetic Organic Compounds

SOC	Collection Date	Results	Violation?
SOC	05/02/2023–12/31/2023	All Results Below Detection Limits	N

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

Mitchell Water Department collected samples under EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for 29 PFAS compounds and lithium. EPA uses these occurrence data when considering whether additional drinking-water contaminants should be regulated. No monitored compounds were detected in samples collected on January 10 and July 10, 2024. To request the results, call 812-849-4168 or email bmorgan@mitchell-in.gov.

Violations and Compliance Status

Late Consumer Confidence Report distribution. Mitchell Water Department did not distribute its 2024 Consumer Confidence Report by the required July 1, 2025, deadline. This reporting violation does not indicate that drinking water exceeded a water-quality standard.

Lead and copper consumer notification. Individual results from lead and copper tap samples collected in 2024 were not mailed to each sampled location as required. The reported 90th-percentile results were below the action levels, and no sampled sites exceeded an action level. This violation concerned consumer notification, not an action-level exceedance. IDEM rescinded the violation on February 4, 2025.

LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS REPORTING FAILURE. Mitchell Water Department failed to submit by July 1, 2025, the required annual certification and demonstration that consumer notifications were delivered during the previous calendar year to persons served by lead status unknown service lines.

Definitions

The following definitions explain terms and abbreviations used in the monitoring tables.

AVG (Average): Average (Regulatory Compliance with some MCL's are based on running average of monthly samples.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to 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 Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking-water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of using disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Mrem (**millirems per year)**: A measure of radiation absorbed in the body

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

ppb (parts per billion or micrograms per liter [µg/L]): One part per billion is equivalent to one minute in approximately 2,000 years or one penny in $10 million.

ppm (parts per million or milligrams per liter [mg/L]): One part per million is equivalent to one minute in approximately two years or one penny in $10,000.

HAA5: The sum of five regulated haloacetic acids. **TTHM:** Total trihalomethanes. **UCMR:** Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. **PFAS:** Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

How You Can Help Protect Water Quality

Everyday activities can affect surface water and groundwater. Customers can help protect drinking-water sources by properly disposing of household chemicals, maintaining septic systems, minimizing fertilizer and pesticide use, and reporting spills or suspected contamination.

Additional Resources

IDEM drinking-water program

EPA drinking-water information

EPA lead in drinking water information

CDC water-related health information

Safe Drinking Water Hotline – 800-426-4791