2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

REVISED

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We are pleased to present to you this year`s Drinking Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water we deliver to you every day. This report shows our water quality and what it means to you. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the water office at (812) 649-4901. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the water office located at 3067 W. SR 66 in Reo.

Reo Water, Inc. is Ground water and pumps water from five wells located at 6729 W SR 66, Richland in Luce Township. A Wellhead Protection Plan is on file at the water office.

Reo Water, Inc. routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. **The table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2024**. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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.

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 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.

The table lists the contaminants that we have detected during the **2024 calendar year.** 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 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 the testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2024**. 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 one year to another.

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 materials 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 agricultural, 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 runoff and septic systems.

*Radioactive materials which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a 1 in a million chance of having the described health effect.

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.

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.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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Therearenoadditionalrequirodhcaltheffoctsviolationnot1ces.

Deficiencies

Unresolvedsigmfaunt deficiencies that were identified during a sun-ey done oo the watersystem are shown below

Date Identified	Fa<.ility	COO<l	Acti1ity	Due Date	Descriptioo
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W tcr S,-stem Name	Octcrmination[Me	Odicien ·Oescription	Comments

In the tables below, yoo Wlll find many tenns and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help yoo helter understand theseterms. we've pro1ided the followingdefinitions· ActiooLevel (Al.)·The concentration of a oontammant which, if exceeded, triggers tremmcnt or Dlher r(Xjuirements which a water system must follow

Actioo Lel'e]Gc'lll (ALG): The level of e<:,ntaminant 01 drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGsallow for a margm of safety

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Lel'el 2 As=sment A L.:vel 2 Assessment is a l'ery detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and dt:terminc (if possible) why an E.coli !,,!CL violatioohas occurred and!or why totalcoliformbuctena huve ben foundmourwatcrsystc'tllonmult1pleoccasioos.

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l,,faximum residual disinfectant lcl'el or l,,fRDL:The highest le1·elof a disinfoctam allowed in drinl.:ing water. There is coo1incing es.idence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants

Treatment Technique or TT· A required process intendedto reducethe level of a contaminant in drmking irater

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