

# Brazil City Water Works

## 2026 Consumer Confidence Report for Year 2025

### PWSID 5211001



**Opportunities for public participation:** Common Council meetings are held the second Wednesday of each month at 7pm. Public Board of Works & Safety meeting is held the second Wednesday of each month at 10 Am., and the fourth Wednesday of each month at 10am. All meetings are held in the council chambers of City Hall.

**Is your water safe?:** This brochure is being provided so that you the water customer may know the quality of the drinking water that we 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 providing you with all the information that you need to know about the quality of the water that you drink. 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 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 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. 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 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 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.

**Lead in drinking water & its effects on children:** **“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 an 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.” **Brazil City Water Works** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for thirty (30) seconds to two (2) minutes before using 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/safe> water/lead. For more information on pipe material of your service line or that of the utilities please visit us @ <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/brazilin> .

**Lead Service Line availability information:** If you would like to check to see if your water service line is affected by a lead service line or a line that is Galvanized requiring replacement, Please go to our website at <https://Brazil.in.gov> and look for the **drinking water downloads** tab.

**Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for 29 PFAS:** “Our system collected samples under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium. This Monitoring is being conducted so the EPA can receive occurrence data for these compounds to determine what additional compounds may need to be regulated in drinking water. We collected samples in **July 2024 and January 2025**. And did not detect any of the compounds. If you would like to view our results, contact our office at **(812)-448-1700** or via e-mail at [Watertreat@brazil.in.gov](mailto:Watertreat@brazil.in.gov) .

**What if I have special health considerations:** Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at: (800)426-4791**.

**What is Cryptosporidium?:** Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that lives in the intestines of animals and people. When ingested, this microscopic pathogen may cause a disease called cryptosporidiosis, which has flu-like symptoms. Although there has been no cryptosporidium found in treated finished drinking water, cryptosporidium is found not in source water such as our well field located at the westerly edge of Walnut Creek and consists of a common glacial aquifer. Brazil City Water Utility utilizes a stringent monitoring program, testing source water and finished drinking water as well as using online monitors that measure the clarity of the water, which helps determine the likeliness of the microbe's presence in the drinking water.

**Where does our water come from?:** The City of Brazil, Water Utility, water source is ground water wells located along the westerly edge of the Walnut Creek in Putnam County. This water source has been classified by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, as a “Ground Water Source,” not under the influence of surface water.

**How hard is my water?:** As is common with water in this region, Brazil's water is considered hard due to the natural levels of minerals iron and manganese. The water hardness typically ranges from around 16 to 20 grains per gallon (the measure often referred to in determining water softener settings).

**What is being done to improve water quality?: Wellhead protection.** In order to minimize the risk of ground water contamination, Brazil Water Utility in accordance with the State Wellhead Protection Rule and local ordinances has implemented a Wellhead Protection Program. This program involves working with local planning teams and regulators, mapping of the wellhead protection areas, identifying potential sources of ground water contamination, working with businesses to prevent spills and releases of chemicals, and preparing a contingency plane in case of contamination.

**What can I do to conserve water:** Everyone plays an important role in water conservation. Measures you and your families take at home today are critical to ensuring an adequate supply of treatable drinking water in the future. For starters, don't let the water run when brushing your teeth or shaving, run dishwashers and washing machines only when they're full, and regularly check for leaks in toilets and faucets. Use a shut-off nozzle on your garden hose and never use water to clean sidewalks and driveways. Water your lawn no more than every other day and use a rain sensor on an irrigation system so the system turns off when it's raining. One of the easiest ways you can protect water quality is to limit the amount of fertilizer you use on your lawn, and always make sure it's phosphorus-free; the excess phosphorus provides nutrients for algae that can harm water quality.

**A Source Water Assessment (SWA) has** been prepared for our system; our system has been categorized with a moderately high susceptibility risk. More information of this assessment can be obtained by contacting Mrs. Shawnette Szekely at 812-448-1700 at your convenience. You can also obtain additional information by contacting Mr. Alex Riddle of IDEM's Drinking Water Branch at (317)234-5025.

**Questions?**  
For more information about this report, or for any questions regarding the quality of your drinking water, please contact Shawnette Szekely Water Superintendent or Katrina Raubuch Water Treatment Plant Supervisor at (812) 448-1700

#### What does this chart mean?

The chart below gives you a quick look at some of the substances that the EPA requires the utility to test for. You'll notice the contaminant is listed to the left, followed by the amount that we found in our water and the maximum amount allowed by regulations. The tests are done on treated, or "finished", water. **\*Important definitions located at bottom of table.**

Contaminate	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measure	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water.		
<b>Volatile Organic (Year:2023) IN5211001</b>								
Bromodichloromethane	N	0	mg/L	NA	NA	By products of drinking water disinfection.		
Chloroform	N	0	mg/L	NA	NA	By products of drinking water disinfection.		
<b>Inorganic (Year: 2023) IN5211001</b>								
Chromium	N	0.001	mg/L	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.		
Cyanide (Free)(year 2023)	N	0.002	mg/L	0.2	NA	Steel, Plastic and Fertilizer Factories		
Barium	N	0.042	mg/L	2	2	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.		
Fluoride (Natural)	N	0.117	mg/L	2	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes; Strong Teeth discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories		
Sodium	N	8.76	mg/L	NA	NA	Naturally occurring		
Mercury	N	0.0002	mg/L	0	0.002	Erosion of natural deposits; discharged from refineries and factories; run off from landfills and croplands.		
Nitrate-N (year: 2025)	N	2.33	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.		
Uranium	N	1.1	ug/l	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits.		
<b>Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids (Year 2025) (IN5211001)</b>								
	Highest LRAA	AVG.	Min/Max	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source	
Total THM's (year 2025)	26	21	16/26	ppb	80	0	By products of drinking water disinfection.	
Total HAA5 (year 2025)	15	13	11/15	ppb	60	0	By products of drinking water disinfection.	
<b>Lead/Copper testing for Brazil City Water Works:</b> 30 sites consisting of residential & commercial sampled with 90% of samples equal to or less than the number of sites sampled. None of the sites tested exceeded the MCL. (Year 2023)								
Lead and Copper Year Tested	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source		
Lead (year-2023)	4.53	0 – 32.8	ppm	AL= 0.015	Sites over range = 1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. Please visit our website @ <a href="https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/brazilin">https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/brazilin</a>		
Copper (year-2023)	.0193	0 – 0.389	ppm	AL= 1.3	Sites over range= 0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.		
	Violation Y/N	<b>Radium 228 in pCi/l testing (Year 2023) (IN5211001)</b>						
Radium 228 in pCi/l testing (year 2023)	N	0.1	pCi/l 5	5	Naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.			
<b>Microbiological Contaminants (Year 2025) (IN5211001)</b>								
Violation Description	Begin Date		End Date		Corrective measure taken.			
Total Coliform Test (Present)	8/5/2025		8/7/2025		Bac-T tests retaken with additional samples from all Ground Water well sources, along with upstream and downstream from positive sample. Samples submitted to IDEM for further tests all samples that were tested came back negative/absent for Total Coliform.			
<b>Health effects information associated with the aforementioned Violation:</b>								
Coliform, Total (TCR): Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other; potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in one of the samples and this was a warning of potential problems. After Re-testing the sample was found to be Satisfactory and absent of Total Coliform Bacteria (TCR).								
<b>Residual Disinfectant</b>								
Contaminate	Date	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Min/Max	Violations	Likely Sources
Chlorine Residual	2025	4 MRDL		Free .63/Total .80 mg/L		Free 24/1.13 Total.32/1.49 mg/L	No	IN5211001 -Water Additive (disinfectant) Used to control microbiological organisms.
<b>Violations: During the period covered by this report we had a below noted violation.</b>								
Violation Period:		Analyte:		Violation Type:		Violation Explanation:		
7/1/2025 – 9/30/2025		Consumer Confidence Rule		CCR Adequacy/Availability/Content		Inadequate CCR or failure to deliver a CCR Certification form to the State on time.		
<b>What do all of these terms mean? (Important Definitions)</b>								
<p><b>N/A-</b> Either not available or not applicable.</p> <p><b>AVG:</b> Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.</p> <p><b>SMCL-</b>Secondary Maximum Contaminant Limits: Non-mandatory guidelines established by the EPA to assist utilities in managing drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, odor and color. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.</p> <p><b>MCLG- Maximum Contaminate Level Goal:</b> the level of a contaminate in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.</p> <p><b>MCL-Maximum Contaminate Level:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>LRAA:</b> Locational Running Annual Average</p> <p><b>MRDL-Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:</b> The highest level of the disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.</p> <p><b>ND-</b>Not Detected, the result was not detected at or above the analytical method detection level.</p>				<p><b>Turbidity-</b>The measure of the cloudiness of water. IW monitors turbidity as it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.</p> <p><b>P*-</b>Potential violation, one that is likely to occur in the near future once the system has sampled for four quarters.</p> <p><b>NTU-Nephelometric Turbidity Units:</b> Unit to measure turbidity.</p> <p><b>AL-Action Level:</b> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.</p> <p><b>TI-Treatment Technique:</b> A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p> <p><b>PFAS-</b> Polyfluoroalkyl substances</p> <p><b>ppm-</b>Parts per million.</p> <p><b>ppb-</b>Parts per billion.</p> <p><b>pCi/L-</b>Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity.</p> <p><b>org/10L-</b>Organisms per 10 liters.</p> <p><b>TOC-</b>Total organic carbon.</p>				