



# **2025 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT**

**EDWARDSVILLE WATER AUTHORITY  
545 MAPLEWOOD BLVD.  
GEORGETOWN, IN 47112  
812-948-0900**

**IN5222001**

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for January 1 – December 31, 2025. It provides details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the standards set by regulatory agencies. We routinely monitor for constituents mandated by the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) and IDEM (Indiana Department of Environmental Management). Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

**Contact Information:**

If you have any questions about this report, please contact Mr. Dwayne Clark at 812-948-0900. If you want to learn more about your water utility, you may stop by the water office located at 545 Maplewood Blvd. Georgetown, IN on Monday – Friday between the hours of 8:00 am – 4:30 pm.

Board Meetings are held once a month, with the exception of December. EWA Board Meetings are not open to the public. If you would like to be placed on the agenda for a Board Meeting, please call Chris Beck, the Utility Manager, at 812-948-0900.

Additionally, there is an Annual Meeting held in the second Tuesday of March. Attendance is open and there are opportunities for Member participation in decisions that may affect the quality of water.

**Where does your water come from?**

Your drinking water comes from two different sources. One water source is from wells located in a sand and gravel aquifer adjacent to the Ohio River. Additionally, we purchase water from Indiana-American Water Company, which has wells located in Clark County.

**Why are there contaminants in your drinking 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 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 EPAs 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 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.

Copper: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing Copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing Copper in excess of the action level over many years can suffer liver or kidney damage.

Lead: 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.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are 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 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

The Lead Service Line Inventory for Edwardsville Water Authority is publicly accessible and may be viewed online at: <https://idem.120water-ptd.com/>  
You can click the link or type the address into your web browser.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (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 December 2025 and did not detect any of the compounds. If you would like to view our results, contact our office at 812-948-0900.

**Do you need to take special precautions?**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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 or the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

In order 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 small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

**Wellhead Protection Plan:**

For information regarding our Wellhead Protection Plan, how customers can get involved, , or view a copy of the plan, please contact Mr. Dwayne Clark at 812-948-0900.

**Important information for the Spanish-speaking population: (Español)**

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

## EDWARDSVILLE WATER AUTHORITY TEST RESULTS – IN5222001

### Regulated Contaminants:

| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG or MRDLG (Chlorine) | MCL or MRDL (Chlorine) | Units | Violation? Y / N | Likely Source of Contamination             |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------|------------------|--|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)                    | 2025            | 8.44                   | 6.27-8.44                | No goal for the total    | 60                     | ppb   | N                | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)               | 2025            | 20                     | 6.7-20                   | No goal for the total    | 80                     | ppb   | N                | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Chlorine                                   | 2025            | 1                      | 0.6-1.4                  | MRDLG=4                  | MRDL=4                 | ppm   | N                | Water additive used to control microbes.   |

| Inorganic Contaminants         | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation? Y/N | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|----------------|---|
| Barium                         | 2023            | 0.0304                 | 0.0304                   | 2    | 2   | ppm   | N              | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.                               |
| Fluoride                       | 2023            | 0.654                  | 0.654                    | 4    | 4.0 | ppm   | N              | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) | 2025            | 1.03                   | 1.03                     | 10   | 10  | ppm   | N              | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.                              |
| Thallium                       | 2023            | < 0.0002               | < 0.0002                 | 0.5  | 2   | ppb   | N              | Discharge from electronics, glass and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.                                 |

| Volatile Organic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination                |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|---|
| Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene      | 2023            | 0.52                   | 0.52                     | 70   | 70  | ppb   | N         | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |

| Radioactive Contaminants                  | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation? Y/N | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|----------------|---|
| Combined Radium (226 & 228)               | 2023            | 1.36                   | 1.36                     | 0    | 5   | pCi/L | N              | Erosion of natural deposits.  |
| Gross Alpha (including Radon and Uranium) | 2023            | 1.28                   | 1.28                     | 0    | 5   | pCi/L | N              | Decay of natural and man-made deposits.   |
| Gross Beta Particle Activity              | 2023            | 2.92                   | 2.92                     | 0    | 0   | pCi/L | N              | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. Note: The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirems/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used as a screening level. |
| Radium-226                                | 2023            | 1.36                   | 1.36                     | 0    | 5   | pCi/L | N              | Erosion of natural deposits.  |

\*The MCL for Beta/photon emitters is written as 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L as the level of concern for beta emitters.

| Lead and Copper* | Collection Date | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile | # Sites over AL | Units | Violation? Y/N | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|------------------|-----------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|----------------|---|
| Copper           | 2025            | 1.3  | 1.3               | 0.96                        | 0               | ppm   | N              | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead             | 2025            | 0    | 15                | 1.47                        | 1               | ppb   | N              | Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.                                   |

\*30 Sites were sampled for Lead and Copper.

**Coliform Bacteria**

| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level | Highest No. of Positive | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level | Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination        |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|---|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 0                              | 0 positive monthly samples.              | 0                       | 0   | 0   | N         | Naturally present in the environment. |

**Unregulated Compounds:**

| Unregulated Compounds  | Collection Date | Result Detected | Range Low - High | U.S. EPA Final MCL | Typical Source  |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|---|
| Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)                                    | 2025            | <MRL            | NA               | 4.0 ppt            | Manufactured chemicals used in household goods for stain, grease, heat, and water resistance. |
| Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)                             | 2025            | <MRL            | NA               | 4.0 ppt            | Manufactured chemicals used in household goods for stain, grease, heat, and water resistance. |
| Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA) (GEN X Chemicals) | 2025            | <MRL            | NA               | 10 ppt             | Manufactured chemicals used in household goods for stain, grease, heat, and water resistance. |
| Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS)                            | 2025            | <MRL            | NA               | 10 ppt             | Manufactured chemicals used in household goods for stain, grease, heat, and water resistance. |
| Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)                                    | 2025            | <MRL            | NA               | 10 ppt             | Manufactured chemicals used in household goods for stain, grease, heat, and water resistance. |
| Perfluorobutane Acid (PFBS)                                      | 2025            | <MRL            | NA               | 2100 ppt           | Manufactured chemicals used in household goods for stain, grease, heat, and water resistance. |

**INDIANA-AMERICAN WATER COMPANY TEST RESULTS – IN5210005**

**Regulated Contaminants:**

| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG or MRDLG (Chlorine) | MCL or MRDL (Chlorine) | Units | Violation? Y / N | Likely Source of Contamination             |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------|------------------|--|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)                    | 2024            | 23                     | 8.4-23                   | No goal for the total    | 60                     | ppb   | N                | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)               | 2024            | 72.8                   | 27.6-72.8                | No goal for the total    | 80                     | ppb   | N                | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Chlorine                                   | 2025            | 1.35                   | 0.46-1.95                | MRDLG=4                  | MRDL=4                 | ppm   | N                | Water Additive used to control microbes.   |

| Inorganic Contaminants         | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation? Y/N | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|----------------|---|
| Fluoride                       | 2024            | 0.69                   | 0.69                     | 4    | 4.0 | ppm   | N              | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) | 2025            | 0.25                   | 0.25                     | 10   | 10  | ppm   | N              | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.                              |

| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units   | Violation? Y/N | Likely Source of Contamination          |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|---------|----------------|---|
| Beta/photon emitters*    | 2017            | 0.3                    | 0.3-0.3                  | 0    | 4   | mrem/yr | N              | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |
| Uranium                  | 2017            | 0.3065                 | 0.3065-0.3065            | 0    | 30  | ug/l    | N              | Erosion of natural deposits.            |

\*The MCL for Beta/photon emitters is written as 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L as the level of concern for beta emitters.

| Lead and Copper* | Collection Date | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile | # Sites over AL | Units | Violation? Y/N | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|------------------|-----------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|----------------|---|
| Copper           | 2024            | 1.3  | 1.3               | 0.026                       | 0               | ppm   | N              | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead             | 2024            | 0    | 15                | ND                          | 0               | ppb   | N              | Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.                                   |

\*30 Sites were sampled for Lead and Copper

**Coliform Bacteria**

| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level                      | Number of Positive | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level | Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination        |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|---|---|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 0                              | No more than 5% of monthly samples can be positive per month. | 1                  | 0   | 0   | N         | Naturally present in the environment. |

**Other Regulated Substances:**

| Unregulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation? Y/N | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Sulfate                  | 2024            | 43.0                   | NA                       | NA   | NA  | ppm   | N              | Erosion of natural deposits.   |

**Other Substances of Interest:**

| Unregulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation? Y/N | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Sodium                   | 2025            | 21.2                   | NA                       | NA   | NA  | ppm   | N              | Naturally occurring.           |
| Hardness                 | 2025            | 191                    | 159-241                  | NA   | NA  | ppm   | N              | Naturally occurring.           |

**Unregulated Compounds:**

| Unregulated Contaminants  | Collection Date | Range Low - High | Proposed U.S. EPA MCL      | Hazard Index Calculation | Typical Source  |
|---|-----------------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)   | 2025            | 3.4              | 4.0 ppt                    | NA                       | Manufactured chemicals used in household goods for stain, grease, heat, and water resistance. |
| Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)  | 2025            | 3.3              | 4.0 ppt                    | NA                       | Manufactured chemicals used in household goods for stain, grease, heat, and water resistance. |
| Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA) (GEN X Chemicals)                              | 2024            | NA               | 10 ppt                     | NA                       | Manufactured chemicals used in household goods for stain, grease, heat, and water resistance. |
| Herfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)   | 2025            | 2.1              | NA                         | NA                       | Manufactured chemicals used in household goods for stain, grease, heat, and water resistance. |
| Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS)   | 2024            | NA               | 10 ppt                     | NA                       | Manufactured chemicals used in household goods for stain, grease, heat, and water resistance. |
| Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)   | 2024            | NA               | 10 ppt                     | NA                       | Manufactured chemicals used in household goods for stain, grease, heat, and water resistance. |
| Combined: Herfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS), (PFNA), (PFHxS), [(HFPO-DA) (GEN X Chemicals)] | 2024            | NA               | 1.0 Hazard Index (No Unit) |                          | Manufactured chemicals used in household goods for stain, grease, heat, and water resistance. |

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## Important Drinking Water Definitions:

In the above table, you will find many terms and abbreviations that you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

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

**AVG (Average):** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual averages of monthly or quarterly samples.

**Hazard Index (No Unit):** (Gen X Water/10 ppt) + (PFBS Water/2000 ppt) + (PFNA Water/10 ppt) + (PFHxS Water/10 ppt).

**LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average):** The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters and helps determine if a drinking water system is meeting the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for contaminants like total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and haloacetic acids (HAA5).

**MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

**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.

**MREM (Millirems per Year):** A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

**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 Disinfection Level Goal):** 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.

**MRL (Minimum Reporting Limit):** The lowest concentration that the laboratory can accurately measure and report within the specified method and quality control parameters.

**NA (Not Applicable):** Does not apply to this water system.

**ND (Not detected):** Laboratory analysis determined the constituent was not present at detection limits.

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

**PPM (Part Per Million or Milligram per liter (mg/l)):** One part per million equates to one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000.

**PPB (Part Per Billion or microgram per liter (ug/l)):** One part per billion equates to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**PPT (Part Per Trillion or Nanogram per liter (ng/l)):** One part per trillion equates to one minute in 1.9 million years, or a single penny in \$1,000,000,000.

## How can you get involved?

Your involvement starts with the environment around you. Surface water and groundwater are continually being impacted by your actions. The most effective way to prevent groundwater contamination is through education about potential contamination sources and how to minimize or eliminate them completely.

## Water Information Resources:

IDEM (Indiana Department of Environmental Management) – [www.in.gov/idem](http://www.in.gov/idem)

EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) – [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)

CDC (Center for Disease Control) – [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

Safe Drinking Water Hotline – 800-426-4791