

DEFINITIONS

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

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Below the Detection Limit (BDL) - Substance not detected in the sample.

LRAA - Locational Running Annual Average.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" 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. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated substances, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" is 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 (MRDL) - The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The "Goal" is the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

mrem - millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

Not Applicable (N/A) - No MCLG or MCL has been established for these substances.

Parts Per Billion (PPB) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts Per Million (PPM) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

RAA - Running Annual Average.

TABLE NOTES

- (1) Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) of samples.
- (2) Levels detected for Copper and Lead represent the 90th percentile value as calculated from a total of 10 samples.

AVERAGE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2025

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. Edgewood Water Department routinely monitors for substances in your drinking water according to all Federal and State laws. The State allows us to monitor for some substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. Therefore, some of our data, while representative, is more than one year old. The following table provides the results from our most recent monitoring.

Name of Substance	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Maximum Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Substance in Drinking Water
Disinfection Substances								
Total HAA5s (Haloacetic Acids) 3405 Nichol Ave.	07/31/2025	No	5 ⁽¹⁾	4.7 to 4.7	PPB	N/A	60	Drinking water disinfection by-product.
Total TTHMs (Trihalomethanes) 3405 Nichol Ave.	07/31/2025	No	3 ⁽¹⁾	3.03 to 3.03	PPB	N/A	80	Drinking water disinfection by-product.
Inorganic Substances								
Barium	02/05/2024	No	0.21	0.21 to 0.21	PPM	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2024	No	1 ⁽²⁾	0.16 to 1.17	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	02/05/2024	No	1.19	1.19 to 1.19	PPM	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Lead	2024	No	0 ⁽²⁾	BDL to BDL	PPB	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2024	No	14.5	14.5 to 14.5	PPM	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; urban runoff.
Radioactive Substances								
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	07/06/2021	No	0.93	0.93 to 0.93	PCi/L	N/A	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha (excluding radon and Uranium)	07/06/2021	No	2.2	2.2 to 2.2	PCi/L	N/A	15	Decay of natural and manmade deposits.
Gross Beta	07/06/2021	No	2.7	2.7 to 2.7	PCi/L	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	07/06/2021	No	0.72	0.72 to 0.72	PCi/L	N/A	5	Erosion of natural deposits.

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, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive materials, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

EDGEWOOD

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT Edgewood Water Department, Edgewood, Indiana

The Town of Edgewood is pleased to present this year's Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to keep you informed about the quality of your drinking water over the past year. Our goal is to provide you, the customer, with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND WELLHEAD PROTECTION

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our community. The source of our drinking water is groundwater produced from three production wells, located within the community. The drinking water production wells withdraw water from a bedrock aquifer. A Source Water Assessment has indicated that the drinking water system has a *low to moderate susceptibility to contamination*.

To help protect the aquifer and our water supply wells from potential contamination, the Town has implemented a wellhead protection plan that focuses on public awareness, education, spill prevention, and reporting. Information on what you can do to help protect our drinking water supply is included in this report. To get involved or view a copy of our Wellhead Protection Plan, contact our office.

If you have questions concerning your water utility or about this report, please contact Mr. Don Ferguson at (765) 649-5534. If you wish to participate in decisions that may affect water quality, Town Council Meetings are held the third Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the Edgewood Town Hall, 3405 Nichol Avenue, Edgewood, IN 46011. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which is the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained calling the EPA's safe drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

HELP PROTECT OUR WATER SUPPLY AND WATERSHED

The Town of Edgewood is a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) community. To protect local water resources, report illegal dumping, polluted water, erosion from construction sites, or illegal storm sewer connections to the Stormwater Hotline/Town Hall at (765) 649-5534.

VIOLATIONS

We received a violation from IDEM in 2025 for inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or failure to deliver a CCR Certification form to the state on time on 10/01/2025.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

Our system was required to complete a service line inventory in 2024. You can view this inventory and IDEM's state public transparency dashboard for lead at <https://idem.120water-ptd.com/>.

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 our office at (765) 649-5534. 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 healthcare providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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. The Edgewood

Water Department 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 our office at (765) 649-5534. 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>.

Prepared by: Wessler Engineering