

## Dear EBWC and Hope Residents

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for this year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. For more information regarding this report, contact Donald Smith Jr., at (812) 526-9777.

EBWC obtains all of its public drinking water from groundwater resources. This groundwater is obtained from five wells in Taylorsville, Ind.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) is the White River and Tributaries Glacial Outwash Aquifer. 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 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 byproducts 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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 EBWC.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or 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 (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. Eastern Bartholomew Water 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 EBWC at 812-526-9777. 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>.

You can access EBWC's Service Line Inventory at the following link: <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/easternbartholomewin>

During the period covered by this report, one violation was noted: During the period of 6/30/2025-9/30/2025, EBWC provided an Inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or failed to deliver a CCR Certification form to the state on time.

EBWC's Phase II Wellhead Protection Plan Update was approved by IDEM.

EBWC's annual meeting is the first Monday in April at 7 pm at the main office. Regular Meetings are scheduled the third Thursday of each month at 7 pm at the main office for opportunities to participate in decisions that may affect your drinking water.

In 2025, EBWC's water was tested for PFAS, and none were detected. To see a full breakdown of test results, please contact us at 812-526-9777.



## 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

EBWC and Hope Customers

[ebwconline.net](http://ebwconline.net)  
812-526-9777



## EPA Definitions & Abbreviations

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

**ALG:** Action Level Goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

**Level 1 Assessment:** A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**Level 2 Assessment:** A Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E.coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**LRAA:** Locational Running Annual Average

**MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level. 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 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 risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**MREM:** Millirems Per Year. A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

**N/A:** Not applicable.

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

**ppb:** Parts Per Billion. Micrograms per liter or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

**ppm:** Parts Per Million. Milligrams per liter or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**RAA:** Running Annual Average

**TT:** Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Variations and Exemptions:** State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

## 2025 EBWC Detected Compounds

Our water system tested a minimum of 15 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth.

Disinfectant	Collection Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range of Level Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Sources
Chlorine	2025	1	ppm	0.39-0.78	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Period	90th Percentile	Unit	Range of Level Detected	AL	Sites over AL	Typical Sources
Copper, Free	2024-2025	0.133	ppm	0.00464-0.196	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2024-2025	1.55	ppb	0-2.73	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Unit	Range of Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Typical Sources
Arsenic	7/5/2023	0.38	ppb	0.38	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Barium	7/5/2023	0.0381	ppm	0.0381	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane	7/31/2023	0.00413	MG/L	0.00111-0.00413	0.1	0	
Fluoride	7/5/2023	0.49	ppm	0.49	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	7/5/2023	0.0026	MG/L	0.0026	0.1	0.1	
Nitrate-Nitrate	8/8/2024	1.88	ppm	1.88	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	7/5/2023	0.23	ppb	0.23	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Unit	Range of Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Typical Sources
Gross Alpha (Excl. Radon & U)	2/26/2023	5.13	pCi/L	5.13	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Peta Particle Activity	2/26/2023	3.71	pCi/L	3.71	0	0	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.

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Units	MCL	MCLG	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Elizabethtown Grocery: 2012 Mill St.	2024-2025	6	4.64	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Gehring Underground: 3355 S US 31	2025	4	4.03	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Kenny Glass: 5240 N US 31	2024-2025	3	2.82	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Proform Plastics 15200 S Jonesville Rd.	2024-2025	7	3.99	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	Elizabethtown Grocery: 2012 Mill St.	2024-2025	13	12.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	Gehring Underground: 3355 S US 31	2025	11	10.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	Kenny Glass: 5240 N US 31	2024-2025	6	6.19	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	Proform Plastics 15200 S Jonesville Rd.	2024-2025	25	25.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination