

Please Share This Information

Large water volume customers (like apartment complexes, hospitals, schools, and/or industries) are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute them to your tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees. This "good faith" effort will allow non-billed customers to learn more about the quality of the water that they consume.

Lead Service Line Availability

Town of Corydon lead service line inventory map can be found online at: app.iamgis.com/map/bfe565dda783447e8322d5390297d67f/
Our inventory is complete and submitted. We have zero lead service lines.

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 and 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.

Wellhead Protection Plan

Wellhead protection plan is available for viewing just contact Corydon Town Hall (812-738-3958).
Customers can get involved with the Wellhead protection plan by contacting Corydon Town Hall (812-738-3958).

**IF Nitrate detected above 5mg/L and below 10mg/L*

Even though Corydon Water Works meets the EPA nitrate drinking water standard, also known as a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), if you are caring for an infant and using tap water to prepare formula, you may want to use alternate sources of water or ask for advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels above 10 ppm pose a particularly high health concern for infants under 6 months of age and can interfere with the capacity of the infants blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness. Symptoms of serious illness include shortness of breath and blueness of skin, known as "blue baby syndrome" Nitrate levels in drinking water can increase for short periods of time due to high levels of rainfall or agricultural activity, therefore we test for nitrate four times a year (quarterly). The highest level for nitrate found during 2024 was 5.119ppm.

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Corydon Water Works

2026 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Important information for the Spanish-speaking~ population

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad del agua potable que usted consume, Por favor traduzcalo, o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien y pueda explicarle.

Is our water safe?

This brochure is a snapshot of 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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana standards. We are committed to provide you with the information that you need to know about the quality of the water that you drink.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other kinds of 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 has set guidelines with appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants which are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Where does our water come from?

Our water source is from groundwater and we have 5 wells located east of Mauckport in Southern Harrison County.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk or that it is not suitable for drinking. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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, or can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in the raw, untreated water may 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 that results from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and mining or farming operations.
- **Pesticides and Herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production operations, and can also result from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants that may be present in the water provided by public drinking water systems. We are required to treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Moreover, FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants that may be present in bottled water, which must provide the same level of health protection for public health.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the contaminants that we detected during the 2025 calendar year. 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 testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2025. The 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. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may however, be more than one year old.

Some of the terms and abbreviations used in this report are:

- MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
- MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- MRDL:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
- MRDLG:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- AL:** Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements or action which a system must follow.
- TT:** Treatment Technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, a measure of the clarity (or cloudiness) of water.
- Avg:** Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- LRAA:** Locational Running Annual Average
- mrem:** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
- ppm:** parts per million, a measure for concentration equivalent to milligrams per liter.
- ppb:** parts per billion, a measure for concentration equivalent to micrograms per liter.
- pCi/L:** picocuries per liter, a measure for radiation.
- P*:** Potential violation, one that is likely to occur in the near future once the system have sampled for four quarters.
- n/a:** either not available or not applicable.
- ND:** Not Detected, the result was not detected at or above the analytical method detection level.

Section 1 - Contaminants Detected

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	4/7/2024	0.0553	0.0553	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	4/7/2024	0.552	0.552	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Dis-charge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	9/21/2025	*5.11	1.19-5.11	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

*See last page for more information about nitrate results above. 5mg/L and below 10mg/L

Lead and Copper	Period	90th Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2020-2023	0.607	0.00878 - 1.14	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives;
Lead	2020-2023	1.08	1.08 - 3.15	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection Byproducts & Precursors								
Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	3255 Hwy 135 N	2024-2025	3	3.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	3255 Hwy 135 N	2024-2025	10	9.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

* Radioactive Contaminants									
Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Results	Min	Max	Violates	Likely Sources
2017	Gross Alpha	15	0	Pci/L	3.00 Pci/L			No	
2017	Gross Beta	40	0	Pci/L	3.30 Pci/L			No	
2017	Uranium	0.03	0	mg/L	1.00 ug/L			No	

Radiological Contaminants							
Date	Highest Value	Unit	Range	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source	
Gross Beta Particle Activity	10/8/2023	1.98	pCi/L	1.98	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 the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/l is used as a screening level

Residual Disinfectant							
Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chlorine	2025	2	ppm	-	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

Special Notes on Lead: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our system 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 30 seconds to 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/safewater/lead>

* No violations or deficiencies during this period

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 9-11-2023 and did not detect any of the compounds. If you would like to view our results, contact our office at (812) 738-3958

Availability of a Source Water Assessment (SWA)

A Source Water Assessment (SWA) has been prepared for our system. According to this assessment, our system has been categorized with a moderately high susceptibility risk. More information of this assessment can be obtained by contacting Mr. Stacy Sailor at 812-738-4649 at your earliest convenience.

Our Watershed Protection Efforts

Our water system is working with the community to increase awareness of better waste disposal practices to further protect the sources of our drinking water. We are also working with other agencies and with local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe.

Public Involvement Opportunities

If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact Mr. Stacy Sailor at 812-738-4649. Or you can join us at our Water Board Meetings, which are regularly held every first and third Tuesday in the Corydon Town Hall at 7:30pm. We encourage you to participate and to give us your feedback.

Continued on page 4