

IRELAND UTILITIES INC.



2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Public Water Supply ID: IN5219008

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the 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. **For more information regarding this report, contact our office at 812-482-2015.** (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien).

Ireland Utilities, Inc. conducts monthly water board meetings the first Monday of the month at 6:30 in the Ireland Utility Office located at 4981 West State Road 56 in Ireland, IN. Please feel free to attend and participate in these meetings.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Ireland Utilities, Inc

Phone: 812-482-2015

Sources of Drinking Water

IRELAND UTILITIES, INC. is purchased, surface water.

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
JASPER MUNICIPALITIES- IN5219009	Surface water		Jasper, IN
PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL- IN5219012	Surface water		Jasper, IN

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.

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 the system's business office.

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. 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).

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 worsening 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 problem. Contact your health care provide for more information about your risks. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We 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>.

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

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

Action Level Goal (ALG): 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.

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: 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 goal or MRDLG: 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: 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.

Treatment Technique or TT: 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.

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

RAA: Running Annual Average.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.

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

ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

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

na: not applicable.

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed : https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/Ireland_WU_IN

Our water system tested a minimum of 5 sample(s) 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	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2025	2	ppm	-	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

2025 Monitoring Results for Ireland Utilities Inc.

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Regulated Contaminants 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	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	Range of Sampled Results	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper,Free	2021-2024	na	1.3	0.0688	0.0026-0.0828	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
LEAD	2021-2024	na	15	0	0	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine		2024	2	-	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	1581 W SR 56, Jasper	2025	30.6	0	0	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	1581 W SR 56, Jasper	2025	47	39	0	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	19225 800 W, Velpen	2025	20.4	29.2	0	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	19225 800 W, Velpen	2025	42.5	36	0	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Ireland Utilities 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 and detected the compounds shown in this table. These compounds are not regulated at this time.

TAP WATER SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FOR PFAS ANALYSIS PER UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR-5)

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year sampled	Reporting Limits	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) (ug/L)	2023	.0050	.0079	<0.0050-0.0079	By-product in stain-resistant fabrics, paper food packaging, and carpets. PFBA was also used for manufacturing photographic film.

RESELLER CONTAMINANTS

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Sample Result	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	5/13/2025	JASPER MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	0.11	0 - 0.11	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
ATRAZINE	2/4/2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	0.11	0 - 0.11	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	1/27/2025	JASPER MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	0.024	0.024	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	8/5/2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	0.025	0.025	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
DALAPON	7/22/2025	JASPER MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	3.1	0 - 3.1	ppb	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
FLUORIDE	1/27/2025	JASPER MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	0.71	0.71	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
FLUORIDE	8/5/2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	0.42	0.42	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	1/27/2025	JASPER MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	2	2	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	1/27/2025	JASPER MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	2	2	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Water System	Highest LRAA	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	JASPER MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	22	13.9 - 21.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	JASPER MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	24	9.9 - 27	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	JASPER MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	24	9.8 - 29	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	JASPER MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	19	14.6 - 23.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	34	25 - 37	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	35	25 - 43.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	32	4.5 - 40	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	38	22.5 - 38	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2025	JASPER MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY	35	19.7 - 53.44	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	41	22.3 - 46	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	43	21.3 - 48.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	42	21.7 - 46.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	40	21.4 - 42.44	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

2025 Monitoring Results for Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District

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PWSID#: 5219012

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORAMINE	2024	3	ppm	1 - 3.9	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

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	0.423	0.0047 - 1.3	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2020 - 2023	6.7	0 - 17	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)	FINCH NEWTON VALVE PIT	2024 - 2025	34	25	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)	LYNNVILLE VALVE PIT	2024 - 2025	35	25	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)	OAKLAND CITY VALVE PIT	2024 - 2025	32	22.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)	PAOLI VALVE PIT	2024 - 2025	38	22.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	FINCH NEWTON VALVE PIT	2024 - 2025	41	32.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	LYNNVILLE VALVE PIT	2024 - 2025	43	36.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	OAKLAND CITY VALVE PIT	2024 - 2025	42	35.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	PAOLI VALVE PIT	2024 - 2025	40	31.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	2/3/2025	0.11	0 - 0.11	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	8/4/2025	0.025	0.025	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	8/4/2025	0.42	0.42	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
100.00	12	NO	0.18	August	TREATMENT PLANT #1	Yes
100.00	12	NO	0.22	May	TREATMENT PLANT #2	Yes

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

TOC	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	1/22/2025	2.72	2.11 – 2.72	MG/L	0	Naturally present in the environment

2025 Monitoring Results for Jasper Municipal Water Utility

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PWSID#: 5219009

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violati on	Typical Source
2,4-D (ppb)	2024	70	70	0.74	0 – 0.74	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2023	15	0	3.1	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine (ppb)	2025	3	3	0.11	0 – 0.11	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Barium (ppm)	2025	2	2	0.024	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)	2023	50	0	2.55	NA	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4]	[4]	1	0.2-2.3	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2023	5	0	0.75	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Dalapon (ppb)	2025	200	200	3.1	0 – 3.1	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	4	4	.71	0.71-0.71	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] - Stage 2 (ppb)	2024	60	NA	20	4.31 – 30.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] - Stage 2 (ppb)	2024	80	NA	22	7.22 – 28.1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	2	2-2	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (ppm)	2025	10	10	2	2-2	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	2024	NA	NA	4.5	4.5	No	Road salt, septic tanks, sewage, & natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (removal ratio)	2025	TT	NA	4.12	1.21-4.12	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ¹ (NTU)	2025	TT	NA	.3	NA	No	Soil runoff

Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2024	TT	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (ug/L)	2017	30	0	< 1.0	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th%tile)	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	1.3	0.0564	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0	0.95	1/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Jasper Municipal Water Utility collected samples under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for 29 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. They collected samples in March 2023 and detected the compounds shown in this table. These compounds are not currently regulated. If you would like to view the results, contact the office at 812-482-5252.

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Reporting Limit	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) (ug/L)	2023	0.0050	0.0052	< 0.0050 - 0.0052	By-product in stain-resistant fabrics, paper food packaging, and carpets. PFBA was also used for manufacturing photographic film.