



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

South 43 Water Association

South 43 Water is pleased to present the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 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). We are pleased to report that our water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

Sources of 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 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.

In 2024, we were required to submit a lead service line inventory to IDEM. You can view information for your home online at <https://idem.120water-ptd.com/>

South 43 Water Association
P O Box 918
Greencastle, IN 46135
(765) 657-5000

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We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water contact us at (765)657-5000. If you want to learn more, you are welcome to please contact Troy Elless or attend any of our regularly scheduled Board meetings which will be advertised on the South 43 Facebook page.

We ask that our customers help us to protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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 our office at 765-657-5000.

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).

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. SOUTH 43 WATER ASSOCIATION, INC. 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 SOUTH 43 WATER ASSOCIATION, INC. at . 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>.

Contaminates 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, metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm 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.

The source of South 43's drinking water is ground water purchased from Greencastle Water Department PWSID# 5267004. Greencastle provides water from both the north line and the south line. The water is ground water under the direct influence of surface water.

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TABLE NOTES

⁽¹⁾ - Levels reported for copper and lead represent the 90th percentile value as calculated from a total of 10 samples.

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG!
811

Underground utilities may be dangerous if encountered while digging. Before digging holes on your property, for things such as putting in a new mailbox or planting trees and shrubs, call 811. You must call at least two full working days before you dig to locate underground utilities.

Our water system tested a minimum of 2 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.

While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4761).

Additional Required Health Effects Language from Purchases:

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Included in the table, you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

South 43 Water routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to all Federal and State laws. The following table provides the results for 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.

	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG		Typical Source
Chlorine	2025	1	ppm	0.4-0.9	4	4		Water additive used to control microbes.
Lead and Copper	Period	90th percentile	Units	Range	AL	Sites over AL		Typical Source
Copper, Free	2021-2023	.376 ¹	ppm	.008-.686	1.3	0		Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	2021-2023	7 ¹	ppb	2-163	15	1		Corrosion of household plumbing
Disinfection	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic	1524 W US 40	2025-2026	10.3	5.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	1524 W US 40	2025	25.8	30	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	634 Medallion Dr.	2025	25.5	28	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Reseller Contami-	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Sample	Range of Samples	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	6/3/2025	Greencastle Water	.053	.0533	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waters, discharge
Fluoride	6/3/2025	Greencastle Water	.72	.72	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water
Nitrate	6/3/2025	Greencastle Water	0.753	0.753	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from
Arsenic	6/3/2025	Greencastle Water	.45	.45	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from
Chromium	6/3/2025	Greencastle Water	.81	.81	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills;
Nickel	6/3/2025	Greencastle Water	.0027	.0027	MG/L	.1	.1	
Nitrate-Nitrite	6/3/2025	Greencastle Water	1.4	1.4	Ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from
Selenium	6/3/2025	Greencastle Water	.86	.86	Ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal

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 a MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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)

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.

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Water System	Highest LRAA	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	Greencastle Water	17	8.2-21.9	Ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	Greencastle Water	20	8.88-22.6	Ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	Greencastle Water	19	10.6-15.6	Ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	Greencastle Water	15	9.2-11.6	Ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	2025	Greencastle Water	62	33.4-87.3	Ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	2025	Greencastle Water	40	31.7-45.3	Ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	2025	Greencastle Water	33	15.2-42.1	Ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	2025	Greencastle Water	23	16.5-23.6	Ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Deficiencies

Unresolved significant deficiencies that were identified during a survey done on the water system are shown below.

Water System Name	Determination Date	Deficiency Description	Comment
Treatment Plant-GUI Greencastle	12/4/2025	Chemical storage not adequate	10 States Standards 5.1.9, 5.1.10, & 5.1.11 Bulk phosphate tanks and day tank must have secondary containment. This was noted in previous survey and is now a significant deficiency.

Date Identified	Facility	Code	Activity	Due Date	Description
12/4/2025	Treatment Plant—GUI Greencastle	TR01	Sanitary Survey Letter Response	1/9/2026	Chemical storage is not adequate.
12/4/2025	Treatment Plant—GUI Greencastle	TR01	Sanitary Survey Corrective Action/Plan	4/9/2026	Chemical storage is not adequate.