

Alexandria Drinking Water Quality Report 2025

The City is pleased to present your drinking water quality report for 2025 required by IDEM and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. This report explains where Alexandria's drinking water comes from, the quality of the drinking water and where residents can obtain other government information on drinking water.

Alexandria's Water Works routinely monitors your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025.

Alexandria's drinking water comes from ground water wells, approximately 120 feet deep located East of SR 9 and South of Old Mill Creek Road at the water works facility. The Common name of the Aquifer from which the city draws its drinking water is the Wisconsin Till and Silurian Devonian Aquifer System.

To ensure the tap water is safe, EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Drinking water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. In this report you might find many terms and abbreviations you are not familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Microgram per liter (ug/L) – one millionth of a gram

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L) one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000

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

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) measure of radiation absorbed by the body

Action Level the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) 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 (MCLG) 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.

Variances 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 once in 7,350,000 gallons of water

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million – or one once 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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. **LEAD LINE UPDATE:** <https://idem.120water-ptd.com/>

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.

The City of Alexandria submitted Phase II Wellhead Protection Plan to the State of Indiana during the month of January, 2026. A copy can be obtained by contacting the Alexandria Utility Office at (765) 724-4720.

TABLE NOTES: There were NO positive Bac-T results for the calendar year of 2025. *Copper:* Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short period of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could experience liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. *Lead:* Infants and young 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 other homes in your community as a result of material used in your home 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 thirty (30) seconds to two (2) minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. *Nitrate:* Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Other sources of drinking water, including bottled water are rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs and springs. 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. 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 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive material which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Substance	Year	MCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Violation	Typical Sources
Arsenic	2023	10 ppb	0	3.3 ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, glass and electronic production wastes
Barium	2023	2 ppm	2	0.26 ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	2025	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.89-1.27 ppm	No	Disinfection process
Trihaolmethanes (TTHM)	2025 1706 W 1100 N	80 ug/L	0	6.2 ug/L	No	By product of drinking water chlorination
Halo Acetic Acids (HA5)	2025 1706 W 1100 N	60 ug/L	0	10.2 ug/L	No	By product of drinking water chlorination
Glyphosate	2024	700ppb	0	L 30.0 ppb	No	Natural deposits
Fluoride	2023	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.40 ppm	No	Natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	2024	5 pCi/L	0	0.95 pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2024	15 pCi/L	0	4.1 pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	2025	10 ppm	10 ppm	L 1	No	Natural deposits

Lead and Copper	Period	90 th Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Rage of Sampled Results (low – high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2025	0.08	0 – 0.37	Ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2025	1.5	0 – 5.9	Ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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 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 problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

Our system collected samples under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rue (UEMR) 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 May and November, 2024, and did not detect any of the compounds. If you would like to view our results, contact our office at (765) 724-4720 or utilityoffice@cityofalexandria.in.gov

Violations

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
10/01/2025	Consumer Confidence Rule	CCR Adequacy/Availability/Content	Failure to deliver a CCR Certification form to the state on time

Sources of Drinking Water ALEXANDRIA WATER DEPARTMENT is Ground Water. Our water source assessment information is as follows:

Source Name	Well Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL #1	NORTH WELL	Ground		408 Old Mill Creek Dr., Alexandria IN 46001
WELL #2	SOUTH WELL	Ground		408 Old Mill Creek Dr., Alexandria IN 46001
WELL #3	EAST WELL	Ground		408 Old Mill Creek Dr., Alexandria IN 46001
WELL #4	WELL 4	Ground		408 Old Mill Creek Dr., Alexandria IN 46001

ADDITIONAL DRINKING WATER INFORMATION