



PWSID:524400

# LaGrange Water Works

## Consumer Confidence Report – 2024

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 31,2024. 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. As you read through this report, I trust you will feel free to call the Town Clerk’s office at (260) 463-3241 or stop by at 1201 N Townline Road, and we will attempt to answer any additional questions you may have. Thank you,  
Mark A. Miller, Water Works Superintendent (260) 499-0179

The town’s water sources, status, and location information are listed below: LaGrange uses groundwater wells.

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Well #1	Ground Water	Not In Use	211 E. Michigan St. LaGrange, IN 46761
Well #3	Ground Water	In Use	614 N. Walnut St. LaGrange, IN 46761
Well #4	Ground Water	In Use	614 N. Walnut St. LaGrange, IN 46761
Well #5	Ground Water	In Use	614 N. Walnut St. LaGrange, IN 46761

### Educational Information

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 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 (1-800-426-4791). 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. 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.

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 water 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 byproducts 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.

### Town Information

The Town of LaGrange has recently updated their Wellhead Protection Plan. This can be viewed along with the town’s Lead Inventory at the LaGrange Town Hall at 1201 N Townline Rd. We hope to have the Lead Inventory available on the town’s website later this year. Town Council Board meetings are held on the first and third Monday of each month at 6:00 pm at 1201 N. Townline Rd. LaGrange, IN 46761. The meetings are open to the public to be included in decisions affecting the water system of LaGrange.

### **Definitions**

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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 (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 (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 (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.

**Average (Avg):** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on a running annual average of monthly samples.

**Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA):** The average of analytical results from samples taken at a specific location over the previous four quarters.

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

**ppb:** Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L). **ppm:** Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l).

**pCi/L:** Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water. **NA:** Not Applicable.

### **Test Results**

LaGrange Water tests for more than 100 contaminants on a regular basis; many of which are naturally occurring in ground water. The following tables list contaminants detected. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

<b><u>Lead and Copper</u></b>	<b><u>Period</u></b>	<b><u>90<sup>th</sup> Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than</u></b>	<b><u>Range Sampled Results (low-high)</u></b>	<b><u>AL</u></b>	<b><u>Sites Over AL</u></b>
Copper	2019-2022	0.121 ppm	0.0047-0.23 ppm	1.3 ppm	0
Lead	2019-2022	2.4 ppb	0.63-2.7 ppb	15 ppb	0

**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 corrosion of service lines and home plumbing. It can also be from erosion of natural deposits. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 want 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>. There is no safe level for 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 people who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults exposed to lead have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, and kidney or nervous system problems.

**Copper:** Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. If there is any concern, or question, it is a good practice to flush your tap 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water.

<b><u>Regulated Contaminants</u></b>	<b><u>Collection Date</u></b>	<b><u>Test Results</u></b>	<b><u>MCL</u></b>	<b><u>MCLG</u></b>
ARSENIC	2023	3.1 ppb	10.0 ppb	0
BARIUM	2023	.15 ppm	2.0 ppm	2.0 ppm
FLUORIDE/ADJUSTED	2023	0.573 ppm	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm
NITRATES	2024	< .05 ppm	10.0 ppm	10.0 ppm

**Arsenic:** Introduced into drinking water through erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

**Barium:** Introduced into water through discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries, and erosion of natural deposits.

**Fluoride:** Introduced into water through erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, and discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

**Nitrates:** Introduced through runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, and erosion of natural deposits.

Our water system tested a minimum of 3 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. There were no positive samples for coliform bacteria in 2024. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth.

<u>Disinfectant</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>MRDL</u>	<u>MRDLG</u>		
Chlorine (sodium hypochlorite 12.5%)	2024	.03 ppm- .82 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm		
<u>Disinfection Byproducts</u>		<u>Sample Point</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Highest LRAA</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)		2120 N Detroit St	2024	10.5 ppb	60 ppb	0
Total Trihalomethanes (THMs)		2120 N Detroit St	2024	40.8 ppb	80 ppb	0

**Total Haloacetic Acids (haa5s); & Total Trihalomethanes (thms):** These constituents are by products of our chlorine disinfectant.

**Chlorine (sodium hypochlorite 12.5%):** Water additive used to control microbes.

<b><u>Radiological Contaminant</u></b>	<b><u>Collection Date</u></b>	<b><u>Test Results</u></b>	<b><u>MCL</u></b>	<b><u>MCLG</u></b>
Gross Alpha	2024	0.320 pCi/L +/- 1.40 pCi/L	15.0 pCi/L	0
Radium-226 and Radium-228 Combined	2024	0.440 pCi/L +/- 0.54406 pCi/L	5.0 pCi/L	0

**Radionuclide Gross Alpha:** Typical source would be the erosion of natural deposits.

**Radium-226 and Radium-228 Combined:** Typical source would be the erosion of natural deposits.

### **2024 Violations**

The LaGrange Water Department is responsible for testing the water for certain compounds during specific times of the year. A list of about 30 different synthetic organic compounds (SOCs) were required to be tested for during the last quarter of 2024. Due to miscommunication between the water department, the lab, and the state, a compound named Diquat, was not tested for. Once the mistake was realized in January of 2025, the department immediately sampled the water and had it tested for Diquat. The results were less than 0.4 ppb. This means there was too little Diquat that it didn't register on the test. Diquat is an herbicide that is moderately harmful to humans. The water department also failed to submit the 2023 Consumer Confidence Report to the state before the July 1<sup>st</sup> deadline in 2023. Even though it was not reported to the state on time, it was sent out to all the water users on time. It was reported to the state in October when records indicated that the state had not received the CCR.