



PWSID:524400

LaGrange Water Works

Consumer Confidence Report – 2025

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence 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. 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. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that 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, contact the Town Hall.

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 and was required to complete a Service Line Inventory by October of 2024. Both can be viewed at the LaGrange Town Hall at 1201 N Townline Rd. The Inventory can also be found viewed at <http://idem.120water-ptd.com/>. Town Council Board meetings open to the public are held on the first and third Monday of each month at 6:00 pm at the Town Hall.

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.

RAA: Running annual average.

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 some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

<u>Lead and Copper</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>90th Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than</u>	<u>Range Sampled Results (low-high)</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Sites Over AL</u>
Copper	2022-2025	0.251 ppm	0.0-0.588 ppm	1.3 ppm	0
Lead	2022-2025	0.0 ppb	0.0-15.0 ppb	15.0 ppb	0

Lead: 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. The LaGrange Water Department 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 cold water for drinking, cooking, or 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, do 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 the Town Hall at 260-463-3241. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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.

<u>Regulated Contaminants</u>	<u>Collection Date</u>	<u>Test Results</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>
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
NITRATE-NITRITE	2020	0.2 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 2025. 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%)	2025	.03 ppm- .78 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	2025	7.3 ppb	60 ppb	0
Total Trihalomethanes (THMs)	2120 N Detroit St	2025	36.1 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.

<u>Radiological Contaminant</u>	<u>Collection Date</u>	<u>Test Results</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>
Radium-228	2024	0.440 pCi/L +/- 0.54406 pCi/L	5.0 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.

2025 Significant Deficiencies and Violations

The LaGrange Water Department is inspected every three years to ensure compliance with the state. The department was inspected August 18, 2025. One significant deficiency was found along with 5 minor deficiencies. The significant deficiency was water loss greater than 25%. At the time of inspection, the loss ranged from 30-35%. After several months, water loss stands closer to 20%. The five minor deficiencies were corrected shortly after the inspection report was received. The LaGrange Water Department had no violations for 2025.