LOGANSPORT
UTILITIES
EST. 1895

April 27th, 2026

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report – 2025
Logansport Utilities Public Water Supply # 5209012

Dear Customer:

Please find enclosed your copy of the 2025 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) detailing the latest analytical quality of your tap water delivered to your home or business. This report covers the 2025 data that was collected throughout the year and may include data from previous years as well. All tests were conducted by certified drinking water laboratories to provide the best and most accurate analyses. This CCR also includes other pertinent information such as the source for our community's drinking water, where and how to obtain further information, methods of public participation, and ways to minimize consumption of lead in drinking water due to water pipes and plumbing materials.

Please feel free to contact me by phone at (574)753-5080 during business hours or by email at Rjackson@logansportutilities.com should you have any questions, comments, or wish to discuss your drinking water quality in further detail. You may also contact the Logansport Utilities Water Department any time (Between 7:00 AM and 11:00 PM - 7 days/wk.) by calling (574)739-0900. If you are interested in other Logansport Utilities activities, the public is always invited to attend the monthly Utility Service Board meetings held on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 5:00pm in the Logansport Utilities Board Room on the third floor of the City Building, 601 East Broadway.

Again, I am pleased to provide this information to our customers detailing the fine quality and exceptional value of our community's drinking water, and I encourage each of you to join Logansport Utilities in helping to conserve, protect, and appreciate this essential natural resource.

Respectfully submitted,
Logansport Utilities
Water Operations Manager

Randy Jackson

Randy Jackson

601 E. BROADWAY #101, LOGANSPORT, IN 46947
PHONE: (574) 753-6231
logansportutilities.com

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April 27, 2026

LOGANSPORT UTILITIES
COMMUNITY PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT – 2025
Logansport Utilities Well Field - 5209012

Beginning in 2009, all public water supplies were required to provide the following annual statement regarding lead in drinking water.

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 service lines and home plumbing. 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 the water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have yours 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.

Beginning in 2024, all public water supplies were required to complete a service line inventory. Additional information about your home's specific service line material can be found at https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/Logansport-Wellfield.

Logansport Utilities is committed to providing you with safe drinking water. Please do not hesitate to contact me by phone at (574)753-5080 during business hours or by email at Rjackson@logansportutilities.com should you have any questions or concerns regarding your drinking water report (Consumer Confidence Report), or the quality of your drinking water supplied by Logansport Utilities. For emergency services you may call Logansport Utilities Water Department at (574)753-0900, any time day or night.

601 E. BROADWAY #101, LOGANSPORT, IN 46947
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Wellhead Protection Program

Wellhead Protection (WHP) is a program focused on protecting drinking water from potential contamination. Protection of groundwater (i.e., aquifers) is critical as it supplies drinking water to most Indiana residents. It is also important to understand that a sound pollution prevention strategy is far more effective and less expensive than remediating or replacing a contaminated water source. Public support depends on public awareness, so citizens need to know that there are many routine activities that can affect water quality. Through cooperation between the citizens in the community, local businesses, and Logansport Utilities, a collective approach will lead to a dependable water supply for current and future generations.

To help protect the groundwater and our water supply wells from potential contamination, Logansport Utilities has an ongoing WHP Plan in place. The WHP Plan focuses on public awareness, education, spill prevention, and reporting. You can view the complete WHP Plan by visiting 722 Bringhurst St. Logansport, In. For more information on the WHP Plan, contact Randy Jackson, Water Operations Manager, at (574)753-5080.

HOUSEHOLD TIPS FOR PROTECTING OUR DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

- Reduce the amount of fertilizers, pesticides, or other hazardous chemicals that you use. Buy only what you need so that you do not have to dispose of leftovers. Read all the labels and follow directions. Refer to these helpful links:
  - Controlling Pests Safely
  - Disposal of Pesticides
  - https://www.in.gov/counties/cass/departments/recycling-district/
  - Household Hazardous Waste – Tips for your Home
- Plug abandoned wells on your property as these old wells provide a direct route for surface contamination to reach ground water supplies. Contact a licensed well driller for assistance.
- If you have a septic system, have it inspected and serviced every three years.
- Dispose of medications properly. Your local pharmacy may be able to assist. Refer to this link: https://www.cvs.com/store-locator/cvs-pharmacy-locations/Indiana/Logansport/medication-disposal
- Check your car, boat, motorcycle and other machinery for leaks and spills. Collect leaks with a drip pan until repairs can be made. Clean up spills by absorbing the spill. Discard properly. Do not rinse with water or allow it to soak into the ground.
- Reduce the use of products that contain any of the following words on their labels: caution, warning, danger, poison, flammable, volatile, caustic or corrosive.
- Recycle used oil, automotive fluids, batteries, hazardous household waste, and other products.
- Do not dispose of hazardous products in toilets, storm drains, wastewater systems, creeks, alleys, or the ground.

LOGANSPORT MUNICIPAL UTILITY-WELL FIELD

Public Water Supply ID: IN5209012

Consumer Confidence Report

2025 CCR

The following pages comprise the Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for your water system.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

LOGANSPORT MUNICIPAL UTILITY-WELL FIELD

Public Water System ID: IN5209012

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. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien).

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Randy Jackson

Phone: 574-753-5080

Sources of Drinking Water

LOGANSPORT MUNICIPAL UTILITY-WELL FIELD is Ground water.

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

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Well #2	Ground Water		Cass County
Well #3	Ground Water		Cass County
Well #4	Ground Water		Cass County
Well #5	Ground Water		Cass County
Well #6	Ground Water		Cass County

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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).

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. LOGANSPORT MUNICIPAL UTILITY-WELL FIELD 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 LOGANSPORT MUNICIPAL UTILITY-WELL FIELD at 574-739-0900. 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.

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.
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 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.
ppt: nonogram per liter (ng/L) or parts per trillion – or one drop in 18,000,000 gallons of water.
na: not applicable.

Our water system tested a minimum of 20 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	1	ppm	0.3 - 1.9	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

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	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	0.22	0.026 - 1.1	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2020 - 2023	12.5	0 - 27.1	ppb	15	2	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 (HAA5)	300 26TH ST / 21 Frederick St	2025 - 2026	7	3 - 7.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	300 26TH ST / 21 Frederick St	2025 - 2026	25	10.6 - 25.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	8/12/2024	0.082	0.082	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	8/12/2024	0.15	0.15	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL	8/12/2024	0.0011	0.0011	MG/L	0.1	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE	8/18/2025	2	2	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	8/18/2025	2	2	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	5/5/2020	0.561	0.561	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & Uranium	5/5/2020	0.529	0.529	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	5/5/2020	1.59	1.59	pCi/L	*	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta particle and photon radioactivity in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
RADIUM-228	5/5/2020	0.561	0.561	PCI/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	Average	Typical Source
Sodium	2021	25.4	25.4	ppm	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	2015	45.2	45.2	ppm	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromide	2019	.058	.058	ppm	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	2019	.00038	.00038	ppm	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
TOC (Total Organic Carbon)	2019	.876	.876	ppm	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAA9)	2019	26.5	17.8 – 26.5	ppb	22.15	Erosion of natural deposits
PFBA	2025	2.1	0 – 2.1	ng/L	1.6	Industrial Manufacturing, Firefighting foams, & Consumer Products (Including but not limited to; Stain Resistant Products, Cosmetics, Shampoos, Non-Stick Cookware, Fast Food Packaging, Pizza Boxes, Water Resistant Clothing, Candy Wrappers, & Dental Floss)
PFOS	2025	3	0 – 3	ng/L	1.85	Industrial Manufacturing, Firefighting foams, & Consumer Products (Including but not limited to; Stain Resistant Products, Cosmetics, Shampoos, Non-Stick Cookware, Fast Food Packaging, Pizza Boxes, Water Resistant Clothing, Candy Wrappers, & Dental Floss)

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).

There are no additional health effects language required and no violation notices.

Deficiencies

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

Date Identified	Facility	Code	Activity	Due Date	Description

No deficiencies during this period.