2026

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2025

Town of Fremont

Your Annual Water Quality Report

The Town of Fremont is pleased to provide you with our annual Water Quality Report. This report on the safety of your drinking water is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendment of 1996. Starting in the year 2000, we will be updating this report to you every July. We welcome your questions and comments and encourage you to contact our office if you have any concerns about your water, our service to you, or this report.

How to contact us:

Call Jeff Olds, the Water Superintendent
260-495-5303 Cell 260-316-7163

Where Does Fremont's Water Come From?

Fremont's water is obtained from two gravel packed wells located adjacent to the Water Treatment Plant on North Bell Street. Each well extends approximately 176-ft. into the underground aquifer. These gravel pack wells were drilled in 1988 and 1991. Each well produces up to 750 gallons per minute and currently provides the Town with an average of 275,000 gallons per day.

How Your Water is Treated

Well water from the two deep wells is pumped to a detention tank where a Hypochlorite Solution is added in order to oxidize the iron in the well water. A second set of pumps, called high service pumps, pump this water through five special green-sand filters removing the oxidized iron and manganese.

Chlorine is added to insure disinfection of the water. The water is then pumped into the distribution system, then to your home, schools, factories and businesses.

For Your Information

To provide public input on water department decisions, you may attend Town Council meetings which are held at 4:30 p.m. the third Tuesday of each month at the Fremont Town Hall. Contact the Clerk Treasurer for more information on those meetings at 260-495-7805.

Lead Service Lines

To access the Lead Service Line Inventory please visit idem.120water-ptd.com

For Your Health

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people 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.

Source Water Protection

Quality On Tap!
Our Commitment Our Profession

What you should know about your Water Quality

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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. Substances 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 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 come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff and residential uses.*
- *organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes or petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems. radioactive materials, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production or mining operations.*

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public systems. At the same time, the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water to provide the same protection of public health. Drinking water (including bottled water) may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants, but their presence does not necessarily indicate a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The table below lists all the contaminants that we detected during the calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise indicated, the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1 and December 31. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) requires us to monitor for certain contaminants at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from one year to another. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may however be more than one year old.

Some of the terms and abbreviations used in this report are:

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
AL: Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements or action which a system must flow.
Avg: Average-Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average
ppm: parts per million, a measure for concentration equivalent to milligrams per liter.
ppb: parts per billion, a measure for concentration equivalent to micrograms per liter.
pCi/L: picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
n/a: either not available or not applicable.
ND: Not Detected, the result was not detected at or above the analytical method detection level.

Section I—Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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.

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

----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 water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish 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

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	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Likely Source of Contamination
COPPER, FREE	2023-2025	0.21	0.025-0.25	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023-2025	2.3	0-8.5	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TTHM	815 Spring Haven Dr.	2025	0	0	Ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)	815 Spring Haven Dr.	2025	0	0	Ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	6/13/2024	0.2	0.2	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CYANIDE	9/7/2021	8	8	Ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
FLOURIDE	6/13/2024	0.269	0.269	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories8/28/2018
NITRATE-NITRITE	8/28/2018	0.19	.019	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)	5/21/25	0.72	0.72	PCI/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-228	5/21/25	0.72	0.72	PCI/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Violations

There are no additional required health effect violation notices.
During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

Deficiencies

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

No deficiencies during this period.