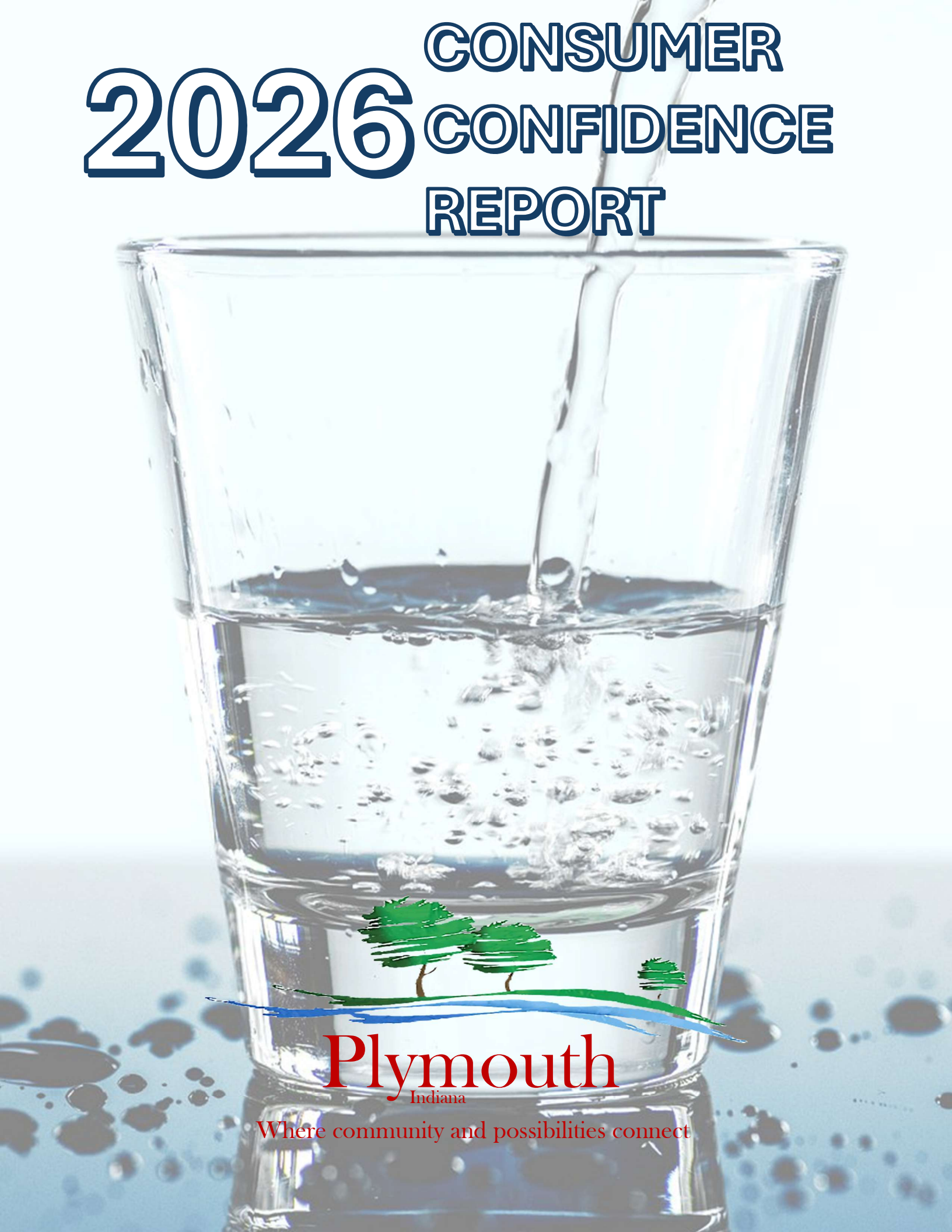
2026 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



Plymouth
Indiana
Where community and possibilities connect

Public Water Supply ID Number: 5250010
Member American Water Works Association
Alliance of Indiana Rural Water

2026 Drinking Water Quality Report

The information contained in this report is the results of testing done in 2025.

It is time, once again, for the City of Plymouth Water Department's Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) regulate this report. To ensure safe drinking water for our community, the IDEM and the EPA monitor our compliance with many regulatory standards. This report contains the latest water quality testing results that have been submitted to IDEM and the EPA.

We are proud to report that the water quality provided by your Plymouth Water Department has met or exceeded the quality standards established at the State and Federal levels.

The city of Plymouth's water comes from ground water that is pumped from deep wells. This water has a substantial quantity of Iron and Manganese, which the treatment facilities are designed to remove by oxidation (making the Iron and Manganese into solid particles) and filtration. Fluoride is added to the water to protect dental health, and chlorine is added for disinfection. We test the Iron, Manganese, Fluoride, and Chlorine levels at the plants daily, and we test the distribution system for adequate levels of Chlorine daily. All this information is reported to IDEM monthly. For more information about the City of Plymouth Water Department, please contact Mike Vollrath, Assistant Superintendent, at (574) 936-2543 or at water@plymouthin.com

Water is our most precious natural resource. It is everyone's responsibility to prevent the pollution of groundwater, streams, lakes, and rivers. We desire public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. The Board of Works and Safety meets every second and fourth Monday at the City Council Chambers at 124 N. Michigan St., (Garro St. entrance), at 6:00 pm. The public is invited.

Lead and Copper:

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water that is not a known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

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 people 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.

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 by plumbing components. 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 pluming 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. 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, cooking, or making baby formula. 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 the Plymouth Water Department at (574) 936-2543. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-424-LEAD (5323) or at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

If you are interested in what your service line is composed of, current service line information can be found on the City's Public Transparency Dashboard at https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/plymouthin.

Inorganic Contaminants

Period	Contaminant	90th Percentile *	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	AL	# Sites Over AL	Likely Sources
2023-2024	Copper, Free	0.11	1E-06 – 0.14	ppm	1.3	0	Erosion of Natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2023-2024	Lead	2.7	0-110	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

*90% of your water utility levels were less than this level.

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Likely Sources
12/03/2024	Fluoride	0.64	0.5-0.64	ppm	4.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additives which promote strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
09/16/2025	Nitrate measured as Nitrogen	0.27	0-0.27	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
10/23/2024	Barium	0.083	0.078-0.083	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
10/23/2024	Chromium	3.5	2-3.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
09/16/2025	Nitrate - Nitrite	0.27	0-0.27	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Arsenic	1.1	0-1.1	ppb	10	0	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & Electronics production waste.
2023	Dibromachiore methane	0.004	0.0028-0.004	MG/L	0.0	0	

PFAS

Date	Contaminant	Action Level	Results	Unit	Likely Sources
2024	PFHxS	140	Below detection level	ppt	Firefighting foam, water, grease, and stain-resistant coatings, food packaging, Teflon coating, Scotchgard, Gore-Tex, textiles, and some makeup.
2024	PFNA	21	Below detection level	ppt	

Our system collected samples under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium. This monitoring is being conducted so that 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 December of 2024 and did not detect any of the compounds. If you would like to view our results, contact Mike Vollrath, Assistant Superintendent, at (574) 936-2543 or at water@plymouthin.com

Disinfection By-Products

Period	Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCL G	Likely Sources
2025-2026	Total Haloacetic Acids (haa5)	Plymouth Airport – 301 Airport Rd.	6	5.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2025-2026	Total Trihalomethanes (tthm)	Plymouth Airport – 301 Airport Rd.	19	18.83	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Date	Disinfectant	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
2024	Chlorine	0	ppm	-	4	4	Water additives are used to control microbes.

Radiological Contaminants

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
7/18/2021	Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium	6.3	0-6.3	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of Natural Deposits.
7/18/2021	Beta/photon emitters	4.2	0-4.2	pCi/L	4	0	Decay of natural or man-made deposits. *
7/18/2021	Radium-228	0.89	0-0.89	pCi/L	5	0	

*Note: The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirems/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organs. 50 pCi/L is used as a screening level.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform of E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Results	Min	Max	Likely Sources of Contamination
0	0 positive monthly sample	0		0	0	0	0	Naturally present in the environment.

Total Coliform Sampling- We are mandated by the state for the size of our city to take 120 routine samples per year. They were collected at various locations throughout the city in the year 2025. Also, all new mains are disinfected and tested before they are put into service. **Additional parameters are available upon request.**

Total Hardness

Grains/Gal.	Mg/L
19.3	330

Most regulated and unregulated substances monitored by the EPA are not detected in Plymouth's drinking water. IDEM allows us to monitor some substances less than once per year because the concentrations are not likely to change. Some of the data presented is more than one year old. Some substances were monitored more than once in 2025, or they were from several locations which required the averaging of the results and the listing of a range.

Water Quality Test Results:

Definitions: The following table contains scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Average (Avg):	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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.
LRAA:	Locational Running Annual Average
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):	The highest level of 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):	The level of 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 (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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):	The level of drinking water disinfectants 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.
MREM:	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body
MFL:	Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos).
NA:	Not Applicable
NTU:	Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity).
pCi/L:	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity in water).
PFAS:	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances that are widely used to make water, grease, and stain-repellent coatings. These chemicals are known to be persistent in the environment and human body.
ppb:	Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppt:	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq:	Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
RAA:	Running Annual Average
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 treatment technique under certain conditions.

Types of Contaminants: The following table contains the different types of water contaminants.

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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA regulates contaminant limits in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photos and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta particles and photon radioactivity in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as a person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, person who has undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or an immune system disorder, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. More information about contaminants and potential health effects, along with the EPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants, can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Our Watershed Protection Efforts

Our water system is working with the community to increase awareness of better waste disposal practices to further protect the sources of our drinking water. We are also working with other agencies and with local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe. If you would like to get involved with these efforts or would like to view a copy of this plan, please contact the City of Plymouth Water Department at (574) 936-2543.

Sources of Drinking Water

Plymouth Water Department is Ground Water

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

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Well #1	Well 01A – Ledyard Plant	Ground Water	Active	900 Ledyard St. Plymouth, IN
Well #2R	Well 02R – Ledyard Plant (Formerly 7G)	Ground Water	Active	900 Ledyard St. Plymouth, IN
Well #3	Well 03C – Ledyard Plant	Ground Water	Active	900 Ledyard St. Plymouth, IN
Well #4	Well 04D – Pine Road Plant	Ground Water	Active	3600 Commerce St. Plymouth, IN
Well #5	Well 05E – Pine Road Plant	Ground Water	Active	3600 Commerce St. Plymouth, IN
Well #6	Well 06F – Pine Road Plant	Ground Water	Active	3600 Commerce St. Plymouth, IN

Testing Violations and Deficiencies:

Violations:

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
6/30/2025-7/9/2025	Consumer Confidence Rule	CCR Adequacy/Availability/Content	Inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or failure to deliver a CCR Certification form to the state on time.

Violation was corrected by submitting a corrected CCR to the State on 7/9/25.

Deficiencies: No deficiencies during this period