

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR) for 2025

TOWN OF OXFORD, IN PWSID: IN5204005

Prepared June 20th 2026

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).

Purpose of Report

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the drinking water that we provided last year. Included as part of this report are detailed about where the water that you drink comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana standards. We are committed to provide you with all the information that you need to know about the quality of the water that you drink.

Source of Water: Where does our water come from? Oxford Water Works Water Comes from Ground Water

Our water source is ground water, using ground water wells. Oxford has two wells; Well One is located Along State Road 55. Well Two is also located along State Road 55. These wells pump an average of 0.20 million gallons per day (MGD). The wells extract the naturally stored water and the water plant treats the water, which is then chlorinated as it is pumped to our water mains to ensure that it remains free of bacteria.

System Contact name and Phone Number: For More Information Regarding this Report see information and contact below.

For information on the town's water system, contact the town hall: NAME Dustin Standish PHONE # (219) 869-5954

- **Wellhead Protection Plan Information:** Oxford Water Works has a Wellhead Protection Plan, updated every 5 years, available for review if desired; contact the Oxford Town Hall Office. 105 S. Howard Street, Oxford, Indiana (765) 385-2150

Public Involvement Opportunities

- **Town Board Meets** 1st and 3rd Monday's of the month at 7:00 PM at 105 S. Howard Street Oxford Indiana 47971 OR
- **Oxford Office Hours and Location-** Monday to Friday 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM.
Address 105 S. Howard Street Oxford Indiana 47971
- Residents are invited to attend these meetings or visit the town, and provide information, obtain information or learn about the town's drinking water utility.

Important information for the Spanish-speaking population:

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad del agua potable que usted consume. Por favor tradúzcalo, o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien y pueda explicarle.

Lead Service Line Inventory Information:

- **The town completed a lead service line inventory, we do not have lead service lines, we do not have galvanized service lines requiring replacement and we do not have unknown service lines.**

Lead Service Line Information Availability: You may access the town's lead service line inventory at the following location:

<https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/Oxford-IN>

Explanations of Contaminants Reasonably Expected to be Found in All Water

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 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, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amounts of certain contaminants that may be present in the water provided by public drinking water systems. We are required to treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Moreover, FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants that may be present in bottle water, which must provide the same level of health 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).

Water Quality Data

The table on the next page lists all the contaminants that we detected during the 2025 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 date presented in this table is from testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2025. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) requires us to monitor for certain contaminants at a frequency less than once per year because the concentration 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:	<i>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.</i>
MCLG:	<i>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, 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.</i>
ppb:	<i>micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.</i>
Avg:	<i>Average (Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.)</i>
RAA	<i>Running Annual Average</i>
LRAA	<i>Locational Running Annual Average</i>
MRDL	<i>Maximum residual disinfectant level- 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.</i>
MRDLG:	<i>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of 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.</i>
pCi/L:	<i>picocuries per liter (pCi/L), is a measure of the radioactivity in water.</i>
mrem:	<i>Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)</i>
n/a:	<i>either not available or not applicable.</i>
ALG:	<i>Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.</i>

Required Health Language

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 Statement

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 persons 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. Phone (800-426-4791) or website: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information>

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. OXFORD WATER WORKS 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 OXFORD WATER WORKS at . 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>.

Total Coliform Sampling - We are mandated by the state take 2 routine samples/month.

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.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

Our water system tested a minimum of 2 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	MRD L	MRDL G	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2025	3	ppm	0.8 - 0.8	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.

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of October, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)			Collection Date of HV		Highest Value (HV)		Range of Sampled Result(s)	Unit
Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)		Unit	Action Level	# of Sites Over AL	Typical Source of Contaminants
COPPER, FREE	2022 - 2024	0.55	0.033 - 0.58		ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2022 - 2024	1.4	0 - 1.4		ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average)	Range (Highest LRAA)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Sources of contamination
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	301 E WILSON	2025	3	3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	301 E WILSON	2025	3	3.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Sources of contamination
BARIUM	12/20/2023	0.23	0.23	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	12/20/2023	6.5	6.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	12/20/2023	0.48	0.48	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	6/9/2020	1.81	1.81	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	6/9/2020	1.3	1.3	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-226	6/9/2020	0.81	0.81	PCI/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-228	6/9/2020	1	1	PCI/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Violations

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
7/1/2025	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
10/1/2025	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

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

There are no additional required health effects 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
12/29/2025	WATER SYSTEM	MR01	SANITARY SURVEY LETTER RESPONSE	2/5/2026	System has monitoring and/or reporting violations

Violation Corrective Actions:

Standish Consulting, LLC was not employed by the Town of Oxford for the Drinking Water System at the time of the above listed violations.