City of Elkhart

Mayor Rod Roberson
1201 South Nappanee Street
Elkhart, Indiana 46516

Water Quality Report 2022

The City of Elkhart has a *Statewide* waiver for PCBs and dioxin. This waiver was granted because Elkhart's groundwater system is not under the direct influence of surface water. The City also has a *Use* waiver for asbestos because asbestos is not used in the distribution system piping. These waivers are in place from January 1, 2020 — December 21, 2028.

The 2022 City of Elkhart, Consumer Confidence Report meets the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 141 as specified by the Environmental Protection Agency.

For additional information please contact:

Elkhart Public and Utilities	
Administration, Engineering, Laboratory	(574) 293-2572
Billing & Service Office	(574) 264-4273
Elkhart County Department of Health: Environmental Services	(574) 971-4600
Elkhart County Soil and Water Conservation District	(574) 533-2030
Indiana Department of Environmental Management-Water Quality	(800) 451-6027*
Indiana Department of Natural Resources Division of Water	(877) 928-3755*
United States Environmental Protection Agency Drinking Water Hotline	(800) 426-4791*

*Toll-free numbers

For other formats, contact the City of Elkhart ADA Coordinator: **Voice** (574) 293-2572; **TTY Indiana Relay** 711 or (800) 743-3333; **Fax** (574) 293-7658; **Email** michelle.goodman@coei.org

City of Elkhart
Water Quality Report 2022

There were no water quality violations in 2022.

The Consumer Confidence Report

This report on the City of Elkhart's water supply gives you, our customer, information about the water you drink. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires that publicly owned drinking water systems send this report every year to consumers showing that the water you drink meets regulatory standards and expectations for quality. This report outlines the City of Elkhart's commitment to preserving this quality. Included in the report is information on levels of regulated substances detected in the City of Elkhart's water in 2021.

The Board of Public Works, which oversees the Water Utility, holds public meetings on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 9:00 a.m. in the City of Elkhart Council Chambers. Please call Daragh Deegan at 574-293-2572 with any questions about this report.

Elkhart's Water Source

All of the City of Elkhart's water is supplied from groundwater sources. Groundwater is held within pore spaces in the soil in what is known as an aquifer. This aquifer reaches several hundred feet below ground. The water is pumped to the surface, treated, and sent to City water customers from three wellfields around Elkhart; Northwest Wellfield, North Main Wellfield and South Wellfield. The aquifer that supplies Elkhart with clean, safe water is a valuable natural resource.

Protecting Your Water Resources

The City of Elkhart believes protection of groundwater is key to the community's future. Water Utility officials have created a master plan for Elkhart's water supply to ensure that water continues to meet all state and federal safe drinking water standards and keeps water costs low.

The City also maintains a Wellhead Protection Plan that is available for review at Elkhart Public Works and Utilities. The plan establishes protection areas surrounding each of our wellfields. Spills in these protected areas could contaminate the drinking water making it unsafe. The contaminated water could be difficult or impossible to treat. Limit the amount of chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides, and other household products used. Recycle used motor oil, antifreeze, and other household hazardous products. Report any spills you witness or find to 911. A source water assessment conducted by the State of Indiana determined that our water has a high susceptibility to contamination. Preventing water contamination before it occurs is the best way to continue to have healthy and safe drinking water.

Water Contaminants

Contaminants that may be present in source water prior to treatment include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from septic systems, agriculture 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 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 the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúzcalo o hable con algien que lo entienda bien. Para discutir esta información en español, por favor llame al (574) 293-2572 durante las horas regulares de oficina.

Health Concerns

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.

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 (800) 426-4791.

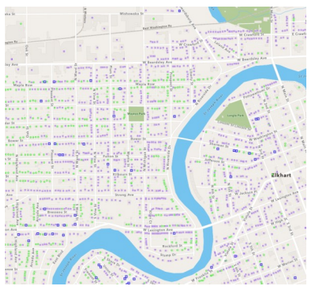
Explanation of Expected Contaminants

As water travels through the ground to recharge the water table, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. This water can also pick up substances resulting from the presences of human or animal activity. In order 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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Regulated contaminants either do not exist at harmful levels in Elkhart's supply or are removed to attain safe levels before distribution.

Lead in Your 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. Elkhart Public Works and Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

A lead service line being replaced by the City of Elkhart.



Website QR Code

The City of Elkhart Public Works and Utilities maintains a website (elkhartindiana.org/lead) showing the material of customers' water service lines . The material was determined using the best information currently available. The information is updated whenever better information becomes available or resources allow the Utility to complete a visual verification.

Detected Levels of Contaminants
City of Elkhart Public Water System 2022
PWSID #5220008

Microbial

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Monthly Percentage of Samples with Total Coliform Present	Violation	Typical Sources
Total Coliform	5% of Monthly Samples	0%	0%	No	Naturally present in environment

2022 Lead and Copper

Contaminant	90th Percentile Action Level (AL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Number of Samples Over the AL (Out of 44)	Our 90th Percentile	Violations	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	0.502	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	15	0	2	4.5	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Range of Results	Highest Result	Violation	Typical Sources
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	0.86 - 1.58	1.58	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	17.0 - 43.4	43.4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	6.3 - 13.5	13.5	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Other Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

Barium (ppm)[1]	2	2	0.032 - 0.130	0.130	No	Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)[1]	4	4	0.93 - 0.99	0.99	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.27 - 2	2	No	Runoff from fertilizer; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	0 - 0.02	0.02	No	Runoff from fertilizer; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

2020 Radioactive Contaminants[3]

Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	1.1 - 2.1	2.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	50[2]	0	0.49 - 3.0	3.0	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	5	0	1.35 - 2.29	2.29	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Non-Regulated Substances

Contaminant	Range of Results	Highest Result	Level of Aesthetic Effects (SMCL)	Noticeable Effects Above SMCL
Sodium (ppm)[1]	10.0-36.0	36.0	N/A	Salty taste
Nickel (ppb)[1]	0.0010-0.0012	0.0012	N/A	N/A

[1] Samples are taken every 3 years in compliance with regulations. Last sampled 2021.
[2] EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for gross beta particles.
[3] Samples are taken every six years in compliance with regulations. The results from the most recent monitoring are provided.

Definitions

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (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.

MRDL (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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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 contamination.

ppb (Parts Per Billion): An amount equal to 1 drop in 13,000 gallons.

ppm (Parts Per Million): An amount equal to 1 drop in 13 gallons.

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): The level below at which there are no known negative aesthetic effects.