Drinking Water & Your Health

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals such as people with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and some elderly people and infants, can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

Guidelines from the US EPA and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline**1-800-426-4791.**

Commitment to Clean, Safe Water

New Haven's water compares with the best. It meets or exceeds all water quality standards set by national, state, and local agencies. This CCR Report is required of all public and private water supplier nationwide on an annual basis.

The City of New Haven Utilities Department is pleased to present the City's Annual Water Quality Report. This report will help to inform you what steps are taken to provide you with safe and dependable water from your faucet.

Please carefully read this CCR report and if you have any questions or concerns regarding water New Haven distributes to you, please contact our office Monday through Friday, 7:00am – 4:00pm @ 260-748-7056. We ask all of our customers to help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Dave Jones, Superintendent of Utilities

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Testing Our Water

For the past two years, City U To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) sets regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water that come from public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. The US EPA also requires that public water systems make an annual report, such as this one, to all of their customers. Bottled water producers don't face the requirement to share information regularly.

The US EPA and the State of Indiana require City Utilities to regularly test the drinking water we produce and send out to make sure that it remains safe. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants in drinking water, at a level below the limits set regulatory agencies, does not indicate that the water poses a health risk.

The table on the last page shows substances that are regulated by the US EPA that were detected in New Haven finished drinking water January 1 and December 31, 2024. City Utilities tests for many other substances, but because they were not detected, they are not reported here. Some tests are required only once per year because the US EPA and State of Indiana have determined that the concentration of these substances does not change frequently. For tests required only once a year, there's no range of results in the table.

City Utilities also tests for many substances that are not regulated. Monitoring unregulated contaminants helps the US EPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the agency should consider regulating those in the future.

www.cityoffortwayne.org/utilties for more information.

Water Quality Table

Regulated Contaminants	Units	MCLG	MCL	Compliance	Highest Level Detected in Your Water	Range of Levels Detected	Typical Sources
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorine	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Y	2.05	1.58-2.05	Additive used in drinking water treatment process to control bacteria
Chlorine Dioxide	ppb	800	800	Y	209	38-209	Additive used in drinking water treatment process to control bacteria
Chlorite	ppm	0.8	1	Y	0.860	0.450-0.860	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	NA	TT	Y	The % of toc was measured each month & the system met the toc removal requirements	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride	ppm	4	4.0	Y	0.88	0.38-0.88	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	Y	4.49	0-4.49	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching form septic systems; Sewage discharge; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	1	Y	0	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching form septic systems; Sewage discharge; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional)	ppm	N/A	N/A	NA	34	11-34	Naturally present in the environment
Barium	ppm	2	2	Y	0.22	0.0084-0.022	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	100	100	Y	1.4	0 – 1.4	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	ppb	200	200	Y	0	Only one test is required per year	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Nickel	ppm	100	N/A	NA	1.0	0 - 1.0	Erosion of nautural deposits, corrosion of household plumbing systems

Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform	% of positive samples monthly	0	5	Y	0.65	0 - 0.65	Naturally Present in the environment
E.Coli	Total # of Positive E. coli Samples	0	Occurrence of a condition that includes routine and repeat samples	Y	0	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	Lowest Monthly % meeting limit of 0.3 NTU	100	95	Y	100	NA	Soil Runoff
Cryptosporidium							
Finished Drinking Water	oocysts /100L	0	TT	N/A	0	NA	Human and animal fecal waste
Source Water	oocysts/ L	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.178	0 – 0.178	Human and animal fecal waste
Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides & Herbicides							
Atrazine	ppb	3	3	Y	0.16	0 - 0.16	Runoff of herbicide used on row crops
Simazine	ppb	4	4	Y	0	NA	Runoff of herbicide used on row crops
2;4-D (May 11th, 2021)	ppb	70	70	Y	0.78	0 - 0.78	Runoff of herbicide used on row crops
Unregulated							
Metolachlor	ppb	NA	NA	NA	0.15	0- 0.33	Runoff of herbicide used on row crops
Total Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	NA	122	95-175	Runoff of limestone and dolamite

Radioactive Contaminates

Combined Radium 226/228 (Jan. 2020)	pCi /L	0	5	Y	1	1-1	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and Uranium (Jan. 2020)	pCi /L	0	15	Y	0.2	0.2 – 0.2	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule*

*Unregulated contaminants monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they need to regulate those contaminants.

AVISO IMPORTANTE

Este reporte contiene informacion importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con

** The table lists all of the drinking water containments that we detected during the 2021 calendar year. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented is from testing done in 2021. The EPA or the State required us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently*

How to Read the Water Quality Table

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 Contaminant Level (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.

Treatment Technique (TT):
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

Detected Level:
The highest level of a contaminant detected for comparison against the accepted level. The detected level could be the highest single measurement or it may be an average, depend- ing on the peak level of a contaminant.

Range:
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contami- nant in drinking water.

HA: Health Advisory Level.
NA: Not applicable.
MNR: Monitoring not required but recommended. **ppm:** Parts per million or micrograms per liter (ug/L).
ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L).

NTU:
Nephelometric Turbidity Units. A measure of water's cloudiness and an indicator of the effective-

% : Percent of monthly samples that were positive.

Oocyst:
A fertilized gamete of a para- site organism's sporozoans that is enclosed in a thick wall.