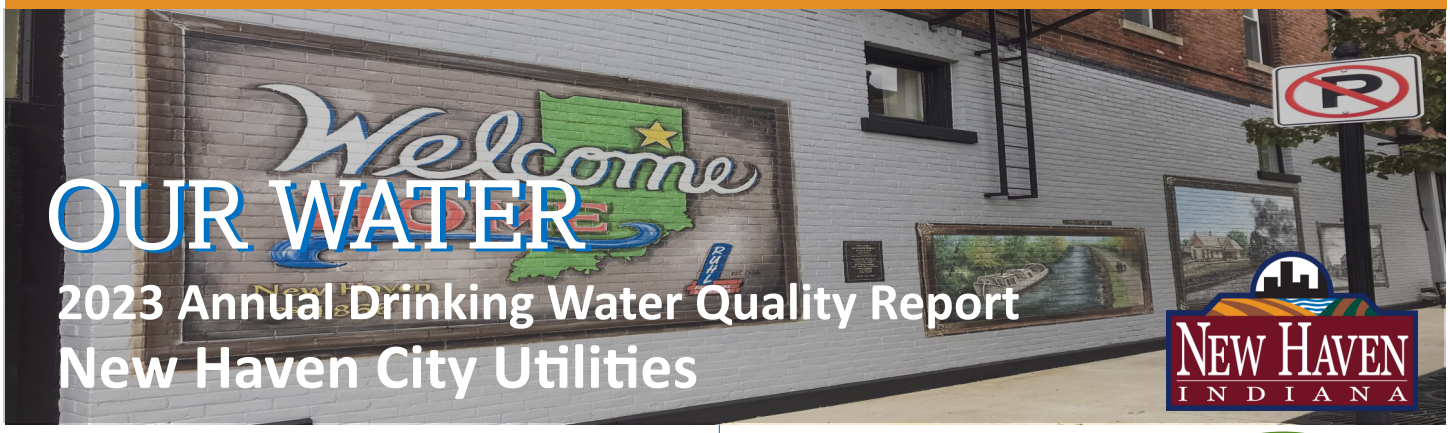


OUR WATER

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
New Haven City Utilities

Drinking Water & Your Health

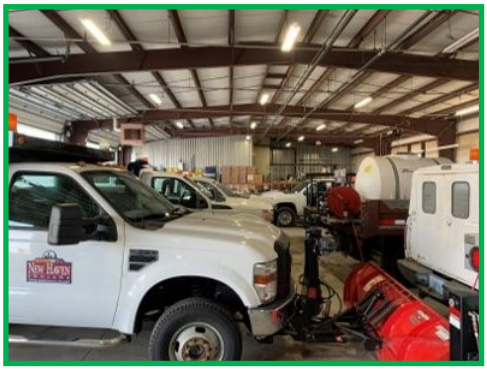
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals such as people with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and some elderly 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.**

Ways You Can Help

Our City's Utilities Department works hard to help protect our drinking water source, the St. Joseph River, by supporting initiatives such as the St. Joseph River Watershed Initiative (SJRWI).

This non-profit watershed planning and protection organization helps to educate property owners, tests river water quality, develops management plans, and implements best management practices to reduce pollution going into the river. They work with communities along the St. Joseph River from Southern Michigan, Northwest Ohio, and the Indiana counties of Steuben, DeKalb, and Allen. You can find out more information and volunteer on their website at **www.sjrwi.org.**



Our Infrastructure

For the past two years, City Utilities has been committed to replacing aging infrastructure. Nationwide, underground infrastructure has been ignored for decades. Improving reliability is our focus to replace the miles of water mains that supplies the homes in our cities with water. New water mains are currently being built to address old and current infiltration issues. While City Utilities cannot control the variety of components inside homes and businesses, we are taking the necessary steps to reduce lead levels in private plumbing through service line replacements. Community investments in underground infrastructure is an ongoing challenge, but we are dedicated to tackling it and making it better for generations to come.

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 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 the water New Haven distributes to you, please contact our office Monday through Friday 7:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M. at 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

djones@newhaven.in.org

Testing Our Water

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 comes 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 to the right shows substances that are regulated by the US EPA that were detected in New Haven finished drinking water between January 1 and December 31, 2022. 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/utilities for more information.

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, depending on the peak level of a contaminant.

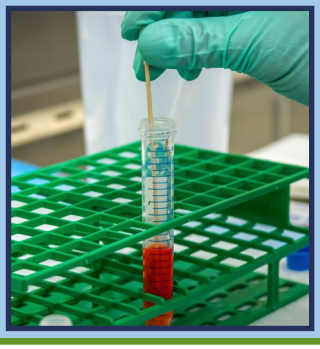
Range:
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 parasite organism's sporozoans that is enclosed in a thick wall.



Water Quality Table

Contaminants	Units	MCLG	MCL	Compliance Achieved	Highest Level Detected in Your Water	Range	Typical Sources
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	Yes	2.04	1.49 - 2.04	Additive used in treatment process to control bacteria
Chlorine Dioxide	ppb	800	800	Yes	285	38 - 285	Additive used in treatment process to control bacteria
Chlorite	ppm	0.8	1	Yes	0.86	0.54 - 0.86	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon	Mg/L	NA	TT	Yes	The percentage of TOC was measured each month and the system met the TOC removal requirements	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Compounds							
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	Yes	0.84	0.43 - 0.84	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promoted strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	Yes	9.55	0.256 - 9.55	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching form septic systems; Sewage discharge; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	1	Yes	0.241	0.0 - 0.241	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching form septic systems; Sewage discharge; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	ppm	0	none	NA	44	8.3 - 44	Naturally present in the environment
Barium	ppm	2	2	Yes	0.042	0.0098 - 0.042	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	100	100	Yes	0	NA	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	ppb	0.5	2	Yes	0	NA	Discharge from electronics, glass, leaching from ore-processing sites, drug factories
Sulfate	ppm	NA	NA	NA	36	Only one test is required per year	Naturally occurring compound
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform	% of positive samples monthly	0	4	Yes	0.84	0.43 - 0.84	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	% of samples below TT of 0.3 NTU	100	10	Yes	9.55	0.256 - 9.55	Soil runoff
Turbidity	Yearly average % meeting limit of 0.3NTU	100	1	Yes	0.241	0.0 - 0.241	Soil runoff
Cryptosporidium	oocysts/100 L	0	none	NA	44	8.3 - 44	Human and animal fecal waste
Source (Raw) water Cryptosporidium	oocysts/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	<0.0889 - 0.279	Human and animal fecal waste
Volatile Organic Compounds							
NA							
Synthetic Organic Compounds Regulated							
Atrazine	ppb	3	3	Yes	0.9	0.0 - 0.9	Runoff of herbicide used on row crops
Simazine	ppb	4	4	Yes	0.0	NA	Runoff of herbicide used on row crops
2;4-D	ppb	70	70	Yes	1.4	0.0 - 1.4	Runoff of herbicide used on row crops
Unregulated Compounds							
Metolachlor	ppb	NA	NA	NA	0.8	0.0 - 0.8	Runoff of herbicide used on row crops
Dicambia	ppb	NA	NA	NA	2	0.0 - 2.0	Runoff of herbicide used on row crops
Total Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	NA	160	91 - 160	Runoff of limestone and dolamite
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper (June—Sept 2021)	ppm	1.3	90% of samples taken below AL = 1.3	Yes	0.107	Samples taken = 84 samples Exceeding AL = 0	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (June—Sept 2021)	ppb	0	90% of samples taken below AL = 15	No	15.7	Samples taken = 84 samples Exceeding AL = 0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants							
Combined Radium 226/228 (Jan 2020)	pCi/L	0	5	Yes	1	1 - 1	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and Uranium (Jan 2020)	pCi/L	0	15	Yes	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/14/2020	1.3	1.3	0.088	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/14/2020	0	15	3.2	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
HaloaceticAcids (HAA5)	2021	13.8	0 - 55.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	43.3	10.9 - 127	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

New Haven City Utilities

2201 Summit Street
New Haven, IN 46774

Letter from Dave Jones, Superintendent of Public Works

Access to safe and abundant drinking water is one the City of New Haven's top priorities as our city continues to grow. Rest assured, the quality of our drinking water is excellent, and we continue to improve so that our City remains a clean, safe, and environmentally sound place to live.

We purchase our water from the City of Fort Wayne who has won numerous awards for quality, testing, and taste. Fort Wayne Utilities uses a stringent monitoring program set fourth by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA). Not only is the finished drinking water tested, but also the source water from the Saint Joseph River. The water that comes into New Haven homes is tested for more than 120 substances to ensure that guidelines are followed, and our water stays to the highest quality possible.

As the weather changes and compound changes to the river happens, our residents may have noticed a difference in smell and taste of our water. While these changes may be unpleasant, please be assured that the water from your tab is not dangerous and safe to drink. We continue to work closely with Fort Wayne Utilities to remain informed on the necessary processes that should be maintained to ensure our water stays safe. Treatment processes have been adjusted to help with the "earthy/organic" taste, but these modifications will not completely eliminate it.

Through the automation processes, more than 50,000 tests are run daily, which means that your drinking water is going through testing every minute of every day. New Haven Utilities is dedicated to producing and serving high-quality water to our homes and business 24/7. Nearly 1.1 million gallons of water is pumped each day, and we are proud of its superior quality. Producing and delivering safe and consistent drinking water to every customer is a responsibility we do not take lightly. Our core mission is to meet the needs of our community. We know how essential water is to your life and our team members are pledged to meeting the expectations of you and your family every day. We will continue to keep delivering on these promises. Thank you for trusting us through 2022.

2023 Awards

In 2022, our water was awarded with more than five different awards attesting to its quality and excellence. The Laboratory Excellence Award was given due to the superior quality in the lab that tests our water. The evaluation scores were based on the testing of chemicals and the chemists' submissions of data for review. We are happy to report that the lab that tests our water received a PERFECT SCORE! The Water Pollution Control Plant in Fort Wayne also received an Excellence in Safety Award by the Indiana Water Environment Association. Our water is excellent.