In 1997, the State of Indiana granted the City of Elkhart 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. A Susceptibility waiver was granted for glyphosate and nitrate because the water system maintains a chlorine residual.

A Use waiver was granted for asbestos because asbestos is not used in the distribution system piping. The City of Elkhart submitted its Wellhead Protection Plan in March 2001 and Phase II of the Wellhead Protection Plan in June 2011, in accordance with Indiana State Law 327-IAC-8-4.1. These plans are available for public review at Elkhart Public Works and Utilities.

For additional information please contact:

Elkhart Public Works and Utilities
Administration, Engineering, Laboratory
Billinig & Service Office
(574) 293-2572
(574) 264-4273
Elkhart County Department of Health: Environmental Services
(574) 971-4600
Elkhart County Soil and Water Conservation District
(574) 533-3630
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)294-5471 ext. 310; TTY Indiana Relay 711 or (800) 743-3333; Fax (574) 293-2816; E-mail Traci.Dawson@coei.org
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 requires that publicly owned drinking water systems send this report every year to consumers showing that the water you drink each day 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 2015.

Additional information may be obtained by contacting:
Elkhart Public Works and Utilities
1201 South Nappanee Street
Elkhart, Indiana 46516
(574) 293-2572

Elkhart’s Water Source
One hundred percent 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 aquifier. This aquifier reaches several hundred feet below ground. The water is pumped to the surface, treated, and sent to City water customers from three wellfields located throughout the Elkhart area. The aquifier that supplies Elkhart with clean, safe water is a valuable natural resource.

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 that includes updating water treatment technology and anticipates community growth. The plan ensures that Elkhart meets state and federal safe drinking water standards and keeps water costs low. The City maintains a Wellhead Protection Plan in accordance with Indiana state regulations. This plan is available for public review at Elkhart Public Works and Utilities.

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 feel free to attend a meeting if you have any questions about your water quality or this report.

The City of Elkhart is registered as a Groundwater Guardian Community. The Groundwater Guardian Foundation provides recognition and educational tools to communities taking steps to protect water quality. The City will continue to offer the quality assurance associated with this designation well into the future.

2015 City of Elkhart, Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) meets the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 141 as specified by the Environmental Protection Agency.
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 the customer’s service lines and home plumbing. Elkhart’s 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 drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps to minimize lead exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or website at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Protecting Your Water Resources
The City of Elkhart's drinking water is pumped from underground aquifers at three wellfields around Elkhart; Northwest Wellfield, North Main Wellfield and South Wellfield. Contamination of groundwater may make it unsafe for humans, animals, vegetation and property. Treatment of contaminated water often involves very expensive processes and may be impossible. Preventing water contamination before it occurs is the best way to continue to have healthy and safe drinking water. The City of Elkhart has established protection areas surrounding each of the wellfields. Spills in these protected areas could contaminate the drinking water. There are several things you can do to help protect our water. 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 to 911.

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.

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 Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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.
## DETECTED LEVELS OF SUBSTANCES
### CITY OF ELKHART PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY 2015
**PWSID# 5220008**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulated Substances</th>
<th>Your Water</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>0.150</td>
<td>0.028 - 0.150</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>0.73 - 1.59</td>
<td>4*</td>
<td>4**</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.7 - 1.6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (ppm)</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.5 - 1.9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organic</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>17.5 - 39.3</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>9.8 - 19.3</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-Regulated Substances</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron (ppm)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.01 - 0.05</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rusty color; Sediment, Metallic taste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese (ppm)</td>
<td>0.029</td>
<td>0.007 - 0.029</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td></td>
<td>Black &amp; brown stains; Bitter metallic taste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>9 - 32</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td>Salty taste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate (ppm)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>22 - 36</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td>Salty taste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride (ppm)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>16 - 39</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td>Salty taste</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

**pCi/L (Picocuries Per Liter):** A measure of radioactivity in water.

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

### Explanation of Expected Contaminants
As water travels to 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 present as a result of human or animal activity. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency 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 our supply or are removed to attain safe levels before distribution.
Monitoring Requirements Not Met For Elkhart Public Works And Utilities

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. The results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets EPA’s health standards. The last monitoring period testing for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids was either not performed or failed to comply with all the requirements of the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Stage 2 DBPR); therefore, we cannot be sure of the quality of the water at that time.

What Should I Do?
You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What Happened?
The City had historically been required to sample one site for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. In the last quarter of 2013 the number of sites was increased to four. The City sampled the four sites for four quarters as outlined in its Compliance Monitoring Plan. Once the four quarter timeframe outlined in the plan had concluded, the City resumed sampling only the original single site for trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. The City has since continued to sample all four locations each quarter as prescribed by IDEM.

What Is Being Done?
This problem was resolved upon notification by IDEM that the City is required to sample the four locations for trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids indefinitely. All of the samples prior to, during and since the increased number of sample locations have been in compliance with the MCL. There has been no indication of elevated trihalomethanes or haloacetic acids in Elkhart’s water at any time.

What does this mean?
This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. Some people who drink trihalomethanes in excess of the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

For more information, please contact Laura Kolo at 574.293.2572 or 1201 S. Nappanee Street Elkhart, IN 46516.
Organic Resources Program Notice
The City has discontinued the Organic Resources Program. The City will be partnering with Elkhart County to beneficially reuse organic materials. Your support over the last few years has been greatly appreciated.

Water Conservation Seminar
A leaky hose, a running toilet, or a long shower may not seem like much water, but every drop counts—our water bills are proof of that! If you’d like to stop pouring money down the drain and take home a free water conservation kit then join us at Wellfield Botanic Gardens for a free Water Conservation Kits and Program on Tuesday, June 14 at 6pm. All are welcome to join us as we learn valuable water conservation techniques. Participants will receive a water conservation kit to install at home to save money and water. This kit is free for all City of Elkhart water customers and $15 for non-city water customers. For more information or to register, please call Elkhart Public Works and Utilities at 574-293-2572.

21st annual EnviroFest
Come to Elkhart this summer to celebrate the environment, sustainability, and all things local. The Elkhart Environmental Center and 88.1 WVPE Public Radio will host EnviroFest, Michiana’s environmental festival at:

Wellfield Botanic Gardens
1011 N. Main Street in Elkhart
Friday, July 15, 2016
5:30pm-9:00pm

Featuring family-friendly entertainment, live music, local food and lots of fun! Learn about organic food, alternative energy, eco-friendly lawn care, and much more! Experience all of this as you stroll through the inspiringly beautiful Wellfield Botanic Gardens. Admission is $5 for adults and kids are free at the gate. For more information call the Elkhart Environmental Center at 574-293-5070 or visit the website at:

www.elkhartindiana.org/EnviroFest.

What’s Up With Lead (Pb)?
The City of Elkhart has monitored levels of lead in home drinking water since 1992 when the Lead and Copper Rule was “born”. The Rule required a city of our size to choose a minimum of 60 locations to monitor, Elkhart selected 90. EPA requires this monitoring be conducted every three years. Elkhart was has been in compliance for all of those monitoring events.

The City qualified for “Reduced Monitoring” which meant it could reduce the number of households being tested to 30. Participating residents receive a letter with test results within 30 days of the City receiving the laboratory results.

Fun Facts:
• The chemical symbol for lead is Pb and stands for Plumbum which in Latin means “Liquid Silver”.
• Lead pencils are not really lead, they are made from graphite which was incorrectly called “black lead” in olden times.
• The old term “plumbum” is where the word “plumbing” originated because the original water pipes in Ancient Rome were made from Lead (Pb)!

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Twitter.com/ElkhartPublicWorks