



# 2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT

## OUR COMMITMENT TO YOU

Safe & Reliable Drinking Water, Delivered Every Day

### Please Share This Information

Large water volume customers (like apartment complexes, hospitals, and schools) are encouraged to post extra copies in a conspicuous place so those who are not billed can learn about the quality of our drinking water.

We encourage public input on drinking water issues. The Nappanee **Board of Works** meets on the **2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at 3:30 pm** at the **Nappanee City Hall**. The public is welcome!

### Our Watershed Protection Efforts

Our water utility is currently working with the community to increase awareness of better waste disposal practices to further protect the sources of our drinking water. We are also working with other agencies and with local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe.

### Member of:

American Water Works Association (AWWA)

PWSID, IN # 5220016

### Additional Information About Trihalomethanes:

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

For more information, call **Brian Van Voorst** with the Nappanee City Utilities at **574-773-4623**

## Water Quality Table

### Table Key

<b>AL</b> = Action Level
<b>MCL</b> = Maximum Contaminant Level
<b>MCLG</b> = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
<b>PCGI/L</b> = Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
<b>ppm</b> = parts per million, or micrograms per liter (mg/L)
<b>ppb</b> = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

na = not applicable

**MIRD/L** = Maximum Residual Level/Highest Level of Disinfection allowed in drinking water

**MIRD/G** = Maximum Residual Level Goal/ The Level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk

Organic Contaminants:	Date Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Detected Level	Major Sources
Arsenic	4/5/23	mg/L	0	10	0.0025	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Runoff from Orchards, glass, electronic waste
Fluoride	4/5/23	mg/L	0	0	0.835	Erosion of Natural Deposit; Runoff from fields, landfills, factory discharges
Nitrate-N	4/5/23	ppm	4	4	BDL	Water additives, Erosion, factory discharges
Copper 1	8/27/19	ppm	10	10	1.18	Fertilizer Runoff, Septic tank leaching, Sewage, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium	4/6/23	mg/L	2	2	0.125	Naturally occurring elements
Chromium	4/6/23	ppb	0	AL=15	<0.08	Plumbing Corrosion; Erosion Natural Deposits
Gross Alpha	8/20/20	mg/L	0	15	2.2	Naturally occurring elements
Radium 228	8/19/20	pc/L	0	5	1.2	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Lead	10/26/22	ppb	TT (AL) .05	15	1.46	Kidney Problems, High Blood Pressure
Copper	10/26/22	ppm	TT (AL) 1.3	1.3	0.742	Gastrointestinal, Liver, Kidney Problems
Asbestos	11/15/22	mfl	TT (AL) 7	7	0.16	Risk of Developing Benign Intestinal Polyps
<b>Total Haas's</b>	<b>Date Tested</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Detected Level</b>	
Disinfection by-products rule	11/7/23	ppb	n/a	60	8.55	
<b>Total Trihalomethanes</b>	<b>Date Tested</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Detected Level</b>	
Disinfection by-products rule	11/7/23	ppb	n/a	80	2.04	

1 None of the 20 samples tested for copper exceeded the current action level of 1.3 ppm

This brochure explains the quality of our drinking water provided by the **Nappanee Water Utility**. Included is a listing of results from water quality tests as well as an explanation of where our water comes from and tips on how to interpret the data. We're proud to share our results with you. Please read them carefully.

### Overview

In 2023 the Nappanee Water Utility continued to monitor your drinking water. We do so to make sure we stay in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. We are happy to report that our drinking water **meets all State and Federal standards** as required by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) and the EPA.

### Water Source

Nappanee's water supply is provided by groundwater pumped from well #2A and #3 located at Westside Park, and also well #4 and #5 located at the Wellfield Park Soccer Complex.

### Additional Health Information

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 the water poses a health risk. While your drinking water meets the EPA's standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**

### Lead in Drinking 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. The Nappanee Water Utility 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about the lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead and drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline** or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations, and wildlife.

(B) 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.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) 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.

(E) 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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than others. Immuno-compromised people such as those undergoing chemotherapy, 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. The 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)**

### How to Read This Table

The results of tests performed in 2023 or the most recent testing available are presented in the table. Terms used in the Water Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

**Maximum Containment 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.

**Maximum Containment 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.

**Detected Level:** The highest level detected of a contaminant for comparison against the acceptance levels for each parameter. These levels could be the highest single measurement, or an average of values depending on the contaminant.

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

**BDL:** This means below detectable level