



Our Watershed Protection Efforts

Our Goshen Water Utility is working with the community to increase awareness of better waste-disposal practices to even further protect the sources of our drinking water. We also are working with other agencies and with local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe. Household hazardous waste collections are held at the Elkhart County Correctional Facility near the intersection of CR 7 and CR 26 (enter off CR 7). Hours of collections are 8 am to 3 pm the first Saturday of every month.

Help Keep Pharmaceuticals Out of the Water

You can help keep our water free of certain contaminants by properly disposing of your pharmaceuticals. The City of Goshen has a pharmaceutical drop-off available at the Goshen Police Department, 111 E. Jefferson St.

A green drop-box is located in the Police Department lobby. Drop-off hours are 8 am to 5 pm Monday through Friday.

City of Goshen
308 N. Fifth St.
Goshen, IN 46528

2018 Goshen Water Utility

Consumer Confidence Report

KENT HOLDREN, WATER SUPERINTENDENT, 534.5306

Delivering Excellence

Clean and safe drinking water is a top priority for the City of Goshen. To make sure you are well-informed about your water, the Goshen Water Utility provides this annual report that outlines the quality of our drinking water, what it contains, and how its quality compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State of Indiana standards.

About Our Water

Goshen is committed to provide you with all the information you may want to know about the quality of the water you drink. You can ask questions about water quality at the Goshen Board of Public Works and Safety meeting every Monday at 2 p.m. Meetings are conducted at 111 E. Jefferson St., Goshen.

All information contained in this report has been collected in 2017 and reported in accordance with rules and regulations of the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Our Water Origins

The Goshen Water Department has two groundwater treatment plants. The North Plant (308 N. Fifth St.) has six wells and four high-pressure pumps that can produce 5.9 million gallons of water per day. The Kercher Plant (1513 Eisenhower Drive N.) has three wells and three high-pressure pumps that can produce 5.1 million gallons per day. Goshen is located on the Kankakee Outwash and Lacustrine Plain, which is in the Northern Moraine and Lake Region.

Goshen's Water Is Safe

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least

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ESPAÑOL

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trace amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not indicate that the water poses a health risk or that it is not suitable for drinking. More information about drinking water contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426.4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and groundwater. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and it can pick up waste substances from animal and human activity.

Safety Guidelines

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA has spelled out regulations to limit the amount of certain contaminants that can be

present in the water provided by the public drinking-water system. The City of Goshen is required to treat our water according to EPA regulations in order to ensure the protection of public health. Moreover, U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants that may be present in bottled water. Indeed, the City's water-quality requirements are every bit as stringent for safety as the requirements for bottled water.

Keeping Contaminants Out

The best way to maintain high-quality drinking water is to prevent contaminants from reaching drinking-water sources. In order to optimize the safety of our water, the City of Goshen finished a Phase I Wellhead Protection Plan in 2003. The City completed the follow-up Phase II Wellhead Protection Plan in 2011. Phase II's five-year update was completed in 2016. You can learn more about Goshen's efforts to secure your groundwater's sources by reading

the current planning document on the City's website, goshenindiana.org; at the Goshen Public Library, 601 S. Fifth St.; and also at the Goshen Water Department, 308 N. Fifth St.

Common Contaminants in Most Water Systems

It is very common for community water systems to have trace amounts of contaminants in their drinking water, and they are required to inform the public that these exist. The following list outlines common contaminants in most community water systems and explains their origins.

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic

wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and mining or farming operations.

Pesticides and Herbicides may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, stormwater runoff and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum-production operations, and can also result from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Possible Precautions

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals, including people with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone an organ transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other kinds of immune-system disorders, some elderly individuals, and infants all may be at risk of infection. These individuals and/or their caregivers are encouraged to seek advice from their healthcare providers about drinking water. The EPA has set guidelines designed to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. These guidelines are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline by calling (800) 426.4791.



Water-Quality Data

These tables list all the contaminants we detected in City water during the 2017 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not indicate the water posed a health risk. In fact, none of the test results indicated a violation of federal, state or City standards for water quality and public health. Unless otherwise indicated, the data in this table are from testing done between January 1, 2017, and December 31, 2017. IDEM requires us to monitor for certain contaminants at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from one year to another. Some of the data, although representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old.

Inorganic Contaminants

Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Min	Max	Violates	Likely Sources
4/21/15	Barium	2	2	mg/l	0.16	0.11	0.16	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
1/17/18	Fluoride	4	4	mg/l	1.1	0.4	1.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
6/7/17	Copper (90th percentile)	1.3 (AL)	1.3	ppm	0.13	0.108	0.180	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
6/7/17	Lead (90th percentile)	15 (AL)	0	ppb	2.4	1	1 (AL)	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

Disinfection By-products, Precursors and Chlorine

Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Min	Max	Violates	Likely Sources
2017	Total haloacetic acids (haa5)	60	0	ug/l	3.4	0	19.4	No	By-product of drinking-water chlorination
2017	Total trihalomethanes (tthm)	80	0	ug/l	11.9	2.9	25.6	No	By-product of drinking-water chlorination
2017	Chlorine	4	4	ppm	1	0.4	1.2	NO	Water additive used to control microbes

Organic Contaminants

Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Min	Max	Violates	Likely Sources
4/21/15	Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	70	70	ug/l	4.5	1.3	4.5	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
4/21/15	Chromium	0.1	0.01	mg/l	0.001	0	0.001	No	Naturally occurring element in rocks, animals and soils

Radiological Contaminants

Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Min	Max	Violates	Likely Sources
7/14/17	Gross alpha	15	0	pCi/l	1.2	1.2	1.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
7/14/17	Beta Photon emitters	50	0	pCi/l	1.4	1.4	1.4	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
7/14/17	Combined Radium (228)	5	0	pCi/l	1.15	.93	1.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
7/14/17	Radium-226	5	0	pCi/l	0.53	.28	.55	No	Erosion of natural deposits
7/14/17	Radium-228	5	0	pCi/l	.59	.38	.79	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Min	Max	Violates	Likely Sources
5/18/15	Sodium	n/a	0	mg/l	23.0	14.0	23.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching

Definitions: The tables above contain scientific terms and measures, some of which require explanation.

MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of 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.

mrem: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

ppb: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion—or one ounce in 7.35 million gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million—or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

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

MCL: Maximum contaminant level, the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

MCLG: Maximum contaminant level goal, the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

AL: Action level, the concentration of a contaminant that, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements or action that a system must follow.

mg/l: Parts per million, a measure for concentration equivalent to milligrams per liter.

ug/l: Parts per billion, a measure for concentration equivalent to micrograms per liter.

pCi/l: Picouries per liter, a measure for radiation.

ND: Not detected; the result was not detected at or above the analytical-method detection level.

Lead: 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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.