EN ESPAÑOL

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CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

2024 GOSHEN WATER UTILITY

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DELIVERING EXCELLENCE

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

About Our Water

Goshen is committed to providing you with all the information you may want 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. Meetings are held on Thursday at 2 p.m. in the Police and Courts building, 111 E. Jefferson St. Check the calendar at https://goshenindiana.org/calendar.

All information in this report has been collected through a prescribed sampling schedule in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) and the USEPA.

Our Water Origins

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

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 to ensure the protection of public health. In addition, U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants that may be present in bottled water. The City's water-quality requirements are every bit as stringent for safety as the requirements for bottled water.

Goshen's Water is Safe

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least 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. The Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426.4791 provides more information about drinking water contaminants and their potential health effects.

Drinking water sources (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 can pick up waste substances from animal and human activity.

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 the water system 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 stormwater runoff and septic systems.
Radioactive Contaminants can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

U.C.M.R. Detection

Our system collected samples under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium. This monitoring is being conducted so the EPA can receive occurrence data for these compounds to determine what additional compounds may need to be regulated in drinking water. We collected samples in 2023 and detected the compounds shown in the UCMR5 table. These compounds are not regulated at this time. If you would like to view our results, contact our office at 574-534-5306.

Keeping Out Contaminants

The best way to maintain high-quality drinking water is to prevent contaminants from reaching drinking-water sources. To optimize the safety of our water, the City of Goshen completed its Wellhead Protection Plan update in 2022, meeting the requirements from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management.

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, https://*goshenindiana.org/ccr*; at the Goshen Public Library, 601 S. Fifth St.; and also at the Goshen Water Department, 308 N. Fifth Street.

WATER-QUALITY DATA

The Water Utility tests a minimum of 30 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. The Utility also measures disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbiological growth. These tables list all the contaminants detected in City water during the last testing cycle. Their presence does not indicate the water posed a health risk. In fact, none of the test results indicated a violation of federal or state standards for water quality and public health. All the information contained in this report has been collected in accordance with rules and regulations of IDEM and USEPA. IDEM requires the Goshen Water Utility 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.

Regulated Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Likely sources
BARIUM	2021	0.17	0.12-0.17	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	2021	1.2	0.9-1.2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminates	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Sources
COPPER. FREE	2020-2023	0.11	0.0023-0.18	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2020-2023	3.1	0.53-9.4	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Reported violation for 2023. Contracted Laboratory did not submit report of Lead & Copper Results to the State of Indiana in a timely manor.

Definitions of Scientific Terms (*The tables above contain scientific terms and measures, some of which require explanation).*

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. 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 disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

Possible Precautions

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised individuals, including persons with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone an organ transplant, persons with HIV/AIDS or other kinds of immune system disorders, some elderly individuals, and infants all may be at risk to contaminates. These individuals and/or their caregivers are encouraged to seek advice from their healthcare providers about drinking water. The EPA has set guidelines 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.

Our Watershed Protection Efforts

The 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 a.m. to 3 p.m. the first Saturday of every month.

Help Keep Pharmaceuticals out of the Water

Properly disposing of pharmaceuticals can help keep our water free of certain contaminants. The Goshen Police Department at 111 E. Jefferson St. has a green pharmaceutical dropbox available inside by their service desk. Drop-off hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Disinfection By-products, Precursors and Chlorine

Disinfection By-products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Units	MCL	MCLG	Typical Sources
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	1728 RELIANCE ROAD	2022-2023	7	2.9-8.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking-water chlorination
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	209 N 3RD STREET	2022-2023	3	3.6-6.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking-water chlorination
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5	2109 CARAGANA COURT	2022-2023	1	2.2-2.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking-water chlorination
TTHM	1209 COLLEGE AVENUE	2022-2023	12	10.79-12.53	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking-water chlorination
TTHM	1728 RELIANCE ROAD	2022-2023	21	17.6-23.94	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking-water chlorination
TTHM	209 N 3RD STREET	2022-2023	11	5.9-16	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking-water chlorination
TTHM	2109 CARAGANA COURT	2022-2023	9	3.63-11.79	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking-water chlorination

U.C.M.R.5 Detection Summary https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder

Location	Reportable Contaminant	Collection Date	Result	RL	Unit
North Plant	PERFLUOROPENTANOIC ACID (PFPeA)	2023	0.0051	0.0030	ug/L
North Plant	PERFLUOROHEXANOIC ACID (PFHxA)	2023	0.0045	0.0030	ug/L
North Plant	1H,1H,2H,2H-PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID (6:2 FTS)	2023	0.0007	0.0050	ug/L
Kercher Plant	NO DETECTIONS	2023	n/a	n/a	n/a

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running an annual average of monthly samples.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l): Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

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/