

EN ESPAÑOL

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- Goshen City Hall
202 S. 5th St.
- Goshen Annex Building
204 E. Jefferson St.
- Utility Billing Office
203 S 5th St.
- Goshen Public Library
601 S. 5th St.

Help Protect Our Water

Properly disposing of pharmaceuticals and household hazardous waste can help protect the community's drinking water.

Drop off pharmaceuticals at the Goshen Police Department at 111 E. Jefferson St. in the green pharmaceutical dropbox inside by the service desk. Drop-off hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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 are 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. the first Saturday of every month.

CONTACT US

Pay your Water & Sewer bill online and find the latest news at goshenindiana.org/government/departments/water-sewer-billing-office/

Find information about water quality, wellhead protection and other services at goshenindiana.org/government/departments/water-sewer/

Receive City updates in your email by subscribing to our newsletter at goshenindiana.org/



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

2025 GOSHEN WATER UTILITY



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 call the Water Utility at 574-534-5306 or you can ask questions about water quality at a Goshen Board of Public Works and Safety meeting. Meetings are held on the 1st, 2nd, and 4th Thursday of the month at 4 p.m. in the Police and Court building, 111 E. Jefferson St. Meeting dates are subject to change; check the calendar at goshenindiana.org/events/.

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 two wells and three high-service 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 prescribed regulations to limit the amount of certain contaminants that can be present in the water provided by the public drinking water system.

The 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. The City of Goshen is required to treat our water according to EPA regulations to ensure the protection of public health.



MARV SHEPHERD
WATER SUPERINTENDENT
574-534-5306

Goshen's Water is Safe

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain 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.

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.

Common Contaminants in Most Water Systems

Drinking water from any source may contain contaminants in small amounts. The contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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, 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 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.

Keeping Out Contaminants

The best way to maintain high-quality drinking water is to prevent contaminants from reaching drinking-water sources. 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, goshenindiana.org/government/departments/water-sewer/wellhead-protection-information/; at the Goshen Public Library, 601 S. Fifth St.; and also at the Goshen Water Department, 308 N. Fifth Street.

Water Systems and Lead

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially an unborn fetus, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Health effects on infants and children include decreased IQ and attention span, new or worsened learning and behavior problems. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney problems, or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about risks.

To meet national EPA lead line identification and removal requirements, Goshen Water Utility completed a city-wide inventory last fall to document customer water line materials. While some homes in older parts of the city have galvanized lines connected to the water main by short, flexible lead sections known as “goosenecks,” **no lead service lines were found.**

Regular sampling consistently shows lead levels below EPA and IDEM limits. While replacing lead goosenecks is not required due to their short length and limited risk, the City is proactively offering **FREE galvanized service line replacements** in neighborhoods eligible for State grant funding.

To check your eligibility or learn more about your service line material, visit the “Lead-Safe” project page: leadsafe-goshenindiana.hub.arcgis.com/safewater/lead.

Possible Precautions

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that cause taste, color, or odor problems.

These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the Water Utility. Immuno-compromised 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 use of drinking water from their healthcare 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, 800-426-4791.

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. The Water Utility had no violations in 2024.

Regulated Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Likely sources
ARSENIC	2/27/2024	1.4	0-1.4	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM	2/27/2024	0.17	0.11-0.17	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	2/27/2024	1	0.94-1	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural depos-its
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	2/27/2024	3	0-3	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
FLOURIDE	2/27/2024	0.66	0.12-0.66	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL	2/27/2024	0.0011	0-0.0011	MG/L	0.1	0.1	
Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2024	1	ppm	0.5-1	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminates	Period	90TH Percen-tile: 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

Disinfection By-products, Precursors and Chlorine

Disinfection By-products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Units	MCL	MCLG	Typical Sources
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	1209 COLLEGE AVE	2023-2024	1	3.1-3.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking-water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	1728 RELIANCE ROAD	2023-2024	8	7.2-7.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking-water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	209 N 3RD STREET	2023-2024	4	2.9-2.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking-water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2109 CARAGANA COURT	2023-2024	1	2.8-2.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking-water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	2023-2024	5	2.2-7.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking-water disinfection
TTHM	1209 COLLEGE AVENUE	2023-2024	12	13.57-13.57	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking-water chlorination
TTHM	1728 RELIANCE ROAD	2023-2024	23	21.4-21.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking-water chlorination
TTHM	209 N 3RD STREET	2023-2024	12	8.77-8.77	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking-water chlorination
TTHM	2109 CARAGANA COURT	2023-2024	7	10.92-10.92	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking-water chlorination
TTHM	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	2023-2024	14	7.67-25.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking-water chlorination

Radiological Contaminants

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range.	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	7/16/2020	1.7	0.1-1.7	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-228	7/16/2020	1.3	0.7-1.3	PCL/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Definitions of Scientific Terms

(The tables above contain scientific terms and measures, some of which require explanation).
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 Contaminant Level Goal or 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.
Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: 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 contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: 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.
Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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 are based on running 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 (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water