CITY OF HUNTINGTON, INDIANA
WATER DEPARTMENT
Richard Strick, MAYOR

Mike Plasterer, Water Dept. Supt.
2567 W 600 N 260-358-2309
Huntington, IN 46750

Jennifer Gunn, Water Billing Office Manager
300 Cherry St 260-356-3220
Huntington, IN 46750

WATER QUALITY REPORT APRIL 2025 RESULTS OF TESTING IN 2024

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR THE SPANISH-SPEAKING POPULATION Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad del agua potable que usted consume. Por favor traduzcalo, ohable con alguien que lo entienda bien y pueda explicarle.

IS MY DRINKING WATER SAFE? This brochure is a quick look at the quality of the drinking water that we provided last year. Included as part of this report are details about where the water that you drink comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana standards. So, when you drink Huntington water, rest assured that you are drinking clean, quality water that meets and/or exceeds all federal and state standards for safe drinking water.

WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF OUR WATER? The Huntington Water Department (operated by contractor F&V Operations) utilizes groundwater from the Upper Wabash Basin aquifer for its drinking water source. We are working hard to protect our water from contaminants. Our Wellhead Protection Program will continue to aid in protecting the area of our well fields.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS? In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, 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 the general population. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may 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 system's business office. 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 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 (800-426-4791).

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 pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER? Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk or that it is not suitable for drinking. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

*The complete lead service line inventory can be accessed at https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/huntingtonin.

Contaminants that may be present in the raw, untreated water may include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring, or the result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and mining or farming operations.
Pesticides and Herbicides, which may be from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, storm water 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, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, or can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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.

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation

Action Level (A)*:* 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 contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or exceeded risk to health. ALGs 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 Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG*:* The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
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.
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.
Treatment Technique or TT*:* A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants 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 or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 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 unit for measuring radioactive concentrations
NA: not applicable

Water Quality Data: Unless otherwise indicated, the data presented in this table is from testing done during the 2024 calendar year. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (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.

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	September had 1 sample returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)	Collection Date of HV	Highest Value (HV)	Range of Sampled Result(s)	Unit

Lead & Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (Low – High)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2021 -2022	0.141	0.008 – 0.165	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2021 -2022	7.68	1.03 – 25.2	ppb	153	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	900 Wabash Circle-Cedar Run Apts.	2023 - 2024	30	16.2 - 29.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	County Highway – 1601 Riverside Dr.	2023 - 2024	9	6.56 – 7.46	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Parkview Apts. – 1334 Memorial Ln.	2023 - 2024	18	12.8 – 13.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	PHD Inc. – 4763 N US 24 E	2023 - 2024	20	12.1 – 18.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	900 Wabash Circle-Cedar Run Apts.	2023 - 2024	66	46.4 – 73.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	County Highway – 1601 Riverside Dr.	2023 - 2024	18	13 – 26.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Parkview Apts. – 1334 Memorial Ln.	2023 - 2024	36	28 - 38	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	PHD Inc. – 4763 N US 24 E	2023 - 2024	51	37.6 – 57.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Our water system tested a minimum of 20 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth.

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chlorine	2024	1	ppm	0.35 – 1.4	4	4	Water additives are used to control microbes.

Regulated Contaminants)	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	5/7/2024	0.116	0.116	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	5/7/2024	1.17	1.17	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	5/7/2024	0.281	0 – 0.281	Ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants)	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Radium-228	10/10/2023	1.74	0 – 1.74	PCI/L	5	0	

Violations

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation explanation

No violations during this Period.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Deficiencies

Unresolved significant deficiencies that were identified during a survey done on the water system are shown below.

Date Identified	Facility	Code	Activity	Due Date	Description

No deficiencies during this period.

Our Watershed Protection Efforts: Our water system is 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.

Water conservation: The Water Department would like to encourage our customers to conserve water wherever possible. Not only is it beneficial to you by paying less for your water, but the utility also pays less thus keeping rates lower. There are many ways to conserve water. Here are just a few examples for you to consider:

- Install low flow toilets, shower heads and aerators on faucets. Not only do you use less water but you're not heating as much.
- Use native plants in your landscapes.
- Set your mower to the highest cutting level. This helps your lawn maintain moisture for a longer period of time.
- Install a rain barrel system to water the lawns and landscape. Rainwater is far better for your lawn and plants than treated water.
- Cover your swimming pool when not in use. This helps water to evaporate less.
- Insulate hot water pipes.
- Wash full loads of laundry and dishes.

Check for and repair leaks at least twice a year.

- A dripping faucet can waste up to 2700 gallons of water a year.
- Leaks inside of a toilet can waste up to 7300 gallons of water a year.
- Use a broom to clean sidewalks and driveways, not a garden hose.

To see more ways to conserve water and watch your pennies, get online and read all about it, just type in the words "water conservation". It's amazing how many tips there are on how to save water.

Public Involvement Opportunities: If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact Mike Plasterer at 260-358-2309. Or you can join us at the Board of Works Meetings, which are regularly held on the first and third Mondays of each month at 3:30 pm. We encourage you to participate and to give us feedback.

Please Share This Information: Large water volume customers (apartment complexes, hospitals, schools, and/or industries) are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute them to your tenants, residents, patients, students,

and/or employees. This “Good Faith” effort will allow non-billed customers to learn more about the quality of the water that they consume.