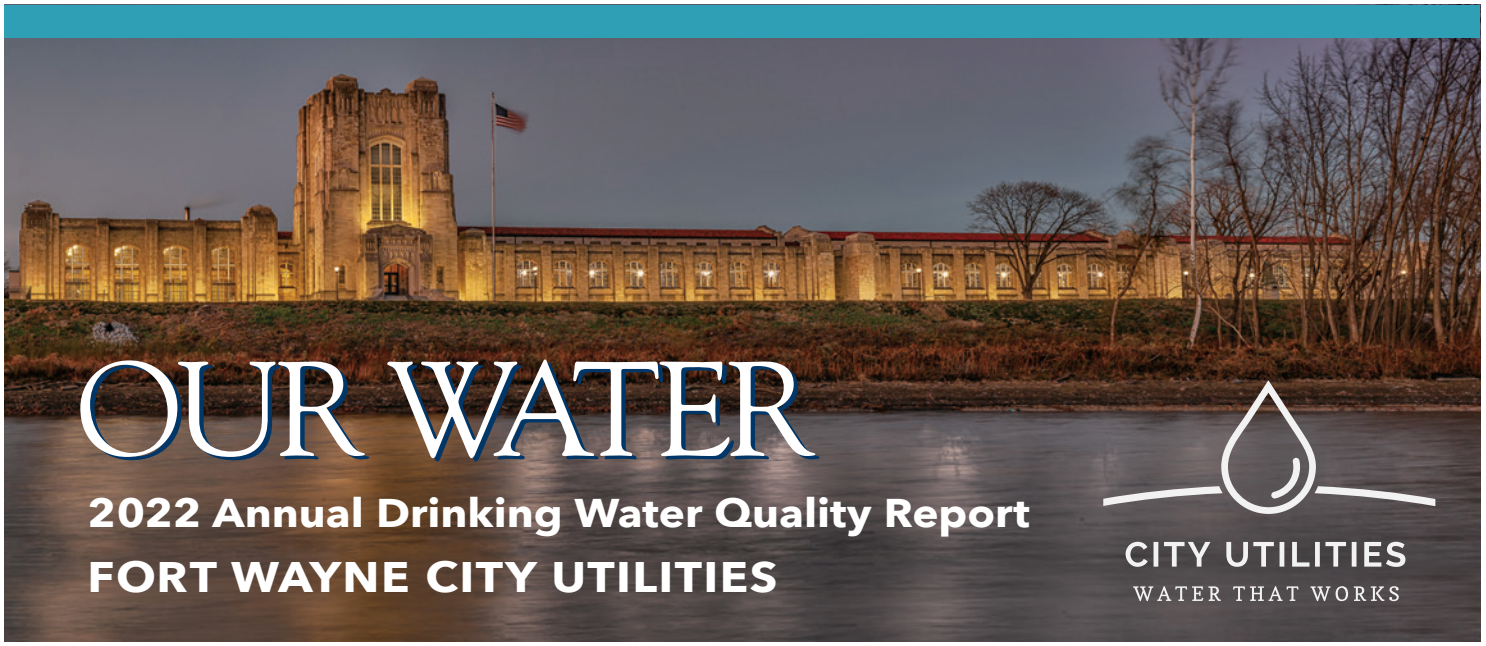

OUR WATER

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

FORT WAYNE CITY UTILITIES

CITY UTILITIES
WATER THAT WORKS

Letter from Kumar Menon, Director of City Utilities

Rest assured, the quality of our drinking water is excellent. That is why I am proud to share the 2021 monitoring results in this annual Water Quality Report.

At our Three Rivers Water Filtration Plant, we run more than 50,000 tests daily in our lab and through our automation processes. That equates to your water utility is performing continuous testing every minute of every day.

Our chemists excel at the highest level. In 2021, the State Health Department awarded them the Certificate of Excellence for superior quality in the lab. The evaluation scores the team based on their testing of chemicals and submitting the data for review. You will be glad to know our water plant chemists received a PERFECT SCORE!

The expertise and dedication in producing high-quality, safe drinking water delivered to our homes and businesses 24/7 extend throughout the plant, including our Water Maintenance and Engineering teams.

We maintain and deliver water through more than 1,442 miles of water mains, an area of 180 square miles in Allen, Wells and Whitley County.

We provide water to support good health — for our rousing morning showers, cooking, drinking, operating our business, and all with the pressure needed to fight fires and keep us safe.

The removal of lead remains a priority for all utilities. In 2019, City Utilities created a program to help selected homeowners replace their privately-owned lead water service lines between the curb stop and their homes. Our program offers low-cost replacements by performing them in bulk. A loan program allows residents to pay the replacement cost over ten years. Nearly 600 homeowners have expressed interest in the program, and we've loaned more than $280,000 for such replacements since the program began.

Producing and delivering high-quality water to every customer is a responsibility we take very seriously. Our core mission is to serve you clean, safe, abundant water. We know how essential water is to your life. City Utilities' team members are pledged to meeting the expectations of you and your family every day.

Great Tasting Water

In 2021, we were selected as the 4th best tasting municipal water in the World at the 31st annual Berkeley Springs International Water Tasting competition. The event had more than 700 entries from 12 countries competing in four categories: purified, sparkling, non-carbonated bottled, and municipal.

Fire Protection

Some of the investments we make in the water system are specifically intended to increase water capacity and reliability for firefighting. These investments coupled with the professionalism of the Fort Wayne Fire Department, make Fort Wayne's ISO fire protection rating a Class 2. A com-munity's ISO rating helps determine what property owners pay for insurance. As a result of the improved rating, Fort Wayne residents have the potential to see lower property insurance costs.

City Utilities performs maintenance on 11,877 community fire hydrants.

City Utilities' Mission

To support public safety and public health and enhance regional economic development by delivering high quality, affordable water, wastewater and stormwater services in ways that protect the environment.

Water Qualities that Matter to You

City Utilities is committed to providing great water and to adjusting the water treatment process as necessary to ensure consistency in water quality. Occasionally, substances are found in drinking water that may cause taste, color and odor. Employees at the Three Rivers Water Filtration Plant work diligently to anticipate these changes in river water quality and adjust the treatment process to remove as much of the taste and odor as possible from the water. This is done by adding powdered activated carbon to the treatment process and adjusting the balance between various types of disinfecting chemicals being used. For more information on taste, odor or color of drinking water please contact City Utilities by calling 311. City Utilities posts an indicator of current taste and odor of our water at utilities.cityoffortwayne.org/drinking-water.

The feel of water is determined by the softness. The plant softens the water sent to customers using powdered calcium hydroxide (lime). The lime causes a chemical reaction that helps to remove calcium and magnesium – the naturally occurring minerals that cause hardness in water. Water hardness is measured in milligrams of calcium and magnesium per liter. Very soft water may be from 0-75 mg/L of hardness. Hard water has between 150 and 300 mg/L of hardness. Fort Wayne's water had an average hardness of 129 mg/l in 2021 and is considered moderately soft.

With moderately softer water, soaps and detergents create more suds, so you use less. Softer water has been found to extend the life of water-using appliances such as ice makers and dishwashers by as much as 30%.

The Board of Public Works reviews and approves contracts for utility construction projects that impact how your drinking water is treated. The Board meets every Tuesday at noon at Citizens Square, 200 E. Berry Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana. The meetings are open to the public and are on Public Access TV.

MyWater

We are in a two-year process to switch out nearly 106,000 customer water meters near the end of their useful life.

One of our biggest inquiries each year comes from customers who get a higher than expected bill at the end of the month. Sometimes higher bills occur because of a running toilet, leaky faucet, pipe, or water running undetected at an outdoor spigot.

The MyWater meters allow you to view your water usage during the billing cycle, detect leaks and budget accordingly.

Because of the large number of meters to swap out, the process will continue through late 2023. Please watch for the mail delivery asking you to schedule an appointment.

Information about Lead

Lead in drinking water usually comes from materials and components in water service lines and interior plumbing; therefore, lead levels in water may increase because of the kinds of pipes and plumbing fixtures in homes and businesses. City Utilities does not control the variety of materials used in plumbing components inside homes and businesses.

Homes built before 1937 likely have lead lines, and the Environmental Protection Agency says homes built before 1987 could have lead soldering.

Last November, we sent a letter to all of you sharing information that 9 homes, of the 84 home sampled from June 1, 2021 - September 30, 2021, showed lead levels exceeding the recommended level of 15 parts per billion, at 15.7. We notified those homeowners immediately, and those results will be in the table inside this report.

City Utilities uses orthophosphate in our treatment process as a protective layer inside lead service lines, creating a barrier between the lead pipes and the water flowing through them and reducing levels of lead found primarily in water service lines.

In addition, in 2019, City Utilities began helping customers replace the privately-owned lead service lines connecting them to the water main. Our program uses bulk pricing to reduce the cost of a private service line replacement and has a loan program available if property owners want to pay that cost over time. To date, we've loaned more than $280,000 for the replacements. Currently, we are limiting the program and contacting customers directly in neighborhoods we have identified as having a higher likelihood of lead services. Nearly 600 homeowners expressed interest in the program.

Lead line replacement is connected to the home's meter

Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Until you can eliminate the lead in your private plumbing, you can minimize your potential for lead exposure by letting the water run before using it. Turn on the cold water and let it run for 30 seconds to two minutes before you use the water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about the level of lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested by a private laboratory. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and other steps you can take to minimize exposure to lead are available from the Safe Drinking Water at 1-800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Drinking Water and Your Health

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised individuals such as people with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people and infants, can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen that may be found in surface water such as rivers, lakes and streams throughout the United States. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of the infection include nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Cryptosporidium oocysts must be ingested to cause disease, and the illness may be spread through means other than drinking water. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people, infants, small children and the elderly are at greater risk for having cryptosporidiosis advance into a life-threatening illness.

Guidelines from the US EPA and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

In 2021, the highest level of Cryptosporidium found in the river water coming into the water filtration plant before it was treated was 0.279 oocysts per liter of water. Cryptosporidium was NEVER found in the drinking water that City Utilities sent out to its customers, as is required by federal standards. That means that 100% of the time, City Utilities' water treatment process was able to remove or deactivate these "germs."

Convenient Payment Options

2021 brought new ways to pay your City Utilities bill. All five Walmart Stores in Allen County will now accept cash payments and post them immediately to your account. Remember to bring your bill with you so your 15-digit account number can be credited with your payment.

Additionally, you can make payments using E-check or credit card from home at our website https://utilities.cityoffortwayne.org/, by phone at 427-1234 or through Amazon Pay, Paypal or Venmo, or through our kiosks located both inside and outside of Citizens Square, 200 East Berry Street.

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential land uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Investing to Keep Water Flowing

City Utilities invested nearly $100 million to improve our water, sewer and storm infrastructure in 2021. Improving reliability is the focus of the 5-year plan to replace 70 miles of aging water main.

In 2021, replacement work continued in the Five Points, Hamilton, West Central, Southwood Park, Fairmont, Oakdale and Fairfield neighborhoods. We also did water main extensions in Country Club Gardens and Wheelock Road. This year water mains are being replaced in Centerhurst, Tamarack, Oakhurst, and along Reed Road.

The five-year plan analyzed the neighborhoods that were having the most water main breaks and targeted them for replacement. Between 2014-2019 we reached a similar success as we replaced 45 miles of water mains.

Community investments in underground infrastructure are an ongoing challenge, requiring renewal and determination for each new generation. We are committed to strengthening neighborhoods and meeting the needs of northeast Indiana long in the future.

Testing Our Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) sets regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water that comes from public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. The US EPA also requires that public water systems make an annual report, such as this one, to all of their customers. Bottled water producers don't face the same requirement to share information regularly.

The US EPA and the State of Indiana require City Utilities to regularly test the drinking water we produce and send out to make sure that it remains safe. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants in drinking water, at a level below the limits set by regulatory agencies, does not indicate that the water poses a health risk.

The table to the right shows substances that are regulated by the US EPA that were detected in Fort Wayne's finished drinking water between January 1 and December 31, 2021. City Utilities tests for many other substances, but because they were not detected, they are not reported here. Some tests are required only once per year because the US EPA and State of Indiana have determined that the concentration of these substances does not change frequently. For tests required only once a year, there is no range of results in the table.

City Utilities also tests for many substances that are not regulated. Monitoring unregulated contaminants helps the US EPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the agency should consider regulating those in the future.

Visit utilities.cityoffortwayne.org for more information.

Water Filtration Plant Tours

July of 2021 brought back the first public tours at the water plant in nearly two years. It was important to keep our staff healthy during the pandemic.

2021 Awards

- Partnership for Safe Drinking Water Treatment Directors Award – AWWA and EPA
- Partnership for Safe Water Distribution System, Directors Award – AWWA and EPA
- Berkeley Springs International Water Tasting – 4th Place Municipal Water Category

How to Read the Water Quality Table

Maximum Contaminant 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.

Maximum Contaminant 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.

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

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

Detected Level:
The highest level of a contaminant detected for comparison against the accepted level. The detected level could be the highest single measurement or it may be an average, depending on the peak level of a contaminant.

Range:
The lowest to highest values for all samples tested for each contaminant. If only one sample is tested, no range is listed.

HA: Health Advisory level.

NA: Not applicable.

MNR: Monitoring not required but recommended.

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L).

NTU:
Nephelometric Turbidity Units. A measure of water's cloudiness and an indicator of the effectiveness of the water filtration process.

%: Percent of monthly samples that were positive.

Oocyst:
A fertilized gamete of a parasitic organism's sporozoans that is enclosed in a thick wall.

Chemists - Michele Gerke, Steve Hinkleman

Water Quality Table

Contaminants	Units	MCLG	MCL	Compliance Achieved	Highest Level Detected in Your Water	Range	Typical Sources
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	Yes	2.04	1.49 - 2.04	Additive used in drinking water treatment process to control bacteria
Chlorine Dioxide	ppb	800	800	Yes	285	38 - 285	Additive used in drinking water treatment process to control bacteria
Chlorite	ppm	0.8	1	Yes	0.86	0.54 - 0.86	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	NA	60	Yes	37.6 Highest LRAA at site #7	9.0 - 70.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection NOTE: compliance is based on each location's running annual average (LRAA). The location running annual average for the site with the highest individual result of 70.5 was 37.6
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	NA	TT	Yes	The percentage of TOC was measured each month and the system met the TOC removal requirements	NA	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	NA	80	Yes	60.7 Highest LRAA at site #12	0 - 118.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection NOTE: compliance is based on each location's running annual average (LRAA). The location running annual average for the site with the highest individual result of 118.5 was 60.7
Inorganic Compounds							
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	Yes	0.84	0.43 - 0.84	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	Yes	9.55	0.256 - 9.55	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic systems; sewage discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	1	Yes	0.241	0 - 0.241	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic systems; sewage discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	ppm	0	NONE	NA	44	8.3 - 44	Naturally present in the environment
Barium	ppm	2	2	Yes	0.042	0.0098 - 0.042	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	100	100	Yes	0	NA	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	ppb	0.5	2	Yes	0.0	0.0 - 0.0	Discharge from electronics, glass,leaching from ore-processing sites, drug factories
Sulfate	ppm	NA	NA	NA	36	Only one test is required per year	Naturally occurring compound
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform	% of positive samples monthly	0	5	Yes	2.75	0 - 2.75	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	Lowest % meeting limit of 0.3 NTU	100	95	Yes	97.2	97.2 - 100	Soil runoff
Turbidity	Yearly average % meeting limit of 0.3 NTU	100	95	Yes	99.5	97.2 - 100	Soil runoff
Turbidity	Highest single measurement in NTU	NA	TT	Yes	0.82	NA	Soil runoff
Cryptosporidium	oocysts/100 L	0	TT	Yes	0	NA	Human and animal fecal waste
Source (Raw) water Cryptosporidium	oocysts/ L	NA	NA	NA	NA	<0.0889 - 0.279	Human and animal fecal waste
Volatile Organic Compounds							
NA							
Synthetic Organic Compounds Regulated							
Atrazine	ppb	3	3	Yes	0.9	0 - 0.9	Runoff of herbicide used on row crops
Simazine	ppb	4	4	Yes	0.0	NA	Runoff of herbicide used on row crops
2;4-D	ppb	70	70	Yes	1.4	0.0 - 1.4	Runoff of herbicide used on row crops
Unregulated Compounds							
Metolachlor	ppb	NA	NA	NA	0.8	0.0 - 0.8	Runoff of herbicide used on row crops
Dicambia	ppb	NA	NA	NA	2	0.0 - 2	Runoff of herbicide used on row crops
Total Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	NA	160	91 - 160	Runoff of limestone and dolamite; Ave. = 129
Inorganic Contaminants					90th percentile		
Copper (June - Sept 2021)	ppm	1.3	90% of samples taken below AL = 1.3	Yes	0.107	Samples taken = 84 samples Exceeding AL = 0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (June - Sept 2021)	ppb	0	90% of samples taken below AL = 15	No	15.7	Samples taken = 84 samples Exceeding AL = 9	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants							
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	0	5	Yes	1	1 - 1	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and Uranium	pCi/L	0	15	Yes	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	Erosion of natural deposits

CITY UTILITIES
WATER THAT WORKS

FORT WAYNE CITY UTILITIES
Citizens Square, 200 E. Berry, Suite 270
Fort Wayne, IN 46802

Important Information Sources:

Three Rivers Water Filtration Plant
Michele Gerke – Water Quality Manager
260-427-8311 or 260-427-1303
utilities.cityoffortwayne.org

Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM)
1-888-233-7745
in.gov/idem/cleanwater/2450.htm

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791
https://www.epa.gov/sdwa

Where Does Fort Wayne's Water Come From?

Water provided to customers of City Utilities comes from the St. Joseph River. Water flows into the river from more than 694,000 acres in northeast Indiana, northwest Ohio and a small part of south-central Michigan. The primary land use in the watershed is agricultural.

Fort Wayne draws an average of about 36 million gallons of water each day from the river. This "raw" water is treated, filtered and tested at the Three Rivers Water Filtration Plant before it is distributed to customers.

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) has conducted a Source Water Assessment for City Utilities' water supply. The Source Water Assessment has identified potential sources of contamination. The report also analyzes the hydrological conditions that may affect the susceptibility of the water supply to potential contaminants. More information concerning this Source Water Assessment may be obtained by contacting the Water Quality Manager of the Three Rivers Filtration Plant, Michele Gerke, 260-427-1303.

AVISO IMPORTANTE

Este reporte contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda. En español: 311.

Ways you Can Help

City Utilities works to help protect our drinking water source, the St. Joseph River, by supporting initiatives like the St. Joseph River Watershed Initiative (SJRWI). The non-profit watershed planning and protection organization works with residents and communities along the St. Joseph River from southern Michigan, northwest Ohio, and the Indiana counties of Steuben, Dekalb and Allen. SJRWI educates property owners, tests river water quality, develops management plans, and implements best management practices to reduce pollution going into the river. There are many ways to volunteer. Visit www.sjrwi.org

The Art of Clean Rivers

In 2021, Friends of the Rivers and City Utilities teamed up to create Clean Drains Fort Wayne: Be River SmART. The initiative shines a spotlight on the role of the humble storm drain in keeping pollutants out of our waterways.

Dozens of artists are painting storm drain murals with one powerful message: Only rain in the drain. The goal is to stop trash, grass clippings, chemicals, and pet waste from going down our drains.

You, too, can be a part of Clean Drains. Become a Drain Stormer today, and mark the drains near you or add a sidewalk chalk art message. Neighborhoods, families, individuals, and kids of all ages are welcome.

Visit cleandrainsfortwayne.org to get a Drain Stormer kit and get started.

Our storm drains are the gateways to our waterways. Remember: Only rain in the drain.