

Letter from Kumar Menon, Director of City Utilities

The world and the nation took note of City Utilities' excellence in 2025.



First Place.
Best Tasting
Municipal Water.
Berkeley Springs
International
Water Tasting.

Fort Wayne's water was honored at the 33rd annual Berkeley Springs International Water Tasting with the Gold Medal for Best Tasting Municipal Water. The recognition adds to Fort Wayne's two previous top-five finishes at the event and four Best Tasting Water awards from the State of Indiana. Great taste is a point of real pride, but it is only one measure of quality. The greater story is the people, treatment, testing and high standards behind every glass of water we produce — the water our community depends on each day.

That commitment was also recognized nationally with the 25-Year Directors Award from the



Partnership for Safe Water. This is a program supported by the country's major water organizations, including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The accolade highlights 25 consecutive years of operational excellence, continuous improvement and public health protection.

While awards bring validation, it's in the day to day that City Utilities demonstrates its strength. This 2026 Water Quality Report shares the required 2025 testing results for water produced at the Three Rivers Filtration Plant, where Fort Wayne's drinking water met or exceeded the standards required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.



Community joins City Utilities team in toast to 25-year Partnership for Safe Water Treatment Award

At the plant, water quality is monitored through more than 50,000 tests each day — more than 18 million each year — including automated checks that occur every second. City Utilities' chemists also perform hundreds of laboratory tests, and outside laboratories provide additional monitoring and analysis.

The Three Rivers Filtration Plant stands as a powerful symbol of Fort Wayne's water service, but a historic facility of this age requires long-term care. Built of Indiana limestone and opened in 1933, the Collegiate Gothic landmark near the confluence of our three rivers is both a working treatment plant and one of the community's most visible public

assets. Residents can see that preserving the building's exterior beauty requires ongoing attention. At the same time, the systems behind the scenes that support treatment, pumping, monitoring and daily operations also demand continued investment, upgrades, and, in some cases, replacement to keep the plant serving Fort Wayne reliably for years to come.

That same long-term approach guides our investments across the entire water system. Due to decades of underinvestment from the 1950s through 2000, our team has been strategically investing to meet significant infrastructure challenges. Today, City Utilities is moving forward with a five-year plan to replace more than 70 miles of aging water mains that are past their useful life. In less than 20 years, we've already replaced 180 miles of deteriorating pipe. This proactive, but prudent, path improves reliability for neighborhoods, homes and businesses.

Some pipes are failing because of age. Others, such as thinner pipes installed after World War II, were made from materials that did not last as long as expected. Replacing these mains rather than repeatedly patching breaks is the smarter, more durable approach.

Our focus on working with residents to replace private lead service lines at a reduced cost remains steadfast. Already, more than 3,100 lead service lines have been replaced through the program.

City Utilities is locally owned and accountable to the community we serve. Revenue is reinvested in the operation, maintenance, and improvement of the water system, supporting the pipes, plants, processes, and people needed to provide constant, secure water every day.

The work described in this report reflects our enduring pledge to the people we serve: protect public health, provide reliable service, invest wisely and continue building a water system that serves the Fort Wayne region today and for generations to come.

Thank you for taking the time to read this report and learn more about the people, testing and investments behind Fort Wayne's award-winning water.



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.

Information about Lead

Water treated and produced by our Three Rivers Filtration plant is lead-free. There are no lead water mains in the City Utilities' delivery system.

While the water in our distribution system is safe and lead-free, older homes may have a lead service line that connects their home to our water system. These private lines are the homeowner's responsibility.

Lead in drinking water usually comes from materials and components in water service lines and interior plumbing; therefore, lead levels in water may increase depending on the types of pipes and plumbing fixtures in homes and businesses.

City Utilities has no lead in the water leaving the Filtration Plant or in its water main distribution system. But to help protect residents who may have private lead service lines on their property, orthophosphate is used in the treatment process. It forms a protective layer inside private lead service lines, reducing the amount of lead that can enter the water as it passes through those lines.



Harvester and East Side neighbors celebrated more than 90 percent participation in lead service line replacement.

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 health effects in 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.

You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead-containing materials in your home's plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk.



Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier can help reduce lead exposure. Follow the filter instructions to ensure proper use.

Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula.

Before using tap water for drinking, cooking or making baby formula, flush pipes for 30 seconds to 2 minutes. If you have a lead service line, flush up to 5 minutes. Showering,

doing laundry or running the dishwasher also flushes pipes while conserving water.

Because lead levels can change over time, exposure is still possible even if one tap sample does not detect lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact a certified lab from www.in.gov/health/laboratories/drinking-water-laboratory-certification/

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures can allow metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. City Utilities tests tap samples at selected sites twice a year to assess corrosion. Lead testing in 2025 was within regulatory limits, as shown in the table in this report.

To help residents reduce the risk of lead, City Utilities' Lead Line Replacement program can replace a home's lead line at a lower cost, possibly even for free, based on income. To date, more than 3,100 residents have participated in the program. Learn more at utilities.cityoffortwayne.org/ or by calling 427-1234.

Find out if your home has a lead service line, by searching our inventory map at Serviceline.cityoffortwayne.org

Water to Grow

According to recent U.S. Census Bureau estimates, Fort Wayne is the fastest-growing large city in the Midwest. That growth depends on safe, reliable water — and City Utilities has planned for it.

A 10-year water planning report commissioned by the Indiana Chamber of Commerce underscores how important water is to Indiana's future. The report cites research showing that Indiana ranks first nationally in the share of its economy tied to water, with more than 23 percent of private-sector employment connected to industries affected by water supply and quality.

For Fort Wayne, that reinforces the importance of long-term investment in reliable water supply, treatment capacity and infrastructure. The Three Rivers Filtration Plant is designed to produce 72 million gallons of drinking water a day but can produce more. On an average day, Fort Wayne uses about 37 million gallons of water.

Fort Wayne's growth also comes at a time when customers are using water more efficiently. About 20 years ago, the average household used nearly 6,000 gallons a month. Today, local household use is under 3,600 gallons a month. More efficient appliances, modern fixtures and conservation habits have reduced demand.

Even as customers use less water, City Utilities must maintain the same extensive system needed to serve the community. Lower household use reduces water demand, but the cost of maintaining aging facilities and pipes, storage facilities, valves, hydrants and treatment capacity, continues regardless of how much water is used.

Growth helps make better use of that system. As Fort Wayne grows, a larger customer base helps spread the fixed costs of maintaining and improving the water system more broadly. That supports long-term reliability, affordability and continued reinvestment in the system that keeps our community ready to grow.

Multiple Steps Protect Your Drinking Water

City Utilities monitors the St. Joseph River, the source of Fort Wayne's drinking water, for organisms that can be found in surface water across the United States. That includes *Cryptosporidium*, a microbial parasite that may be found in rivers, lakes and streams.

Cryptosporidium has never been found in the finished drinking water City Utilities sends to customers.

In 2014, to meet EPA requirements, City Utilities invested \$21 million to add ultraviolet, (UV), treatment as a final step in the water treatment process. UV light helps deactivate *Cryptosporidium* and provides another layer of protection before water leaves the Three Rivers Filtration Plant.

In 2025, the highest level of *Cryptosporidium* found in river water coming into the plant before treatment was 0.242 oocysts per liter. Testing showed City Utilities' treatment process removed or deactivated *Cryptosporidium* before the water entered the distribution system 100% of the time, as required by federal standards.

For Higher-Risk Customers

If ingested, *Cryptosporidium* may cause nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. While many healthy people recover within a few weeks, the illness can be more serious for people with weakened immune systems, including people undergoing chemotherapy, people who have had organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some older adults and infants. People with these health concerns should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

Guidance from the U.S. EPA and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on ways to reduce the risk of infection from *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline



Testing Our Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) sets regulations limiting the number of specific contaminants in the 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 share an annual report, such as this one, to all 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 some small amounts of contaminants. However, the presence of these contaminants in drinking water 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 detected in our finished drinking water between January 1 and December 31, 2025. 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 the State of Indiana have determined that the concentration of these substances does not change frequently. The table has no range of results for tests that are required only once a year.

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.

More info: utilities.cityoffortwayne.org

News About PFAS

Since 2014, staff at City Utilities' Water Filtration Plant has monitored for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, known as PFAS. PFAS are a group of manufactured chemicals that have been used for decades in many consumer and industrial products.

In 2024, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency established national drinking water standards for several PFAS compounds, including PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS and HFPO-DA. City Utilities had already been testing for these compounds, and testing had not detected them in drinking water samples before the standards were adopted.

In all our years of testing, City Utilities has not detected any of the six PFAS compounds in drinking water samples.

Following the 2024 EPA standards, City Utilities began monitoring the St. Joseph River, the source of our drinking water. Those tests have not detected any of the six PFAS compounds covered by EPA standards.

Learn more at utilities.cityoffortwayne.org/pfas-and-drinking-water/.

Fire Protection

A strong water system helps protect homes, businesses and neighborhoods during a fire.

Adequate pressure and capacity are essential to fire-fighting. To ensure both, City Utilities invests continually in water mains, storage and system improvements.

Along with the expertise of the Fort Wayne Fire Department, these improvements support Fort Wayne's Class 2 ISO fire protection rating, that helps lower residential property insurance costs.



Our Field Operations team maintains 12,240 fire hydrants.

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	2.10	1.54 - 2.10	Additive used in drinking water treatment process to control bacteria
Chlorine Dioxide	ppb	800	800	Yes	228	57 - 228	Additive used in drinking water treatment process to control bacteria
Chlorite	ppm	0.8	1	Yes	0.77	0.58 - 0.77	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	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
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	NA	80	Yes	22.5 Highest LRAA out of 12 sites	5.7 - 46.3	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 46.3 was 22.1
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	NA	60	Yes	18.4 Highest LRAA out of 12 sites	8.6 - 34.0	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 34.0 was 18.4
Inorganic Compounds							
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	Yes	0.85	0.47 - 0.85	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	Yes	4.774	0.117 - 4.774	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic systems; sewage discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	1	Yes	0.05	0 - 0.05	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic systems; sewage discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	54	13.4 - 54.0	Naturally present in the environment
Barium	ppm	2	2	Yes	0.0300	0.0071 - 0.0300	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	100	100	Yes	1.12	0 - 1.12	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	ppb	200	200	Yes	0	Only one test is required per year	Discharge from plastic, fertilizer, and steel/metal factories
Nickel	ppm	0.1	NA	NA	0.0169	0 - 0.0169	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform	% of positive samples monthly	0	5	Yes	0.58	0 - 0.58	Naturally present in the environment
E.coli	Total # of positive E.coli samples	0	Based on the occurrence of a condition that includes routine and repeat samples	Yes	0	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	Lowest % meeting limit of 0.3 NTU	100	95	Yes	100	NA	Soil runoff
Turbidity		NA	TT	Yes	0.07	NA	Soil runoff
Cryptosporidium	oocysts/100 L	0	TT	NA	0	NA	Human and animal fecal waste
Source (Raw) water Cryptosporidium	oocysts/ L	NA	NA	NA	0.242	0 - 0.242	Human and animal fecal waste
Volatile Organic Compounds							
None Detected							
Synthetic Organic Compounds Regulated							
Atrazine	ppb	3	3	Yes	0.39	0 - 0.39	Runoff of herbicide used on row crops
Simazine	ppb	4	4	Yes	0	NA	Runoff of herbicide used on row crops
2,4-D	ppb	70	70	Yes	0.39	0.0 - 0.39	Runoff of herbicide used on row crops
Unregulated Compounds							
						Average	
Metolachlor	ppb	NA	NA	NA	0.24	0.10 - 0.46	Runoff of herbicide used on row crops
Total Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	NA	130	94 - 174	Runoff of limestone and dolomite
Inorganic Contaminants							
						90th percentile	
Copper (Jan - June 2025)	ppm	1.3	90% of samples taken that includes routine below AL = 1.3 Samples taken = 106 Samples exceeding AL = 0	Yes	0.0549	0 - 0.0826	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (July - Dec 2025)	ppm	1.3	90% of samples taken that includes routine below AL = 1.3 Samples taken = 101 Samples exceeding AL = 0	Yes	0.0364	0.0006 - 0.0852	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (Jan - June 2025)	ppb	0	90% of samples taken that includes routine below AL = 15 Samples taken = 106 Samples exceeding AL = 3	Yes	4.26	0 - 23.7	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (July - Dec 2025)	ppb	0	90% of samples taken that includes routine below AL = 15 Samples taken = 101 Samples exceeding AL = 0	Yes	2.61	0 - 7.53	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants (January 2020)							
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
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule* - UCMR5 (June 2023, Sept. 2023, Dec. 2023 & March 2024)							
						Average	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ppb	NA	NA	NA	0.0017	0 - 0.0041	PFAS are man-made chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products worldwide since the 1940s. They have been used to make nonstick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain resistant fabrics and carpets, some cosmetics, some firefighting foams, and products that resist grease, water, and oil.
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ppb	NA	NA	NA	0.0057	0.0045 - 0.0080	

Drinking Water Standards Met

City Utilities tested for regulated substances throughout 2025. This table shows substances detected through water quality testing and confirms compliance with federal standards.

Our system collected samples under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) 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 June, September, and December of 2023 and March of 2024 and detected the compounds shown in the table. These compounds are not regulated at this time.

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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can naturally occur or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production and 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, 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.

Water Quality You Notice

City Utilities is committed to providing drinking water that is safe, refreshing and recognized for its quality.

Occasionally, changing weather conditions and fluctuations in river water quality can cause changes in taste and odor. Our employees work to anticipate these changes, adjusting the treatment process to remove as much taste and odor as possible.

For more information on drinking water's taste and odor, contact City Utilities by calling 427-1234 or visit utilities.cityoffortwayne.org/drinking-water, where we post an indicator of our water's current taste and odor.

The "feel" of water is often related to its hardness. Hard water contains higher levels of dissolved minerals, primarily calcium and magnesium. These minerals are harmless, but they can leave spots on dishes and cause limescale buildup in pipes, appliances and fixtures.

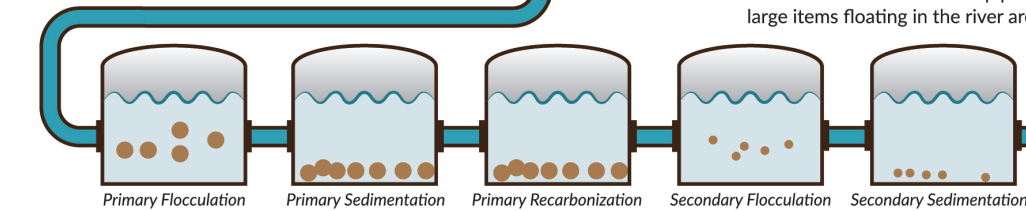
Hardness is measured in milligrams per liter. To improve water quality, City Utilities softens water with calcium hydroxide, also called lime. While hard water typically has between 94 and 174 mg/L of hardness, City Utilities' water has an average hardness of 130 mg/L in 2025 and is considered moderately soft. Softer water helps reduce water spots and limescale buildup. Softer water also helps soaps and detergents create more suds, prompting less use of those products.

The Board of Public Works reviews and approves contracts for utility construction projects that impact drinking water treatment and delivery. The Board meets every Tuesday at noon at Citizens Square, 200 E. Berry St., Fort Wayne. Meetings are open to the public and are available on Public Access TV.

A Quick View of City Utilities' Water Treatment Process

3. Cleaning the Water

The first step in the treatment process involves the addition of ferric sulfate, polymer, lime, and carbon to the raw water.



4. Flocculation

During flocculation, the carbon removes tastes and odors. Then, water flows into settling tanks, where heavy clumps of floc sink to the bottom and clear water rises to the top. It's a process done twice.

5. Softening & Disinfection

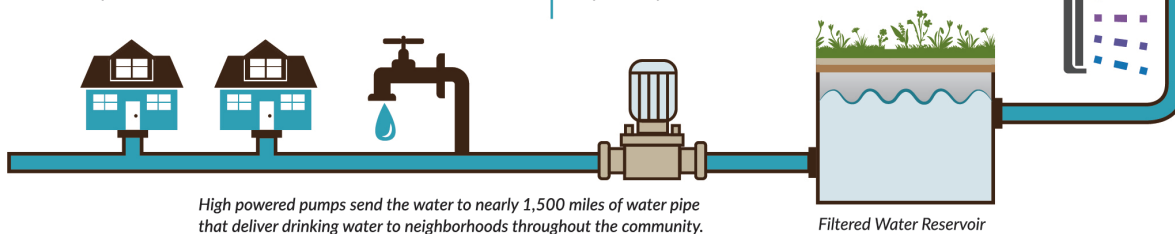
The lime softens the water and we add chlorine to remove impurities. Combining chlorine with UV treatment, results in water that is cleaner and safer than required by EPA and IDEM standards.

6. Filtration

Filters made of sand, trap microorganisms and suspended particles between the grains of sand. Magnetic-like electrical charges in the sand and water remove microorganisms.

7. Ultraviolet Light (UV)

Ultraviolet Light is the final process used to deactivate any possible pathogens that remain.



High powered pumps send the water to nearly 1,500 miles of water pipe that deliver drinking water to neighborhoods throughout the community.

Filtered Water Reservoir



CITY UTILITIES

Citizens Square, 200 E. Berry, Suite 270
Fort Wayne, IN 46802

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Important Information Sources:

Three Rivers Filtration Plant
260-427-1234
utilities.cityoffortwayne.org

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

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

Where Does Our Water Come from?

Water provided to City Utilities' customers comes from the St. Joseph River. Fort Wayne draws an average of about 36 million gallons of water from the river each day.

This "raw" water is treated, filtered and tested at the Three Rivers Filtration Plant before it is delivered to customers.

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management has conducted a Source Water Assessment for City Utilities' water supply. The assessment identified potential sources of contamination and reviewed the conditions that may affect the water supply's susceptibility to possible contaminants.

For more information on the Source Water Assessment, call 427-1234.



Help Protect Our Water Source

The St. Joseph River supplies our drinking water, and protecting it starts with everyday action across our community. Catching Rain Fort Wayne, part of City Utilities' Stormwater team, helps residents put easy, sustainable practices to work.

From rain gardens and rain barrels to new initiatives focused on safeguarding the watershed, Catching Rain brings waterway protection home.

Later this year, the team will begin collaborating with residents and groups along the Lower St. Joe Watershed, from DeKalb County to north Fort Wayne, to identify practical ways to reduce pollution from reaching the St. Joe and the creeks, streams and tributaries that flow into it. Deployed in phases, the project will create lots of opportunities for volunteer involvement. If you're interested, please contact the team at stjoewmp.org



MyWater. Avoid Surprises



A small leak can turn into a big bill. A worn toilet flapper can waste up to 200 gallons a day. One in 10 homes has a leak that loses at least 90 gallons daily.

City Utilities' free MyWater online tool helps customers track water use, set alerts for unusual spikes and catch possible leaks early before they become costly surprises.

Visit MyWaterFortWayne.org

Pitch In For Clean Drains

Clean Drains needs you to help protect our neighborhoods from flooding and keep pollution out of our rivers. Fort Wayne has more than 22,000 storm drains — they're the gateways to our rivers. Keeping them clear of leaves, trash and grass clippings is simple. The positive impact on our waterways is huge.

City Utilities' Clean Drains Week is July 6-13, but volunteers can clean and mark storm drains on their own schedule throughout the summer. Free Clean Drains kits include supplies to clean nearby storm drains and mark them with "Only Rain in the Drain" medallions. There's also chalk for kids to create sidewalk art near the drains. Sign up at cleandrainsinthefort.org.



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: 427-1234.

အရေးကြီးသောသတင်း

ဤအစီရင်ခံစာသည် သင့်သောက်ရေနှင့်ပတ်သက်ပြီး အရေးကြီးသော အချက်အလက်များပါဝင်သည်။ တစ်စုံတစ်ဦးကို သင့်အတွက် ဘာသာပြန်နိုင်ပါသည်။ သို့မဟုတ် 427-1234 သို့ဖုန်းဆက်၍ မြန်မာဘာသာစကားဖြင့် အကြောင်းအရာသိရှိနားလည်ထားသူ တစ်ဦးနှင့် ဆွေးနွေးပါ။