

This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you, our customers each day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of water. Portland's water comes from three wells, all located on city property near the water treatment plant. Raw water from the wells is pumped through an aerator which helps to remove the dissolved gases that can cause taste and odor problems, from there it flows into a detention tank, this allows the Iron to oxidize and partially settle out before going through the filtering process. The water is then pumped from the clear well where it is then chlorinated for the disinfecting of viruses and bacteria. Portland also treats its water with Phosphates to minimize the effects of Iron and Manganese, minerals which are found in Portland's water. At sufficient concentrations they can leave rust-colored stains on laundry, and porcelain. The chlorine and phosphate are monitored daily to ensure proper doses are being added.

The Food and Drug Administration regulations established limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 also dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants in potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA'S Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it 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 storm runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

PESTICIDES & HERBICIDES which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.

RADIOACTIVE-Contaminants, which are naturally-occurring.

ORGANIC-Chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes, and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoffs, and septic systems.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems 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 at 1-800426-4791.

To comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, the City of Portland will be annually issuing a report on monitoring performed on its drinking water. The purpose of this report is to advance consumers understanding of drinking water and to heighten awareness of the need to protect precious water source, in 2023, as in years past, your tap water met all EPA and state drinking water health standards.

The Portland Water Department's constant goal is to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us to protect our drinking water sources, it is our future.

If you have any questions about this report or you would like more information about your drinking water, please call the Water Plant and ask for Water Superintendent Doug Jackson, at 260-726-4525. The Portland City Council meets at 5:30pm on the first and the third Monday of every month in the Portland Fire Station's meeting room at 1616 North Franklin Street.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The tables on the following page lists all the contaminants that we detected during the 2023 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise indicated, the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2023. 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. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may however be more than one year old.

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 the other agencies and with local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe.

A Source Water Assessment (AWS) has been prepared for our system. According to this assessment, our system has been categorized with a moderate susceptibility risk. More information of this assessment can be obtained by contacting Mr. Doug Jackson at 260-726-4525 at your earliest convenience.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants that may be present in the water provided by public drinking water systems. We are required to treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Moreover, FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants that may be present in bottled water, which must provide the same level of health protection for public health.

Large water volume customers (like apartments, complexes, hospitals, schools, and industries) are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or distribute them to your tenants, residents, patients, students, and employees. This good faith effort will allow non-billed customers to learn more about the quality of water that they consume.

Some of the terms and abbreviations used in this report are;

MCL; Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG; Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known expected risk to health.

MRDL; Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

MRDLG; Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

AL; Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements of section 1417 which a system must follow.

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

NTU; Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, a measure of the clarity (or cloudiness) of water.

ppm; parts per million, a measure for concentration equivalent to milligrams per liter.

ppb; Parts per billion, a measure for concentration equivalent to micrograms per liter.

pCi/L; picocuries per liter, a measure for radiation,

p*; Potential violation, one that is likely to occur in the near future once the system has sampled for four quarters.

n/a; Either not available or not applicable,

ND; Not detected, the result was not detected at or above the analytical method detection level.

Our water system tested a minimum of 7 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
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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 back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

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>.

Lead and 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	2020 - 2023	0.68	0.06 - 1.55	ppm	1.3	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2020 - 2023	2.6	1.2 - 3.7	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MC L	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAs)	907 W WATER ST	2022 - 2023	6	6.37 - 6.37	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAs)	SEWER PLANT - SHADY LANE	2022 - 2023	7	7.07 - 7.07	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	907 W WATER ST	2022 - 2023	33	33.1 - 33.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	SEWER PLANT - SHADY LANE	2022 - 2023	48	47.6 - 47.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	4/24/2023	2.6	2.6	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM	4/24/2023	0.04	0.04	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	4/24/2023	1.5	1.5	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source

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.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

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.