

Testing Results for: CITY OF SOUTH HAVEN

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	4/19/2021	3.9	3 - 3.9	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	4/19/2021	0.2	0.11 - 0.2	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	4/19/2021	1.3	0 - 1.3	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE	4/19/2021	0.19	0.15 - 0.19	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	7/30/2023	6.2	6.1 - 6.2	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	4/19/2021	12	5.7 - 12	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TTHM	2020 - 2022	4	4.2 - 8.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2022	0.0225	0.022 - 0.023	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2022	2.1	2 - 2.1	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing

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. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but 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>.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
2023 - 2023	1.4200	MG/L	1.1	MG/L

Secondary Contaminants - Non-Health Based Contaminants - No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	4/19/2021	280	210 - 280	MG/L	300
CALCIUM	4/19/2021	110	81 - 110	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	4/19/2021	32	20 - 32	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHO/CM	4/19/2021	1200	890 - 1200	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	4/19/2021	0.22	0.22	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	4/19/2021	440	320 - 440	MG/L	400
IRON	4/19/2021	0.012	0 - 0.012	MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	4/19/2021	37	28 - 37	MG/L	150
NICKEL	4/19/2021	0.0063	0.0047 - 0.0063	MG/L	0.1
PH	4/19/2021	7.3	7 - 7.3	PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	4/19/2021	0.13	0.07 - 0.13	MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	4/19/2021	2.2	1.9 - 2.2	MG/L	100
SILICA	4/19/2021	30	25 - 30	MG/L	50
SODIUM	4/19/2021	82	61 - 82	MG/L	100
SULFATE	4/19/2021	84	74 - 84	MG/L	250
TDS	4/19/2021	570	450 - 570	MG/L	500
ZINC	4/19/2021	0.095	0.025 - 0.095	MG/L	5

Please Note: Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year.

During the 2023 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2023		

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider. There are no additional required health effects violation notices.