

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The amendments to the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act require each public water supply to produce a water quality report titled the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). Following is the University's annual report for the 2025 calendar year.

The University's water system is a privately owned public water supply operated by the Utilities Department. The University's system provides water to the University community and the nearby C.S.C. properties. Questions regarding the system or sampling results can be directed to Michael Cira, Senior Environmental & Safety Specialist, Utilities Department, 100 Facilities Building, Notre Dame, IN 46556, phone 574.631.7110 or Erin Hafner, Environment & Health Assistant Director, Risk Management & Safety, 636 Grace Hall, Notre Dame, IN 46556, phone 574.631.7889.

There are currently seven wells serving the water system, all located on the campus proper. The water is drawn from deep aquifers surrounded by substantial clay barriers that serve to protect the groundwater supply. We do not believe that our source is vulnerable to contamination. We are also taking steps to ensure that our water source does not become contaminated through our Wellhead Protection Program. This program assists in defining where the water supply comes from and methods to protect the aquifers from potential contamination. A copy of the Wellhead Protection Program is available for onsite viewing at the Utilities Department, 100 Facilities Building.

In 2021, EPA issued the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions that detailed requirements that all public water systems complete a system service line inventory where lead service lines are identified. The University of Notre Dame completed a lead service line inventory prior to the October 2024 deadline.

This inventory was completed by examining historical records of the construction of ND's network of distribution piping from the water mains to the individual building plumbing systems. ND has never used cast lead pipe in the potable water distribution systems, relying on cast iron or ductal iron for all the water mains and either copper, plastic or steel for the building water lines. The results of this inventory were reported to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management and can be viewed upon request.

Common sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 animal and human activity.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health affects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1.800.426.4791) or at the EPA's website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Contaminants that might be expected to be in source water (untreated water) include:

- Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful bacteria may be present.
- Cryptosporidium is a single celled parasite that can be found in contaminated water or the feces of infected people or animals. When a person ingests the crypto, they can develop an infection that can cause diarrhea type disease (cryptosporidiosis). For most people this infection is self-limiting and can last 1-2 weeks. Individuals from vulnerable populations can experience severe and prolonged symptoms, including chronic diarrhea, dehydration and weight loss. Cryptosporidium is a recognized cause of waterborne illnesses in some areas of the United States, but can be avoided by practicing good hygiene, such as washing your hands with soap and water, especially after using the toilet, after changing diapers, and before eating or preparing food, drinks or ice.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from agricultural or urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil, pesticides and herbicides.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production or can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or are the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants and young children. Some 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. 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 the 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly susceptible. 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 from Cryptosporidium and microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1.800.426.4791) or at the EPA's website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

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 much provide the same protection for public health

We have tested for over 150 parameters regulated by the EPA and the State of Indiana. Included in these tests were metals, volatile organics, pesticides, herbicides, synthetic organic chemicals and cyanide.

Our system collected samples under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) 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 February, August and September 2025 and detected the compounds shown in this table. These compounds are not regulated at this time. If you would like to view our results, contact our office at the address listed above.

Analyte	Collection Date	Unit	Highest Level Detected
PFBS – Well 1	08/12/2025	µg/L	0.0038
PFOA – Well 1	08/12/2026	µg/L	0.0041
PFBS – Well 002	09/22/2026	µg/L	0.0041
PFBS – Well005	08/12/2026	µg/L	0.0045

Water Quality Data

The table below lists the EPA's regulated and unregulated contaminants detected in the University's drinking water. All of the contaminants are below allowable levels.

Not included in the table are the more than 150 other contaminants including pesticides, herbicides, metals, synthetic organic chemicals, volatile organic chemicals and others which were tested and not detected.

Regulated at Point of Entry (Well)

Regulated Contaminants	Collection date	Unit	Highest Level Detected	EPA's MCL	EPA's MCLG	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	11/14/2023	ppb	4.1	10	0	0 –4.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	11/14/2023	ppm	0.19	2.0	2.0	0.062 - 0.190	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	11/14/2023	ppb	2.3	100	100	1.3-2.3	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	11/14/2023	ppm	0.09	4	4	0.060 - 0.09	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickle	11/14/2023	mg/l	0.0028	0.1	0.1	0.0012-0.0028	
Nitrate	11/13/2024	ppm	1.6	10	10	0 – 1.6	Runoff from fertilizer, septic tanks, natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite	11/13/2023	ppm	1.6	10	10	0 – 1.6	Runoff from fertilizer, septic tanks, natural deposits
Nitrite	11/13/2024	ppm	<0.010	1	1	0 – <0.10	Runoff from fertilizer, septic tanks, natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Unit	Highest Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	06/12/2022	pCi/L	0.89	5	0	0 – 0.89	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha Excluding radon and uranium	06/12/2022	pCi/L	2.07	15	0	0 – 2.07	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	06/12/2022	PCI/L	0.28	5	0	0 – 0.28	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	06/12/2022	PCI/L	0.7	5	0	0.0 – 0.7	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated at User Tap

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Unit	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	MCL	MCLG	Range	Source of Contamination
Copper	09/30/2023	ppm	0.32	1	1.3	1.3	<0.001 – 2.2	Corrosion of plumbing systems, failure of sampling protocol
Lead	09/30/2023	ppb	7.54	3	15	0	<0.5 – 130	Corrosion of plumbing systems, failure of sampling protocol

Microbiological	Collection Date	Result	MCL	MCGL	Typical Source
COLIFORM	08/18/2025	Detection*	0	0	Naturally present in the environment

* Coliform detection is not a violation, but requires a Level 1 Assessment and follow up sampling. Repeat sampling conducted following the initial Total Coliform positive result confirmed the absence of any Coliform bacteria, documenting that there was no systemic Coliform bacterial contamination. Level 1 Site Assessment was completed and report submitted to IDEM on 09/05/2025.

Definitions

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG). The level of a contaminant at which there is no known or expected health risk.

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

AGV: Average (Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples)

TT: Treatment Technique

mrem/yr: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ppm: parts per million.

ppb: parts per billion.

90th Percentile: 90% of the samples were below the number listed.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter.

µg/L: micrograms per liter