ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
Lake Station Water Department (PWSID #5245027)

Prepared by Utility Services

About Your Drinking Water...

Utility Services is pleased to provide you with its 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Lake Station Water Department water system, which contains important information about your drinking water. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. Included as part of this report are details about where your water comes from, what your water contains, and how it compares to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) standards. We are committed to providing you with all the information that you need to know about the quality of the water that you drink.

Water Supply Source...

Lake Station Water Department draws your drinking water from six-(6) groundwater wells. The State has performed an assessment of our source water. Such an assessment was completed on all of the sources of drinking water across the country that provides water to twenty-five people or more. Each system's wells were given a rating based on how susceptible the source water is to contamination from identified sources. This will help communities understand the potential threats to their water supplies and prioritize needs for protecting the water from contamination. This does not mean that your water is or will become contaminated. The possible susceptibility rating ranges from low to very high. The susceptibility rating for the wells in your community is considered to be moderate to moderately high. A complete copy of the assessment report is available from the community. If you are interested in receiving a copy of this report, please contact the name and number at the end of this report.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water *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 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 untreated water may 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 water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and mining or farming operations.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production operations, and can also result from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants that may be present in the water provided by public water systems. We are required to treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Moreover, Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk or that it is not suitable for drinking. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Water Quality Data...

The following table lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2017 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from January 1 – December 31, 2017. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may however be more than one year old.

To help you better understand some of the terms that are included in the table, we have provided the following definitions:

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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

N/A - Not applicable

ND – Not detectable at testing limit

PPM or Mg/L – Parts per million or milligrams per liter

PPB or ug/L – Parts per billion or micrograms per liter

pCi/L - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

BDL – Below detection level.

ABS – Absent

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE DATE	RESULT	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	Range of Levels Detected	VIOLATES	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	**2018**	**2**	**ppm**	**10**	**10**	**2.2-2.2**	**NO**	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants Panel								
Barium	**2018**	**0.041**	**ppm**	**2**	**2**	**0.041-0.041**	**NO**	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross alpha excluding radon & uranium	**2/23/16**	**2.16**	**pCi/L**	**15**	**0**	**2.16-2.16**	**NO**	Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	**2018**	**6**	**ppb**	**60**	No goal for the total	**3.1-7.4**	**NO**	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	**2018**	**20**	**ppb**	**80**	No goal for the total	**11-17**	**NO**	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

LEAD & COPPER RESULTS

CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE DATE	RESULT	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	# of Sites Over AL	VIOLATES	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper (90th Percentile)	**9/26/17**	**0.4**	**ppm**	**1.3 (AL)**	**1.3**	**0**	**NO**	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (90th Percentile)	**9/26/17**	**1**	**ppb**	**15 (AL)**	**0**	**0**	**NO**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Special Notes on Lead:

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. Our 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 exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

VIOLATIONS TABLE

VIOLATION TYPE	BEGIN DATE	END DATE	EXPLANATION
None			

If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please call Mr. Bob Gertzen at 219-759-0193. We encourage you to participate and to give us your feedback.