

Town of Cedar Lake
Public Works
Cedar Lake Water Department
8550 Lake Shore Drive, Cedar Lake, IN 46303
PWSID# 5245067
Consumer Confidence Drinking Water Report
June 1, 2015 to June 1, 2016

This is a report on the quality of the drinking water supplied by the Cedar Lake Water Utility for the fiscal year 2015. Questions regarding this report can be directed to the office of the Cedar Lake Water Utility Department at (219)-374-7478, Michael Schaller.

According to these assessments, your water system has a low risk of being susceptible to contamination. Further information about the source water assessment can be obtained by contacting Ms. Rebecca Travis of IDEM's Drinking Water Branch at (317)-234-3243.

Cedar Lake Water Utility routinely monitors for contaminants in the drinking water according to Environmental Protection Agency and Indiana Department of Environmental Management requirements. These contaminants 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 that 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, storm water runoff and residential uses.
- **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 storm runoff and septic systems.
- **Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. 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 the water poses and health risks. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Where does my water come from? Between 60-72% of Indiana's population relies on ground water for drinking and household use. The Cedar Lake Water Utilities source is the two (2) wells which draw from the Silurian Devonian Carbonate Aquifer system at a depth of 220 feet, south west of pump house.

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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control 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 (800) 426-4791.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90 th Percentile	#Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2015	1.3	1.3	1	1	PPM	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2015	0	15	5	0	PPB	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Hardness			34			GPG	N	
Iron			.1			PPM	N	

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2015	1	0-1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	PPM	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2015	7	7-7	No goal for the total	60	PPB	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	2	2.2-2.2	No goal for the total	80	PPB	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2015	0.011	0.011-0.011	2	2	PPM	N	Discharge of Drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2015	0.42	0.42-0.42	4	4.0	PPM	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

- **Avg:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 Contaminant Level Goal or 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 residual disinfectant level or MRDL:** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **MFL:** Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- **Na:** Not applicable
- **NTU:** nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
- **Pci/L:** Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- **PPB:** Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- **PPM:** milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
- **PPT:** parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/l)
- **PPQ:** parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/l)