



Town of Cedar Lake

Public Works

Cedar Lake Water Utility

8550 Lake Shore Drive, Cedar Lake, IN 46303

PWSID# 5245047

Consumer Confidence Drinking Water Report

June 1, 2013 to June 1, 2014

This is a report on the quality of the drinking water supplied by the Cedar Lake Water Utility for the fiscal year 2013. Questions regarding this report can be directed to the office of the Cedar Lake Water Utility Department at (219)-374-7000, 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 Silurian Devonian Aquifer. The Cedar Lake Water Utility has four (4) wells, two (2) of them located in Havenwood Subdivision and two (2) located off of Parrish Avenue.

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.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units	MCL Goal	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
Barium	N	0.41	PPM	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	N	0.021	PPB	.10	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine			PPM	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Copper	N	0.2	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride	N	0.40	MG/L	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	N	.2	PPM			
Water Hardness	N	36	GPG			
Lead	N	.0050	PPB	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	N	22	PPM			

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units	MCL Goal	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
DI (2-ethylexyl) adipate	N	0.6	UG/L	BDL	400	Discharge from chemical factories.
DI (2-ethylexyl) phthalate	N	0.6	UG/L	BDL	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

Terms and Abbreviations Used in Water Safety Reporting

TERMS

DEFINITIONS

MCGL	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is NO known or expected risk to health.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Mg/	Milligrams per liter, one part per million.
Ug/l	Micrograms per liter, one part per billion.
N/A	Not applicable.
Ppm	Parts per million.
Ppb	Parts per billion.
ND	None detected.
BDL	Below Detection Level.
NR	Monitoring NOT required, but recommended.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfection level goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risks to health.
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
MNR	Monitor Not Required.
MPL	State assigned Maximum Permissible Level.



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