

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Ogden Dunes Water (PWSID #5264040)

Prepared by Utility Services



About Your Drinking Water...

Utility Services is pleased to provide you with its 2022 Consumer Confidence Report for the Ogden Dunes 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...

Ogden Dunes Water purchases your drinking water from Indiana American Water – Northwest (surface water). 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the number 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 **2021** 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, 2021**. 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 TAKEN FROM INDIANA AMERICAN WATER – NORTHWEST

Contaminant	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	MCL	MCLG	Violates	Likely Source of Contamination
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Chloramines	2021	2	2-2	ppm	MRDL =4	MRDLG= 4	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	14	6.8-14.6	ppb	60	No goal for the total	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	26	14-30.7	ppb	80	No goal for the total	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Fluoride	2021	0.6	0.48-0.59	ppm	4	4	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2021	3.9	0.33-3.9	ppm	10	10	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
LEAD AND COPPER FROM INDIANA AMERICAN WATER - NORHTWEST								
Contaminant	Sample Date	Result	# of Sites over AL	Units	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Violates	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (90 th Percentile)	2021	5	0	ppb	15	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (90 th Percentile)	2021	0.138	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
<p><i>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. 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 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.</i></p>								

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS FROM INDIANA AMERICAN WATER - NORTHWEST								
Contaminant	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	MCL	MCLG	Violates	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross alpha excluding radon & uranium	2021	0.805	0.774-0.805	pCi/L	15	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2021	0.686	0.659-0.686	pCi/L	5	0	NO	Erosion on natural deposits.
Turbidity								
	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected		Violation		Likely Source of Contamination		
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.16 NTU		NO		Soil runoff.		
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%		NO		Soil runoff.		
Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.								
Total Organic Carbon-The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.								

LEAD AND COPPER FROM OGDEN DUNES WATER								
Contaminant	Sample Date	Result	# of Sites over AL	Units	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Violates	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (90 th Percentile)	2021	0.21	0	ppb	15	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (90 th Percentile)	2021	2.3	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
<p><i>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. 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 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.</i></p>								

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS FROM OGDEN DUNES WATER								
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Contaminant	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	MCL	MCLG	Violates	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2021	2	1-2	ppm	MRDL =4	MRDLG=4	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	10	4.6-10	ppb	60	No goal for the total	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	35	10.4-35	ppb	80	No goal for the total	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

VIOLATIONS TABLE

Consumer Confidence Rule			
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	10/1/2019	2021	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.
CCR REPORT	7/1/2021	2021	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	1/1/2019	9/22/2021	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

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.