



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT ELECTRONIC DELIVERY CERTIFICATION - DRINKING WATER

State Form 55623 (7-14)
Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM)
Office of Water Quality – Drinking Water Branch – Compliance Section

IDEM – Drinking Water Branch
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Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251
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INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Complete the Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification form.
2. Submit the form to IDEM by October 1st of reporting year.

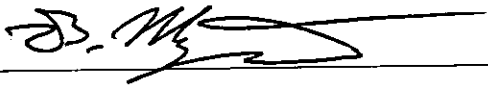
Example 3-1- CCR Certification Form (updated with electronic delivery methods)

CWS Name: Elkhart Mobile Home Park

PWSID Number: IN5220007

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the state/primacy agency.

Certified by:

Name: David Majewski Signature: 

Title: Operator WT018082 DS018084

Telephone number: 574-707-0110 Date (month, day, year): 06/04/2024

Please check all items that apply.

CCR was distributed by mail.

CCR was distributed by other direct delivery method. Specify direct delivery methods:

Mail – notification that CCR is available on Web site via a direct uniform resource locator (URL)

E-mail – direct URL to CCR

E-mail – CCR sent as an attachment to the e-mail

E-mail – CCR sent embedded in the e-mail

Other: Hand delivered to each resident.

If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please provide the direct URL Internet address:

www. _____

If the CCR was provided electronically, please describe how a customer requests paper CCR delivery:

___ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the state/primacy agency:

- ___ posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____
- ___ mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (*Attach a list of ZIP codes used.*)
- ___ advertising availability of the CCR in news media (*Attach copy of announcement.*)
- ___ publication of CCR in local newspaper (*Attach copy of newspaper announcement.*)
- ___ posting the CCR in public places (*Attach a list of locations.*)
- ___ delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers
- ___ delivery to community organizations (*Attach a list.*)
- ___ electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (*Attach a copy of the article or notice.*)
- ___ electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (*Attach list of social media outlets utilized.*)
- ___ (For systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www._____
- Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the state/primacy agency. (*Attach a list.*)

Elkhart Health Department

5220007

ELKHART MOBILE HOME PARK 2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Important information for the Spanish-speaking population

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad del agua potable que usted consume. Por favor traduzcalo, o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien y pueda explicarle.

Is our water safe?

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the drinking water that we provided last year. Included as part of this report are details about where the water that you drink comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana standards. We are committed to provide you with all the information that you need to know about the quality of the water that you drink.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other kind of 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 has set guidelines with appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants which are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Where does our water come from?

Our water comes from two 60' deep wells.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 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.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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, or can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in the raw, 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 that result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and mining or farming operations.

- ***Pesticides and Herbicides***, sources, such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential which may come from a variety of uses.
- ***Organic Chemical Contaminants***, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are all by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production operations, and can also result from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- ***Radioactive Contaminants***, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 drinking water systems. We are required to treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Moreover, FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants that may be present in bottled water which must provide the same level of health protection for public health.

Water Quality Data

The table attached lists all the contaminants that we detected during the 2023 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise indicated, the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2023. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) requires us to monitor for certain contaminants at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from one year to another. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may however be more than one year old.

Some of the terms and abbreviations used in this report are:

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

AL: Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements or action which the system must follow.

TT: Treatment Technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, a measure of the clarity (or cloudiness) of water.

ppm: part per million, a measure for concentration equivalent to milligrams per liter.

ppb: parts per billion, a measure for concentration equivalent to micrograms per liter.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter, a measure for radiation.

P*: Potential violation, one that is likely to occur in the near future once the system has sampled for four quarters.

n/a: either not available or not applicable.

ND: Not detected, the result was not detected at or above the analytical method detection level.

Special Note on Nitrate: Nitrate in Drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause baby blue syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Important Information on Lead: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other

homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's connection. Lead in Drinking Water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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 drinking or cooking. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline-(800) 426-4791 or at

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/Lead>

Our Watershed Protection Efforts

Our water system is working with the community to increase awareness of better waste disposal practices to further protect the sources of our drinking water. We are also working with other agencies and with local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe.

Public Involvement Opportunities

If you have questions about the content of this report, please contact Mr. Dave Majewski at 574-707-0110.

Please Share This Information

Large water volume customers (like apartment complexes, hospitals, schools, and/or industries) are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute them to your tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees. This "good faith" effort will allow non-billed customers to learn more about the quality of the water that they consume.

Section 1- Contaminants								Above AL #		
Date	Detected	MCL	MCL G	Units	Result	Min	Max	Repeats	Violates	Likely Sources
7/1/2021	Barium	2	2	mg/l	0.034	0.034	0.035		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
7/1/2021	Chromium	100	100	ug/l	1.2	1.1	1.4		No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits.
11/20/2023	Nitrate (as N)	10	10	mg/l	6	6	6		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
11/20/2023	Nitrite plus nitrate (as N)	10	10	mg/l	6	6	6		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
6/29/2020	Gross alpha exc radon and uranium	15	0	pCi/L		3-3.8	3.8		No	Erosion of natural deposits

Microbiological Contaminants

No samples tested positive for coliform in 2023.

Unregulated Contaminants

7/1/2021	Sodium	n/a		mg/l	35	35	35		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leachng
4/5/2012	Sulfate	n/a		mg/l	21	29	22		No	Occurs naturally in drinking water

Lead/Copper

Date Sampled	Lead & Copper	MCLG	Action Level	Units	90th %	# Sites over AL	Violation
2021	Copper (90th percentile)	1.3 (AL)	1.3	mg/l	0.058	0	No
2021	Lead (90th percentile)	0	15	ug/l	1.7	0	No

Erosion of Natural Deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of Household plumbing systems

Corrosion of Household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits