

GARDEN CITY MOBILE HOME PARK
Public Water Supply ID: IN5203005

Consumer Confidence Report

2023 CCR

The following pages comprise the Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for your water system.

Important Information!

In order to meet all the requirements of the CCR, you must include the following additional information if it pertains to your water system.

- * The report must include the telephone number of the owner, operator, or designee of the community water system as a source of additional information concerning the report.
- * In communities with a large proportion of non-English speaking residents, as determined by the Primacy Agency, the report must contain information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the report or contains a telephone number or address where residents may contact the system to obtain a translated copy of the report and/or assistance in the appropriate language.
- * The report must include information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water (time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings).
- * If your water system purchases water from another source, you are required to include the current CCR year's Regulated Contaminants Detected table from your source water supply.
- * If your water system had any violations during the current CCR Calendar year, you are required to include an explanation of the violation and the action taken by the water system.
- * If your water system is going to use the CCR to deliver a Public Notification, you must include the full public notice and return it with the CCR. This is in addition to the copy and certification form required by the CCR Rule.
- * The information about likely sources of contamination provided in the CCR is generic. Specific information regarding contamination sources is available in sanitary surveys and source water assessments and should be used when available to the operator.
- * If a community water system distributes water to its customers from multiple hydraulically independent distribution systems or from different raw water sources, the table should contain a separate column for each service area, and the report should identify each distribution system. Alternatively, systems may produce separate reports tailored to include data for each service area.
- * Detections of unregulated contaminants for which monitoring is required are not included in the CCR and must be added. When included, the information must include the average and range at which the contaminant was detected.
- * If a water system has performed any monitoring for Cryptosporidium, including monitoring performed to satisfy the requirements of the Information Collection Rule [ICR] (141.143), which indicates that Cryptosporidium may be present in the source water or the finished water, the report must include: (a) a summary of the results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results.
- * If a water system has performed any monitoring for radon which indicate that radon may be present in the finished water, the report must include: (a) The results of the monitoring; and (b) An explanation of the significance of the results.
- * If a water system has performed additional monitoring which indicates the presence of other contaminants in the finished water, the report strongly encourages systems to report any results which may indicate a health concern. To determine if results may indicate a health concern, systems should refer to the list of regulated and unregulated contaminants in the CCR.

concern, EPA recommends that systems find out if EPA has proposed an NPDWR or issued a health advisory for that contaminant. Call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). EPA considers detects above a proposed MCL or health advisory level to indicate health concerns. For such contaminants, EPA recommends that the report include: (a) the results of the monitoring; and (b) an analysis of the significance of the results noting the existence of a health advisory or a proposed regulation.

* If you are a groundwater system that receives notice from a state of a significant deficiency, you must inform your customers of the report of any significant deficiencies that are not corrected by December 31 of the year covered by it. The CCR must include the following information:

- The nature of the significant deficiency and the date it was identified by the state.
- If the significant deficiency was not corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding the State-approved schedule for correction, including interim measures, progress to date, and any interim measures completed.
- If the significant deficiency was corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding how the deficiency was corrected and the date it was corrected.

Note:

These first pages are only instructions and are part of your CCR. The pages that follow and are numbered in the upper right-hand corner are the report pages.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GARDEN CITY MOBILE HOME PARK

Public Water System ID: IN5203005

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to 2023. 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. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda.)

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: DANA JAMES

Phone: 812-657-4624

Sources of Drinking Water

GARDEN CITY MOBILE HOME PARK is Ground water.

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL #1	Ground water	ACTIVE	926 Jonesville Columbus, IN

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 land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances that are not naturally occurring, such as pesticides and other chemicals, resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater treatment, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides - which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants - including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. They can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants - which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily cause for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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 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 (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize 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>.

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we provide the following definitions:

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

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.

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 outbreak has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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 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 are set with a margin of safety.

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.

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.

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

Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

Our water system tested a minimum of 1 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth.

Disinfectant	Date	HighestRAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
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Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2018 - 2021	0.0102	0.0057 - 0.012	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system; natural deposits; Leaching from wood pipes
LEAD	2018 - 2021	0	0	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system; natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
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Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	12/27/2021	0.035	0.035	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; natural deposits
NICKEL	12/27/2021	0.0022	0.0022	MG/L	0.1	0.1	
NITRATE-NITRITE	3/7/2023	1.99	1.99	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewer lines; natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
RADIUM-226	3/7/2023	0.49	0.49	PCI/L	5	0	
RADIUM-228	3/7/2023	0.51	0.51	PCI/L	5	0	

Violations

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
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No violations during this period.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Deficiencies

Unresolved significant deficiencies that were identified during a survey done on the water system are shown below.

Date Identified	Facility	Code	Activity	Due Date	Description
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No deficiencies during this period.

Informe Anual de Calidad del Agua Potable

PARQUE DE CASAS MÓVILES DE GARDEN CITY

ID del Sistema Público de Agua: IN5203005

Nos complace presentarle el Informe Anual de Calidad del Agua (Informe de Confianza del Consumidor) del año, para el período del 1 de enero al 31 de diciembre de 2023. Este informe tiene como objetivo brindarle información importante sobre su agua potable y los esfuerzos realizado por el sistema de agua para proporcionar agua potable segura. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien).

Para obtener más información sobre este informe, comuníquese con:

Nombre: DANA JAMES

Teléfono: 812-657-4624

Fuentes de agua potable

GARDEN CITY MOBILE HOME PARK es agua subterránea.

Nuestra(s) fuente(s) de agua y la información de evaluación de la fuente de agua se enumeran a continuación:

Nombre de la fuente Tipo de informe de agua Estado Ubicación

POZO #1 Agua subterránea ACTIVO 926 Jonesville Rd Columbus, IN 47201

Las fuentes de agua potable (tanto agua del grifo como agua embotellada) incluyen ríos, lagos, arroyos, estanques, embalses, manantiales y pozos. A medida que el agua viaja sobre la superficie de la tierra o a través del suelo, disuelve minerales naturales y, en algunos casos, material radiactivo, y puede recoger sustancias resultantes de la presencia de animales o de la actividad humana.

Es razonable esperar que el agua potable, incluida el agua embotellada, contenga al menos pequeñas cantidades de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no necesariamente indica que el agua represente un riesgo para la salud. Se puede obtener más información sobre los contaminantes y los posibles efectos sobre la salud llamando a la línea directa de agua potable segura de la EPA al (800) 426-4791. Los contaminantes que pueden estar presentes en el agua de origen incluyen:

Contaminantes microbianos, como virus y bacterias, que pueden provenir de plantas de tratamiento de aguas residuales, sistemas sépticos, operaciones agrícolas ganaderas y vida silvestre.

Contaminantes inorgánicos, como sales y metales, que pueden ocurrir naturalmente o ser el resultado de escorrentías de aguas pluviales urbanas, descargas de aguas residuales industriales o domésticas, producción de petróleo y gas, minería o agricultura.

Pesticidas y herbicidas, que pueden provenir de una variedad de fuentes, como la agricultura, la escorrentía de aguas pluviales urbanas y usos residenciales.

Contaminantes químicos orgánicos: incluidos productos químicos orgánicos sintéticos y volátiles, que son subproductos de procesos industriales y producción de petróleo, y también pueden provenir de gasolineras, escorrentías de aguas pluviales urbanas y sistemas sépticos.

Contaminantes radiactivos: que pueden ocurrir naturalmente o ser el resultado de la producción de petróleo y gas y de las actividades mineras.

Para garantizar que el agua del grifo sea segura para beber, la EPA prescribe regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua suministrada por los sistemas públicos de agua. Las regulaciones de la FDA establecen límites para los contaminantes en el agua embotellada que deben brindar la misma protección para la salud pública.

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes del agua potable que la población general.

Se pueden encontrar contaminantes en el agua potable que pueden causar problemas de sabor, color u olor. Este tipo de problemas no son necesariamente causas de problemas de salud. Para obtener más información sobre el sabor, el olor o el color del agua potable, comuníquese con la oficina comercial del sistema.

Las personas inmunocomprometidas, como las personas con cáncer que reciben quimioterapia, las personas que se han sometido a trasplantes de órganos, las personas con VIH/SIDA u otros trastornos del sistema inmunológico, algunos ancianos y los bebés, pueden estar particularmente en riesgo de contraer infecciones. Estas personas deben buscar asesoramiento sobre el agua potable de sus proveedores de atención médica. Las pautas de la EPA/CDC sobre los medios apropiados para disminuir el riesgo de infección por *Cryptosporidium* y otros contaminantes microbianos están disponibles en la línea directa de agua potable segura (800-426-4791)

Si están presentes, los niveles elevados de plomo pueden causar graves problemas de salud, especialmente en mujeres embarazadas y niños pequeños. El plomo en el agua potable proviene principalmente de materiales y componentes asociados con líneas de servicio y plomería residencial. Somos responsables de proporcionar agua potable de alta calidad, pero no podemos controlar la variedad de materiales utilizados en los componentes de plomería. Cuando el agua ha estado reposada durante varias horas, puede minimizar la posibilidad de exposición al plomo abriendo el grifo durante 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de usar agua para beber o cocinar. Si le preocupa el plomo en el agua, es posible que desee analizarla. La información sobre el plomo en el agua potable, los métodos de prueba y los pasos que puede seguir para minimizar la exposición está disponible en la Línea directa de agua potable segura o en <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

En las tablas siguientes encontrará muchos términos y abreviaturas con los que quizás no esté familiarizado. Para ayudarlo a comprender mejor estos términos, proporcionamos las siguientes definiciones:

Nivel de acción (AL): La concentración de un contaminante que, si se excede, desencadena un tratamiento u otros requisitos que debe seguir un sistema de agua.

Meta de nivel de acción (ALG): El nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable por debajo del cual no existe ningún riesgo conocido o esperado para la salud. Los ALG permiten un margen de seguridad. Evaluación de Nivel 1: Una evaluación de Nivel 1 es un estudio del sistema de agua para identificar problemas potenciales y determinar (si es posible) por qué se han encontrado bacterias coliformes totales en nuestro sistema de agua.

Evaluación de Nivel 2: Una evaluación de Nivel 2 es un estudio muy detallado del sistema de agua para identificar problemas potenciales y determinar (si es posible) por qué se ha producido una violación del MCL de E. coli y/o por qué se han encontrado bacterias coliformes totales en nuestro sistema de agua. en múltiples ocasiones.

Nivel máximo de contaminante o MCL: el nivel más alto de un contaminante permitido en el agua potable. Los MCL se establecen lo más cerca posible de los MCLG utilizando la mejor tecnología de tratamiento disponible.

Meta de nivel máximo de contaminante o MCLG: El nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable por debajo del cual no existe ningún riesgo conocido o esperado para la salud. Los MCLG permiten un margen de seguridad.

Meta de nivel máximo de desinfectante residual o MRDLG: El nivel de un desinfectante de agua potable por debajo del cual no existe ningún riesgo conocido o esperado para la salud. Los MRDLG no reflejan los beneficios del uso de desinfectantes para controlar los contaminantes microbianos.

Nivel máximo de desinfectante residual o MRDL: el nivel más alto de desinfectante permitido en el agua potable. Existe evidencia convincente de que es necesario agregar un desinfectante para controlar los contaminantes microbianos.

Técnica de Tratamiento o TT: Un proceso requerido destinado a reducir el nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable.

Variaciones y exenciones: Permiso estatal o de la EPA para no cumplir con un MCL o una técnica de tratamiento bajo ciertas condiciones.

Promedio: Promedio: el cumplimiento normativo de algunos MCL se basa en el promedio anual de muestras mensuales.

LRAA: Promedio anual corriente por ubicación

mrem: milirems por año (una medida de radiación absorbida por el cuerpo)

ppb: microgramos por litro (ug/L) o partes por mil millones, o una onza en 7.350.000 galones de agua.

ppm: miligramos por litro (mg/L) o partes por millón, o una onza en 7350 galones de agua

picocuries por litro (pCi/L): los picocuries por litro es una medida de la radiactividad en el agua.

na: no aplicable.

Nuestro sistema de agua analizó un mínimo de 1 muestra por mes de acuerdo con la Regla de Coliformes Totales para contaminantes microbiológicos. Con las muestras microbiológicas recolectadas, el sistema de agua recolecta residuos de desinfectante para garantizar el control del crecimiento microbiano.

Fecha del desinfectante Rango de unidad RAA más alto MRDL

MRDLG Fuente típica

Contaminantes regulados

En las tablas a continuación, mostramos los contaminantes regulados que se detectaron. Es posible que no sea necesario realizar un muestreo químico de nuestra agua potable anualmente; por lo tanto, la información proporcionada en esta tabla se refiere al último año de resultados de muestreos químicos.

Violaciones

Durante el período cubierto por este informe tuvimos las violaciones que se detallan a continuación.

Período de infracción	Analito	Tipo de infracción	Explicación de la infracción
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No se han producido infracciones durante este período.

No se requieren avisos adicionales sobre efectos en la salud.

No se requieren avisos adicionales de infracción de efectos sobre la salud.

Deficiencias

A continuación se muestran las deficiencias significativas no resueltas que se identificaron durante un estudio realizado en el sistema de agua.

Fecha de identificación	Código de instalación	Actividad	Fecha de vencimiento	Descripción
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No hubo deficiencias durante este período.