



**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**  
100 N. Senate Ave.  
MC 66-34  
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251  
Telephone: 317-234-7435  
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**INSTRUCTIONS:** 1. Complete the Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification form.  
2. Submit the form to IDEM by October 1<sup>st</sup> of reporting year.

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

CWS Name: Crossings Mobile Home Park

PWSID Number: IN5245014

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: Edward Johnson Signature: *Edward E Johnson*

Title: Operator

Telephone number: 708-878-6132 Date (month, day, year): 06/26/2024

*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: CCR was hand delivered to each customer

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:

N/A

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\_\_\_ "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.](http://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.](http://www.)\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_ Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the state/primacy agency. *(Attach a list.)*

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For Calendar Year 2023 Crossings Mobile Home Park, PWSID IN5245014

This is your Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the period of January 1, 2023 through December 31, 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 importante sobre su agua potable. Para solicitar una copia de este informe en español, por favor póngase en contacto con el operador a continuación.*

For further information regarding this report, please contact:      Ed Johnson, Water Supply Operator  
Phone: 708-878-6132  
email: eej76@hotmail.com

Individuals wishing to provide input regarding decisions that may affect the quality of water may visit the park office or contact the operator listed above.

## Sources of Drinking 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.

## Source Water Information

Drinking water at Crossings Mobile Home Park is groundwater, which is provided by two wells.

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL #1 NORTH	Groundwater	Active	Crossings MHP
WELL #2 SOUTH	Groundwater	Active	Crossings MHP

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 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban 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, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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.

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

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 (800-426-4791).

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

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 (AL):	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Average (Avg):	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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.
LRAA:	Locational Running Annual Average
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.

Million fibers per liter or MFL:  
 mrem:  
 Not Applicable or NA:  
 Nephelometric turbidity units or NTU:  
 Picocuries per liter or pCi/L:  
 Parts per billion or ppb:  
 Parts per million or ppm:  
 Parts per trillion or ppt:  
 Parts per quadrillion or ppq:  
 Source Water Assessment or SWA:  
 Treatment Technique of TT:  
 Variances and Exemptions:

A measure of asbestos contamination.  
 millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)  
 Does not apply.  
 A measure of turbidity, or clarity of water.  
 A measure of radioactivity.  
 One ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. Also known as micrograms per liter, or ug/l.  
 One ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. Also known as milligrams per liter, or mg/l.  
 One ounce in 7,350,000,000 gallons of water. Also known as nanograms per liter, or ng/L.  
 One ounce in 7,350,000,000,000 gallons of water. Also known as picograms per liter, pg/L.  
 A periodic review of potential risks for contamination, conducted by regulatory authorities.  
 A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  
 State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

## 2023 Regulated Contaminants Detected Water Quality Test Results

### Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	90th Percentile	Range of Results	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Number of Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/24/2022	0	0	1.3	1.3	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	07/24/2022	0	0	0	15	0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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>.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	10/18/2021	0.23	0.23 - 0.23	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	10/18/2021	0.31	0.31 - 0.31	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium*	10/18/2021	29	29 - 29	n/a	n/a	Ppm	N	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration

\*There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	09/20/21	3.92	3.92-3.92	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	09/20/21	5.36	5.36-5.36	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old. Information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

### 2023 Violation Summary

We are pleased to report that no monitoring, reporting, treatment technique, or maximum contaminant level violations were recorded during 2023.

### 2023 Deficiencies Summary

No identified deficiencies were recorded during 2023.