Lake Hill Park - Thayer, Inc.
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2018

Lake Hill Park - Thayer, Inc. has prepared the following required yearly report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water for 2018. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your drinking water. This report contains important information about your drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, some water quality test results, and water system contact information.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

What is the source of your drinking water?

Lake Hill Park's drinking water source is ground water received from two separate, active wells located within the park.

Source water assessment and its availability:

The state performed an assessment of our source water in March 2007. A "source water assessment" identifies potential sources of contamination to, and establishes a susceptibility rating for, the water we use for your drinking water. A susceptibility rating can be one of the following: high, moderately high, moderate, moderately low, or low. The state determined our susceptibility for contamination to be "low" and concluded that our water source is most susceptible to contamination from agricultural, commercial, and residential sources. Please contact us if you would like more information about the assessment.

What are sources of contamination to 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 land surface 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 source water include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plant, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation, and wildlife; (B) 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; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (D) 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; (E) 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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Who needs to take special precautions?

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 infection. 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).

Additional information for lead:

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 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 at 800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Tables

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. We conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, radiological, and volatile organic contaminants during 2018. The tables below list any of the drinking water contaminants we detected that are applicable for the year pertaining to this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables are from testing done in the calendar year for this report. However, the EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change. (Page 3 lists some definitions for some terms used in the following tables.)

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	1		0	No	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2018	1.3	1.3	0.071	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives;
Lead	2018	0	15	10.9	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2018	0.189	0.085 - 0.189	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2018	0.499	0.488 - 0.499	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Non-regulated Contaminants*

Non-Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium	2018	15.0	10.5 - 15.0	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Leaching from natural deposits and agriculture

***Non-regulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of non-regulated contaminate monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of non-regulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.**

Radioactive Contaminants

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2018	3	1.2 - 6.6	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Waiver for asbestos:

In September 2018 we were granted an asbestos monitoring waiver through December 2019 because our distribution system does not contain asbestos-cement pipe.

Violations:

Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	01/01/2018	03/31/2018	On May 23, 2018, we sent each in our water community a notice that upon a mandatory reclassification of our water system from a transient water supply to a community water system, we missed doing the required first quarter 2018 monitoring for the contaminant indicated in this table. Potential adverse health effects (if any) are unknown for that period of time. All subsequent monitoring was completed as required, with drinking water level results within compliance.

How can I comment, ask questions, or express concerns in regards to my drinking water?

Customer comments, questions, and concerns are encouraged and welcomed and can be sent to Thayer, Inc., P. O. Box 716, Monon, IN 47959

For more information on your drinking water or about information found in this report, contact James Thayer, Thayer, Inc. - Lake Hill Park - at 219-253-7818 or P. O. Box 716, Monon, IN 47959. You can also find important drinking water protection information and environmental tips at lakehillpark.com /wellhead-protection.html.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report:

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 contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

Parts per Million (ppm): milligrams per liter or parts per million - or once ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

Parts per Billion (ppb): micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or once ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): a unit for measuring radioactive concentrations.

N/A: not applicable