

Lake Hill Park - Thayer, Inc.

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2022

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 2022. 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. Some contaminants 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). For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact us.

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 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).

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. The sampling we conduct is according to EPA/State prescribed intervals which includes sampling for bacterial, inorganic, radiological, volatile/synthetic organic contaminants, et al. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The tables below list any of the drinking water contaminants we detected that are applicable for the year pertaining to this report. 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 frequently. Some of this report data, though representative, is more than one year old. (Note: Page 3 lists some definitions for some terms used in the following tables.)

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2021	1.3	1.3	0.0391	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2021	0	15	1.78	0	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2021	0.175	0.0765 – 0.175	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2021	0.497	0.364 – 0.497	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	2021	15.4	11.4 – 15.4	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	04-10-2019	7.8	5.0 – 7.8	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Waiver for Asbestos:

In October 2020 we were granted an asbestos monitoring waiver through December 2028 because our distribution system does not contain asbestos-cement pipe.

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. Our website, lakehillpark.com, also has important environmental and drinking water protection information, including information on the dangers of water contamination caused by backflow and cross-connection situations.

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 one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

Parts per Billion (ppb): micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

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