Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

LONG BEACH WATER DEPARTMENT / IN5246028
2400 Oriole Trail, Long Beach IN

June 1, 2021

To All Long Beach Residents:

We are publishing the Long Beach Water Department's Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020. This report provides you with information about your drinking water and the efforts made by our water system to provide safe drinking water. We will also be posting the report on our website: www.longbeachin.org/water-department.
If you would like to receive a paper copy, please contact our office at 219-879-9353.

The Long Beach Water Department purchases water from the Department of Water Works in Michigan City IN (IN5246020).
The greater area of Michigan City receives its drinking water directly from Lake Michigan, a surface water source.

Your drinking water is routinely monitored for contaminants according to Federal and State Laws. In addition to the testing performed for the Department of Water Works, the Long Beach Water Department collects water samples twice a month for Bacteriological testing, and quarterly samples for regulated contaminants HAA5 and TTHM. Additionally, our Department is required to collect Lead and Copper samples every other year. This report includes tables detailing the testing results for 2020.

For more information regarding this report, please contact:

Greg Parrish, Water Superintendent
Office Hours: M-F 8:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.
Phone: 219-879-9353

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER / Source Water Information Department of Water Works in Michigan City, IN / IN5246020

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.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

2) 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.

3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

4) 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.

5) 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 causes 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 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).

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.

Water Quality Test Results Definitions

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

AL (Action Level)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
ALG (Action Level Goal)	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.
MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level)	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.
MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal)	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.
MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level)	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.
MRDLG (Max Residual Disinfectant Level Goal)	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.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Level 1 assessment:	A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found.
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.
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
NTU	nephelometric turbidity unit, used to measure turbidity

Water Quality Test Results for Samples Collected by the Long Beach Water Department / IN5246028

Regulated Contaminants: Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2020	1.3	1.3	0.73	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2020	0	15	2.7	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results for Samples Collected by the Long Beach Water Department / IN5246028

Regulated Contaminants: Haloacetic Acids and Total Trihalomethanes

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5 / Haloacetic Acids	2020	5.3	3.3 - 8.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM /Total Trihalomethanes	2020	19.8	13.3 - 28	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Water Quality Test Results for Samples Collected by Michigan City's Department of Water Works / IN5246020

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2020	1	1 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2020	0.021	0.021 - 0.021	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2020	0.9	0.9 - 0.9	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2020	0.9	0.93 - 0.93	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	95.56%	N	Soil runoff.

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.