

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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

June 1, 2022

To All Long Beach Water Department Customers:

We are publishing the Long Beach Water Department's Annual Water Quality Report for January 1st to December 31st, 2021.

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. We will also be posting the report on our website: [www.longbeachin.org/water-department](http://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 triennially. This report includes tables detailing the testing results for 2021.

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

For more information regarding this report, please contact:

Greg Parrish, Water Superintendent  
Long Beach Water Department  
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 Michigan City IN (IN5246020)

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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. It can also 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 1) microbial contaminants (such as viruses or bacteria) which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- 2) inorganic chemical contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- 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.

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, and 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. If 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>.

### Source Water Information / Source Water Assessment (SWA)

Michigan City - IN5246020	STOP 13	Type: Surface Water	Location
Michigan City - IN5246020	DUFFY LANE	Type: Surface Water	Location

## Water Quality Test Results Abbreviations and 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) / *Avg	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. *Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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.
TT (Treatment Technique)	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.
ppm	Milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7350 gallons of water.
ppb	Micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 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 DETECTED

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)	2021	4.5	0 - 3.5	no goal for the total	60	ppb	No	by-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	2021	19.8	6.43 - 17.4	no goal for the total	80	ppb	No	by-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation?	Likely Sources of Contamination
Copper	2021	1.3	1.3	0.44	0	ppm	No	erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems; leaching from wood
Lead	2021	0	15	1.6	0	ppb	No	erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems

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

### Coliform Bacteria 2021

MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Highest # of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL	Total # of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
0	5% of monthly samples are positive	6	--	0	No	naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation?	Likely Sources of Contamination
COPPER	2020	1.3	1.3	0.229	0	ppm	No	erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems; leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2020	0	15	3.02	0	ppb	No	erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems

Disinfectants and Disinfection by-products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation?	Likely Sources of Contamination
CHLORAMINES	2021	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 Sources of Contamination
BARIUM	2021	0.023	0.023 - 0.023	2	2	ppm	No	discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE	2021	0.9	0.88 - 0.88	4	4	ppm	No	water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Turbidity 2021	TT Limit	Level Detected	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1.0 NTU	1.0 NTU	No	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	97%	No	Soil runoff

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of filtration. Turbidity treatment technique (TT) requires that at least 95% of the total combined effluent turbidity samples shall not exceed 0.3 NTU (1.0 NTU for slow sand and diatomaceous earth filtration systems). At least 95% is required to be in compliance. In addition, the maximum turbidity level cannot exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.