ORIGIN OF WATER

Your drinking water originates from groundwater wells located in the Lake Michigan and Kankakee Basin Aquifers. Water is no longer drawn from Flint Lake. This water is treated to remove iron, and manganese and then filtered and disinfected.

Some compounds that may be found in untreated water include: biological contaminates, such as viruses and bacteria; inorganic compounds, such as salts and metals; and organic compounds, such as pesticides and herbicides.

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 the 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general public. 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 micro bacterial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791

OUR COMMITMENT TO YOU

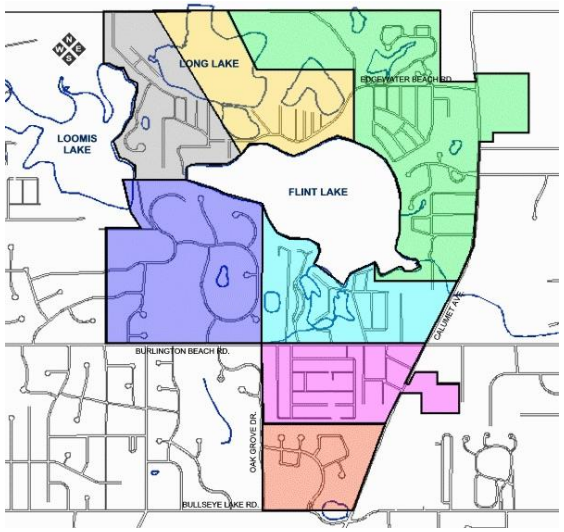
The Valparaiso Lakes Area Conservancy District and its water/sewer company LAC Utilities have been serving the Flint Lake Area for 48 years. The seven-member Board of Directors is dedicated to providing quality water and sewer services while enhancing the environment through improving drainage, preventing the loss of topsoil from injurious water erosion and flood preventions, control and monitoring. The board meets every third Wednesday at 5:30pm at the VLACD office, 1805 Burlington Beach Road, Valparaiso, IN 46383. The meetings are open to the public, comments and questions are welcome! To be on the agenda, contact our office 48 hours in advance of a meeting.

VALPARAISO LAKES AREA CONSERVANCY DISTRICT
LAC UTILITIES
464-3770

LAC UTILITIES

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT 2024

PWSID # IN5264033



1805 Burlington Beach Road
Valparaiso, Indiana 46383
Monday-Friday 8:30-4:30
Phone: (219) 464-3770
Emergency: (219) 916-4638
vlacd.org

VALPARAISO CITY UTILITIES 2023

SUBSTANCES TESTED AT THE TREATMENT PLANTS AND IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

SUBSTANCE	YEAR SAMPLED	UNITS OF MEASURE	MCL	MCLG	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	AMOUNT RANGE	MCL VIOLATION	POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECT	TYPICAL SOURCE
Barium	2023	ppm	2	2	0.059	0.041-0.059	NO	Increase in blood pressure	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	2023	ppm	MRDL=4.0	MRDLG=4	1.3	0.2-1.3	NO	Eye/Nose irritation, stomach discomfort	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride* (adjusted)	2023	ppm	4	4	0.8	0.7-0.8	NO	Bone disease, children may get mottled teeth	Erosion of natural deposits; Drinking water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nickel	2023	ppm	UNREGULATED	NA	0.0017	0.0015-0.0017	NO	Long term exposure can cause heart and liver damage	Smelting & refining and steel works industries
Nitrate	2023	ppm	10	10	0.17	0-0.17	NO	May cause shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome for infants	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (total)	2023	ppm	0.1	0.1	0.0021	0.0016-0.0021	NO	May cause allergic dermatitis if using water with chromium in excess of MCL over many years	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	2023	ppb	80	0	30	15-30	NO	Liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems; increased risk of cancer	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids	2023	ppb	60	0	10	5-10	NO	Increased risk of cancer	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane	2023	MG/L	0.1	0	0.0056	0.003-0.0056	NO		
Nitrate-Nitrite	2022	ppm	10	10	0.11	0-0.11	NO		Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

SUBSTANCE TESTED FOR AT CUSTOMER'S TAP

SUBSTANCE	YEAR SAMPLED	UNITS OF MEASURE	HOMES ABOVE ACTION LEVEL	ACTION LEVEL(AL)	90TH PERCENTILE	AMOUNT RANGE	AL VIOLATION	POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECT	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper	2023	ppm	0	1.3	0.5	0-0.8	NO	Gastrointestinal distress	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	2023	ppb	0	15	6	0-14	NO	Children: Delays in physical or mental development. Adults: Kidney problems	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

LAC UTILITIES 2023

DISINFECTANT	DATE	HIGHEST RAA	UNIT	RANGE	MRDL	MRDLG	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine	2023	1	ppm	0.9-1.1	4	4	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS	**DATE**	**HIGHEST LRAA**	**UNIT**	**RANGE**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**VIOLATION**	**TYPICAL SOURCE**
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022-2023	7	ppb	6.97-6.97	60	0	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022-2023	19	ppb	19-19	80	0	NO	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
LEAD & COPPER	**DATE**	**90TH PERCENTILE**	**UNIT**	**RANGE**	**AL**	**SITES OVER AL**	**VIOLATION**	**TYPICAL SOURCE**
Copper	2018-2021	0.491	ppm	0.034-0.606	1.3	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2018-2021	4.18	ppb	4.18-18.4	15	1	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

For more information about this report, please contact
Alicia Barber - General Manager
219-464-3770
a.barber@vlacd.org

Table Definitions

Action Level (AL): The concentration of contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Amount Range: This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest, that were collected during the reporting year.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
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 Residual Disinfectants Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
NA- Not Applicable.
picoCurie per Liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity.
Parts per Billion (ppb): One part per billion (or micrograms per liter).
Parts per Million (ppm): One part per million (or milligrams per liter).
Running Annual Average (RAA): An average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.

Substances Found in Drinking Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration 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. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Public water systems and water bottles use a variety of water sources. These sources include rivers, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can acquire naturally occurring minerals, radioactive material (if present), and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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.
Pesticide and herbicide contaminants, which may come from sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial, processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive contaminants can naturally occur or be the result of oil and mining activities.

Special Health Information

Thanks to the Safe Drinking Water Act, the United States arguably has the safest water supply and distribution system in the world. However, if you have special health requirements, you should know 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/Centers for Disease Control 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.

Special Information on 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. Valparaiso City Utilities Department of Water Works is 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 thirty seconds to two 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.