



**CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT ELECTRONIC
DELIVERY CERTIFICATION - DRINKING WATER**

State Form 55623 (7-14)
Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM)
Office of Water Quality – Drinking Water Branch – Compliance Section

IDEM – Drinking Water Branch
100 N. Senate Ave.
MC 66-34
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251
Telephone: 317-234-7435
Fax: 317-234-7436
Email: dwbmgr@idem.in.gov

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Complete the Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification form.
2. Submit the form to IDEM by October 1st of reporting year.

Example 3-1- CCR Certification Form
(updated with electronic delivery methods)

CWS Name: George Ade Memorial Health Care Center

PWSID Number: 5256014

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the state/primacy agency.

Certified by:

Name: Jim White Signature: 

Title: Maintenance Supervisor

Telephone number: 219-275-2531 Date (month, day, year): September 29, 2020

Please check all items that apply.

- CCR was distributed by mail.
- CCR was distributed by other direct delivery method. Specify direct delivery methods:
 - Mail – notification that CCR is available on Web site via a direct uniform resource locator (URL)
 - E-mail – direct URL to CCR
 - E-mail – CCR sent as an attachment to the e-mail
 - E-mail – CCR sent embedded in the e-mail
 - Other: Posted on bulletin board

If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please provide the direct URL Internet address:

www.georgeade.org

If the CCR was provided electronically, please describe how a customer requests paper CCR delivery:

___ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the state/primacy agency:

- ___ posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____
 - ___ mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area *(Attach a list of ZIP codes used.)*
 - ___ advertising availability of the CCR in news media *(Attach copy of announcement.)*
 - ___ publication of CCR in local newspaper *(Attach copy of newspaper announcement.)*
 - ___ posting the CCR in public places *(Attach a list of locations.)*
 - ___ delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers
 - ___ delivery to community organizations *(Attach a list.)*
 - ___ electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv *(Attach a copy of the article or notice.)*
 - ___ electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets *(Attach list of social media outlets utilized.)*
- ___ (For systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www._____
- ___ Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the state/primacy agency. *(Attach a list.)*



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION IN DRINKING WATER
 State Form 54187 (R / 7-14)
 INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (IDEM)
 OFFICE OF WATER QUALITY – DRINKING WATER BRANCH – COMPLIANCE SECTION

IDEM – DRINKING WATER BRANCH
 MC 66-34
 100 N. Senate Ave.
 Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251
 Telephone: 317-234-7435
 Fax: 317-234-7436
 Email: dwbmgr@idem.in.gov

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Complete Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification form.
 2. Submit the certification form to IDEM by October 1st of reporting year.

CERTIFICATION

System Name: George Ade Memorial Health Care Center
 PWSID Number: 5256014

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to primacy agency.

Certified by:

Name Jim White Signature Jim White
 Title Maintenance Supervisor
 Telephone number 219-275-2531 Date (month, day, year) 09 / 29 / 2020

*** You are not required by EPA rules to report the following information, but you may want to provide it to your state. Check all items that apply.

The consumer confidence report (CCR) was distributed by mail or other direct delivery on:

Date (month, day, year) 09 / 29 / 2020

Specify other delivery methods below:

Posted on bulletin boards

Good faith efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the primacy agency:

posting the CCR on the Internet at www.georgeade.org

mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach ZIP codes served)

advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach a copy)

posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

delivering multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as apartments, businesses, and large private employers

delivering CCR copies to community organizations (attach a list)

For systems serving at least 100,000 persons only, CCR was posted on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www.

Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the primacy agency (attach a list).

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

INS256014

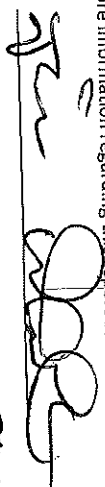
GEORGE ADE MEMORIAL HEALTH CARE CENTER

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019

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.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name



Phone

219-275-3431

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

GEORGE ADE MEMORIAL HEALTH CARE CENTER is Ground Water

Sources of 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 surface of animals 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:

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

- 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 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>.

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>.

Source Water Information

SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name

WELL #1

Type of Water

GW

Report Status

Location

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

AVG:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

Level 1 Assessment:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:

Level 2 Assessment:

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:

na:

mrnm:

ppb:

ppm:

Treatment Technique or TT:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

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. 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.

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.

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.

not applicable.

millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	12/05/2017	0.498	0.498 - 0.498	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
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	11/05/2018	0.76	0.76 - 0.76	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations Table

Lead and Copper Rule

The lead and copper rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2018	10/11/2019	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

