Hammond Water Works Department Summary of Quality Data

Microbiological Contaminants	Date Tested	Unit	Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Allowed (MCL)	Detected Level	Range of Values Tested	Likely Source of Contaminants
Total Coliform	2022	% of samples	0	≥5	1.20%	n/a	Naturally present in the environment
Turbity	2022	NTU	n/a	TT	0.3-0.21	n/a	Soil runoff
	Limit (Treatment Technique)			Level Detected		Violation	
Highest Single Measurement	1NTU			0.15 NTU		N	Soil runoff
Lowest Montly % Meeting Limit	0.3 NTU			100%		N	Soil runoff
Inorganic Chemicals	Date Tested	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Level	Range	Likely Source of Contaminants
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2022	ppm	10	10	0.3842	n/a	Runoff from Fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks,sewage
Barium	2022	ppm	2	2	0.0212	n/a	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from Metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits
Flouride	2022	ppm	4	4	0.5	0.5-1.0	Erosion of natural deposit; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizers and aluminum factories
Disinfection By-Products	Date Tested	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Level	Range	Likely Source of Contaminants
Total Haloacetic Acids	2022	ppb	n/a	60	4	2.4-5.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	ppb	n/a	80	15	10.4-18.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	2022	ppm	n/a	4	2	1.6-2.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminants
Gross alpha excluding radon & uranium	2018	0.54	0.54-0.54	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminants
2,4-D	5/7/19	0.5	0.5-0.5	70	70	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine	2022	ppb	3	3	BDL	BDL		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon								
TCO Removal was measured each month and met all set requirements								
Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminants
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.1146	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives. Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	2022	0	15	2.3	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

WATER QUALITY TABLE FOOTNOTES

1. 100% of the samples were below the treatment technique level of 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
2. None of the samples tested for copper exceeded the current action level of 1.3 ppm.
3. None of the samples tested for lead exceeded the current action level of 15.0 ppb
4. BDL - Below Detection Level of 0.1 ppb

SOURCE OF WATER INFORMATION

The Surface Water Source for the City of Hammond and its wholesale customers comes from Lake Michigan. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management has assessed all surface water sources. In Indiana all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. Therefore, chemical treatment, filtration, and lab analysis ensures high quality drinking water. For more information please contact IDEM-Drinking Water Branch at (800) 451-6027.

Summary of Testing by the Town of Griffith

Substance	Date Tested	Unit	90th Percentile	Action Level	Goad MCLG	Sites over Action Level	Source of Contaminants
Copper	2020	ppm	0.171	AL=1.3	1.3	0	Corrosion of household Plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2020	ppb	1.28	AL=15	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products Stage 2	Date Tested	Unit	MVLG	MCL	Highest Site Average	Range of Value	
Total Haloacetic Acids	2021	ppb	n/a	60	4.2	2.0-6.1	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Tihalomethanes	2021	ppb	n/a	80	15.3	11.1-20.1	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TOWN OF GRIFFITH, INDIANA

2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT ON WATER QUALITY

WATER SOURCE AND SUPPLIER

The Town of Griffith is committed to providing its citizens and customers with the best water quality and service possible. Our water is obtained from one of the best surface water sources in the Midwest, Lake Michigan. Our water supplier is Hammond Water Works, Hammond, Indiana.

Required Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes limits on 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. 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation, and wildlife.

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salt and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or results from urban storm 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, storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and 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.

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 (800-426-4791).

Concerning Lead in our Water

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How to Read Table Located on Back Page

The results of tests performed in 2018 or the most recent testing available are presented in the table. Important definitions are presented as follows:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:
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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 Disinfectant Level or MRDL:
The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Action Level (AL):
The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT):
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units:
A measure of water clarity.

ppb: Parts per billion (micrograms per liter (ug/l)).

ppm: Parts per million (milligrams per liter (mg/l)).

n/a: not applicable

BDL: Below Detection Limit

Please see table on back page.

This report was prepared by the Town of Griffith in conjunction with information provided by City of Hammond Water Department. Questions may be directed to the Department of Public Works, Town of Griffith, Indiana at 219-924-3838.