Hammond Water Works Department Summary of Quality Data

The Source of drinking water for Hammond Water Works Department is Surface water from Lake Michigan

Regulated Contaminants	Date Tested	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Range	Likely Source of Contaminants
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	5/7/24	ppm	10	10	0.3972	0.3972	Runoff from Fertilizer use; Leaching fromo septic tanks, sewage
Barium	5/7/24	ppm	2	2	0.0216	0.0216	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from Metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	5/7/24	ppb	200	200	6.2	6.2	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Flouride	5/7/24	ppm	4	4	0.725	0.725	Erosion of natural deposit; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizers and aluminum factories

Disinfectant	Date	Unit	Highest RAA	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chlorine	2024	ppm	2	0.24-1	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violation section. Percentage of samples in compliance with Std

TOC	Collection Date	Highest Valie	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	9/10/24	5.31	1.96 - 5.31	MG/L	0	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfectant By-Products	Monitoring Period	Water System	Highest LRAA	Range of Samples Results	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2023-2024	1545 173rd	5	3.8 – 4.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2023-2024	3510 173rd	7	2.9 – 6.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2023-2024	6110 Calumet Ave.	4	3.4 – 5.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2023-2024	6920 Kennedy Ave.	4	3.0 – 5.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2023-2024	7101 Indianapolis Blvd.	5	3.4 – 6.0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2023-2024	1545 173rd	23	13.1 – 31.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2023-2024	3510 173rd	32	22.8 – 31.89	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2023-2024	6110 Calumet Ave.	17	13.6 – 23.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2023-2024	6920 Kennedy Ave.	24	14.2 – 32.52	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2023-2024	7101 Indianapolis Blvd.	21	13.5 – 28.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

WATER QUALITY TABLE FOOTNOTES

1. 100% of the samples were below the treatment technique level of 0.3 NTU. The highest single measurement was 0.18. 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.

Violations – During the period covered by this report, Hammond Water System had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
9/30/2024 – 12/30/2024	Simazine	Monitoring, Routine Minor	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
9/30/2024 – 12/30/2024	Simazine	Monitoring, Routine Minor	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
9/30/2024 – 12/30/2024	Lasso	Monitoring, Routine Minor	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
9/30/2024 – 12/30/2024	DI (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	Monitoring, Routine Minor	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
9/30/2024 – 12/30/2024	DI (2-Ethylhexyl) Adipate	Monitoring, Routine Minor	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
9/30/2024 – 12/30/2024	Atrazine	Monitoring, Routine Minor	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported

Hammond Water Works second sample of Dioxin did not make IDEM's deadline of December 2024, resulting in a minor violation. The second sample was completed in January of 2025. The results were non-detectable.

Deficiencies – Unresolved significant deficiencies that were identified during a survey done on the water system are shown below.

Date Identified	Facility	Code	Activity	Due Date	Description
11/3/21	Distribution System	DS04	Sanitary Survey Letter Response	12/6/24	All services are not metered
11/3/21	Distribution System	DS04	Sanitary Survey Letter Response	10/30/25	All services are not metered

Summary of Testing by the Town of Griffith

Our water system tested a minimum of 15 sample(s) per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants.
With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfect residuals to ensure control microbial growth.

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chlorine	2024	1	ppm	0.7 – 1.8	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Substance	Date Tested	Unit	90th Percentile	Action Level	Goal MCLG	Sites over Action Level	Range of sampled Results	Source of Contaminants
Copper	2023	ppm	0.152	AL=1.3	1.3	0	0.004 – 0.253	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2023	ppb	1.01	AL=15	0	0	1.01 – 3.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products Stage 2	Date Tested	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Highest LRAA	Range of Value	Sample Point	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HSAA5)	2023 – 2024	ppb	0	60	4	3.4 – 5.1	111 N. Broad Street	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HSAA5)	2023 – 2024	ppb	0	60	4	2.9 – 4.6	45th & Glenwood	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HSAA5)	2023 – 2024	ppb	0	60	4	2.0 – 4.6	501 S. Broad Street	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HSAA5)	2023 – 2024	ppb	0	60	4	3.6 – 4.8	Indiana Pl. & 37th Ave.	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2023 – 2024	ppb	0	80	22	14.0 – 26.9	111 N. Broad Street	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2023 – 2024	ppb	0	80	24	17.5 – 30.41	45th & Glenwood	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2023 – 2024	ppb	0	80	21	14.0 – 26.81	501 S. Broad Street	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2023 – 2024	ppb	0	80	22	13.3 – 28.09	Indiana Pl. & 37th Ave.	By-product of drinking water chlorination

During the period covered, no additional required health effect notices, health effect violation notices or difficiencies. The results for the Town of Griffith Unregulated Contaminents (UCMR) can be viewed at the Department of Public Works.

TOWN OF GRIFFITH, INDIANA

2024 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. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from material 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. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. In November 2024, residents received a mailing regarding their lead testing results. Please call 219-924-3838 for additional information.

How to Read Table Located on Back Page

The results of tests performed in 2023 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goals or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for margin of safety.

Level 1 Assessment: 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.

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.

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

Avg: Average- Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or treatment techniques under certain conditions.

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

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

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

pCi/L: picocuries per liter is a measurement radioactivity in water

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.

Information on the Town of Griffith Water Board meetings can be found at Griffith.in.gov