

WHAT ELSE MIGHT CONCERN ME?

The Hammond Water Works Department tested for Cryptosporidium in 2008 and no detection, was found.

For more information, call
The Hammond Water Filtration Plant
Hammond Water Works Department
at 219-853-6439.

Member of:
American Water Works Association
&
West Shore Water Producers Association

PWS ID #: 5245020

Hammond Water Works Department
6505 Columbia Avenue
Hammond, IN 46320

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Water Works Department

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

HOW GOOD IS HAMMOND WATER?

This is an Annual Water Quality Report delivered by the Hammond Water Works Department. Included is a listing of results from water quality tests as well as an explanation of where our water comes from and tips on how to interpret the data. We're proud to share our results with you. Please read them carefully. We are proud to report that the water provided by the Hammond Water Works Department meets or exceeds established water quality standards.

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular meetings occur on the 2nd Wednesday and 4th Thursday of every month, at 6505 Columbia Avenue at 7:00 pm. The public is welcome.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

Hammond Water Works Department is supplied by surface water from Lake Michigan.

WHAT ARE WE DOING TO MAKE THINGS BETTER?

In 1995, the Hammond Water Works changed over to granular activated carbon rather than anthracite as a filter media to control taste and odor. We have continued using this filter media and are investing over Four million dollars on various improvements to our Lake Michigan based Filtration Plant. Hammond residents continue to enjoy the lowest water rates in the State of Indiana.



Mayor Thomas McDermott, Jr.

**WATER
FACT**

You can survive about a month without food, but only 5 to 7 days without water.

WHAT ELSE SHOULD I KNOW?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**WATER
FACT**

Only 1% of the earth's water is available for drinking water.

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.

WHERE DOES WATER COME FROM?

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

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

(B) Inorganic 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.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) 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.

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

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 THIS TABLE

The results of tests performed in 2010 or the most recent testing available are presented in the table. Important definitions are presented below:

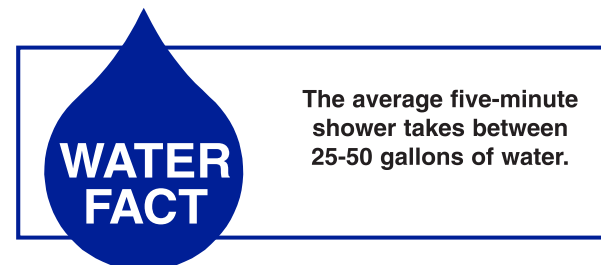
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

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.

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.



SUMMARY OF WATER QUALITY DATA

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	DATE TESTED	UNIT	GOAL (MCLG)	MAXIMUM ALLOWED (MCL)	DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE OF VALUES TESTED	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Total Coliform	2010	% of Samples	0	≥5	0	n/a	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity¹	2010	NTU	n/a	TT	0.10	n/a	Soil runoff
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Fluoride	2010	ppm	4	4	0.8	0.0 - 1.6	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper²	2008	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	0.23	n/a	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead³	2008	ppm	0	AL=.015	.0098	n/a	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Total Haloacetic Acids	2010	ppb	n/a	60	4.3	3.5 - 5.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2010	ppb	n/a	80	14.6	9.1 - 20.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Disinfectant Residual	2010	ppm	n/a	n/a	1.8	1.2 - 2.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination

WATER QUALITY TABLE FOOTNOTES

- 100% of the samples tested 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 indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
- None of the samples tested for copper exceeded the current action level of 1.3 ppm.
- One sample tested exceeded the action level of .015 ppm. The 90th percentile was .0093 ppm.

KEY TO TABLE

AL = Action Level
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
TT = Treatment Technique
nd = none detected
n/a = not applicable

