

The Dyer Water Department is committed to providing residents with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water.

Our water is tested using sophisticated equipment and advanced procedures. The Dyer Water Department water meets state and federal standards for both appearance and safety.

This annual "Consumer Confidence Report", required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), tells you where your water comes from, what our tests show about it, and other things that you should know about drinking water.

The Dyer Water Department's drinking water meets or surpasses all federal and state drinking-water standards.

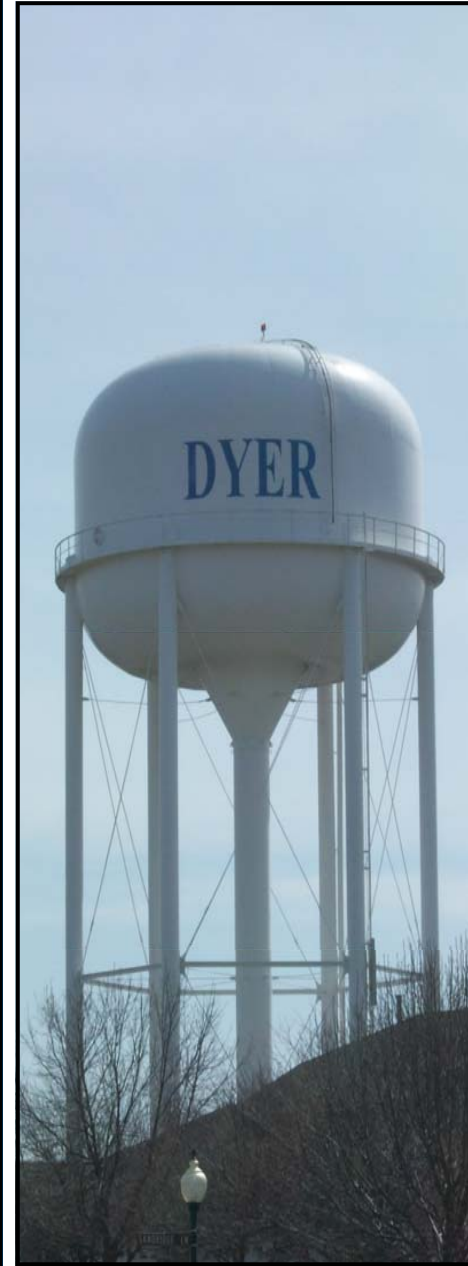


Town of Dyer
Department of Public Works
One Town Square
Dyer, IN 46311



Consumer Confidence / Water Quality Report

2021



**Town of Dyer
Water Department**

Public Meetings

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular Water Board meetings occur on the fourth Monday of each month at 6:00 pm, at the Dyer Municipal Complex.

Water Source

Dyer Water Department is supplied by the Town of Highland, which receives its water from the City of Hammond, which, in turn, draws its water from Lake Michigan.

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 the 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).

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

We will be happy to answer any questions about the Dyer Water Department and our water quality. Call at the Department of Public Works at 865-4222 to find out more.

Also, learn more about the Dyer Water Department water system on the internet by visiting www.townofdyer.com

TOWN OF DYER - IN5245011								
Lead and Copper	Date of Analysis	Unit	AL	MCLG	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Major Sources	Violation
Lead	June-August 2020	ppb	15	0	3.2	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.	N
Copper	June-August 2020	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.073	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.	N
Disinfection By-Products	Date of Analysis	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Maximum	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Chlorine	2021	ppm	4.0	N/A	1.7	0.6 - 1.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	N
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	ppb	60	N/A	5.4	2.0 - 5.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	N
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	ppb	80	N/A	20.7	11.1 - 20.7	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	N
CITY OF HAMMOND - IN5245020								
Disinfection By-Products	Date of Analysis	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Maximum	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Chlorine	2021	ppm	4.0	N/A	2.2	1.6 - 2.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	N
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	ppb	60	N/A	8.0	2.2 - 5.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	N
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	ppb	80	N/A	15.7	10.8 - 20.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	N
Inorganic Contaminants	Date of Analysis	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Maximum	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Barium	2021	ppm	2.0	2.0	0.021	n/a	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	N
Fluoride	2021	ppm	4	4	0.7	0.74-0.74	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	N
Radioactive Contaminants	Date of Analysis	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Maximum	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2018	pCi/L	15	0	0.54	0.54-0.54	Erosion of natural deposits.	N
Turbidity	Date of Analysis	Unit	Limit (TT)		Level Detected		Major Sources	Violation
Highest single measurement	2020	NTU	1		0.04 - 0.15		Soil runoff.	N
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	2020	NTU	0.3		100%		Soil runoff.	N
Synthetic Organic Contaminants	Date of Analysis	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Maximum	Range	Major Sources	Violation
2,4 -D	2019	ppb	70	70	0.5	0.5 - 0.5	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.	N
Atrazine	2021	ppb	3	3	BDL	BDL	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.	N

Health Information

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. 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 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 at 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 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 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, stormwater 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 stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- 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 provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 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>.

[An Explanation of the Water-Quality Data Table](#)

The column marked Maximum Detected shows the highest test results during the year. Sources of contaminant show where this substance usually originates.

Footnotes explain important details. The additional terms and abbreviations are defined as follows:

MCL

The maximum contaminant level is 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.

MCLG

Maximum contaminant level goal is 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.

AL

The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ppm

Equal to parts per million, or milligrams per liter, a measure of concentration.

ppb

Equal to parts per billion, or micrograms per liter, a measure of concentration.

NTU

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, a measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water.

pCi/L

Picocuries is a unit for measuring radioactive Concentrations.

TT

Treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.