

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.

Public Meetings

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular Utility Board meetings occur on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 pm, at the Dyer Town Hall located at One Town Square.

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

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

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.

To learn more about the Dyer Water Department water system on the internet, go to <http://www.townofdier.com>

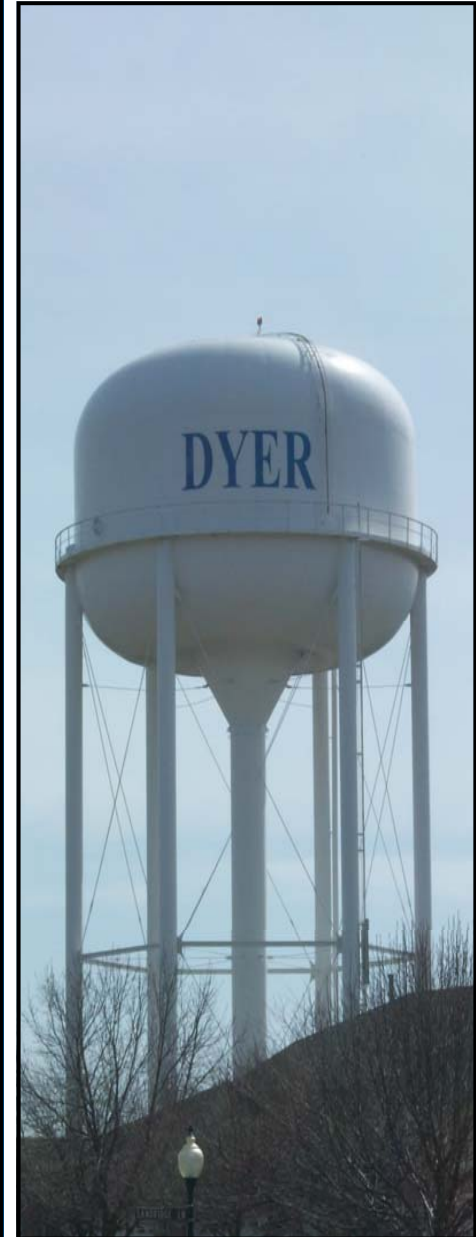
To access the Town of Dyer's Water Service Line Inventory on the internet, please visit <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/DyerWD-IN>



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

Consumer Confidence / Water Quality Report

2025



**Town of Dyer
Water Department**



TOWN OF DYER - IN5245011								
Lead and Copper	Date of Analysis	Unit	AL	90th %	Range	# Sites over AL	Major Sources	Violation
Lead	2020-2023	ppb	15	7.7	1.2 - 12.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits	N
Copper	2020-2023	ppm	1.3	0.1333	0.0128 - 0.6213	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	N
Disinfectant	Date of Analysis	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	Highest RAA	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Chlorine	2025	ppm	4.0	4	0	0 - 1.48	Water additive used to control microbes	N
Disinfection By-Products	Date of Analysis	Unit	MRDL	MCLG	Highest RAA	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024-2025	ppb	60	N/A	5	0 - 2.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination	N
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024-2025	ppb	80	N/A	23	18.4 - 26.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination	N
TOWN OF HIGHLAND - IN5245021								
Disinfection By-Products	Date of Analysis	Unit	MRDL	MCLG	Highest RAA	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024-2025	ppb	60	N/A	4	3.4 - 5.1	By-product of drinking water chlorination	N
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024-2025	ppb	80	N/A	23	13.1 - 28.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination	N
CITY OF HAMMOND - IN5245020								
Disinfection By-Products	Date of Analysis	Unit	MRDL	MCLG	Highest RAA	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	ppb	60	0	7	2.4 - 6.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection	N
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	ppb	80	0	32	11.7- 30.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection	N
Inorganic Contaminants	Date of Analysis	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Maximum	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Barium	2025	ppm	2	2	0.0229	0.0229	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	N
Fluoride	2025	ppm	4	4	0.673	0.673	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	N
Nitrate-Nitrite	2025	ppm	10	10	0.411	0.411	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching form septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	N

Our system collected samples under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium. This monitoring is being conducted so the EPA can receive occurrence data for these compounds to determine what additional compounds may need to be regulated in the drinking water. The Town of Dyer collected samples in February and May and did not detect any of the compounds. If you would like to view the results, please contact our office at (219) 865-4222.

Health Information

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 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. 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 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 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 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). Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Our water department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, please contact our office. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://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.

MRDLG

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do no reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRDL

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.

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.

LRAA

Locational running annual average.

RAA

Running annual average.

Avg

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