

What's the Quality of My Water?

Schererville Water Department is pleased to share this water quality report with you. It describes to you, the customer, the quality of your drinking water. This report covers January 1 through December 31, 2017. Schererville Water Department's drinking water supply surpassed the strict regulations of both the State of Indiana and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which requires all water suppliers to produce reports like this every year to each customer.

In 2017 our water department distributed 1,208,103,000 gallons of water to our customers. We purchase pretreated water from Indiana-American Water company which relies on surface water from Lake Michigan. Indiana-American Water Company treats your water using chloramines as part of the disinfection process that protects you from microbial contamination.

Chloramines are a combination of chlorine and a small amount of ammonia that are used to kill potentially harmful bacteria in water. Used in water treatment plants throughout the country for decades, it is widely considered to be a more stable water disinfectant than chlorine. Chloramines do not leave a distinctive chlorine taste or odor, so many people actually prefer the taste of chloraminated water to chlorinated water.

Chloramines also act as a protective barrier against contamination as treated water moves throughout the water distribution system.

Although chloramination is a very effective means of water treatment, it can be toxic when introduced directly into the bloodstream. Chloramines, therefore, must be removed before use in kidney dialysis machines, or in fish tanks and ponds.

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management has developed a plan for the assessment of all public water systems' surface water and ground water sources throughout the state. The state's plan identifies potential contaminant sources. Please share your views with us if you are interested in environmental water quality issues by calling our designated water quality person listed in this report.

It may be necessary to make improvements in the water system in order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply.

Water Quality Statement

We are pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your home or business complied with, or was better than, all state and federal drinking water requirements. For your information, we have compiled a list in the table, showing what substances were detected in your drinking water during 2017. Although all of the substances listed below are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by the EPA, we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

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 water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact:

Jeff Huet, Public Works Director or Chad Nondorf, Utility Foreman & Licensed Water Operator
by calling 219-322-6688,
or by writing to this address:
10 E. Joliet St., Schererville, IN 46375
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Town, Utility Board, Redevelopment Commission,
Waterworks Board, Town Council & Town Court
..... Austgen Kuiper Jasaitis PC
Plan Commission, BZA & Park Board
..... Burke, Costanza & Carberry
Police Commission Wieser & Wyllie

Town Engineer

..... Robinson Engineering

Town of Schererville

10 E. Joliet Street • Schererville, IN 46375-2011
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Water Information Sources

Indiana American Water • www.indianaamwater.com
Indiana Dept. of Environmental Management
www.in.gov/idem
United States Environmental Protection Agency
www.epa.gov/safewater
Safe Drinking Water Hotline • (800) 426-4791
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention • www.cdc.gov
American Water Works Association • www.awwa.org
Water Quality Association • www.wqa.org
National Library of Medicine/National
Institute of Health
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus

2017 Annual WATER QUALITY REPORT



Schererville
Water Department
PWSID# 5245041

Water Quality Results: Town of Schererville Water Department

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results Sampled by Town of Schererville Water Department

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MRDLG	Action Level	Number of Samples	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Copper (ppm) ⁷	2017	.15	1.3	30	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2017	0.0	15.0	30	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

****AS REQUIRED BY IDEM, LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLES WERE TAKEN IN 2017 AND ARE DUE TO BE TAKEN IN THE YEAR 2020. (EVERY 3 YEARS)**

"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 cannot control the varieties 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>."

Disinfection Byproduct Compliance Sampling (D.B.P.) (Measured in the Distribution System) by Town of Schererville Water Department

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MRDLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections (Low - High)	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total trihalomethanes - TTHM (ppb)	2017	NA	80	24.0	20.0-30.2	YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids - HAA5 (ppb)	2017	NA	60	9.4	6.8-13.5	YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Bacterial Results (Measured in the Distribution System) by Town of Schererville Water Department

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Coliform (% positive samples)	2017	0	more than 5% of samples/month	0 0%	YES	Naturally present in the environment

Water Quality Results: Indiana American Water Company

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results Measured in the Distribution System by Indiana American Water Company

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile	Number of Samples	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2015	15	0	10	51	2	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2015	1.3	1.3	0.228	51	0	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Other Regulated Compounds: Results Measured in the Distribution System by Indiana American Water Company

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Results	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2017	80	NA	35.7	14.8 - 32.9	YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2017	60	NA	18.2	7.1 - 18.7	YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Disinfectant Residual: Results Measured in the Distribution System by Indiana American Water Company

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MRDL	MRDLG	Level Found	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Chloramines (ppm)	2017	4	4	1.9	1.6-2.1	YES	Water additive used to control microbes

Turbidity: A Measure of the Clarity of the Water at the Treatment Facilities by Indiana American Water Company

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU) ¹	2017	TT = 1 NTU	0	0.17	YES	Soil Runoff
Turbidity % Meeting Standards	2017	TT = % of Samples <0.3 NTU	NA	100%	YES	Soil Runoff

¹ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Regulated Substances: Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facilities by Indiana American Water Company

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Flouride (ppm)	2017	4	4	0.81	0.56 - 0.81	YES	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	2017	10	10	0.39	NA	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Total Organic Carbon Removal: Measured within the Treatment Facilities by Indiana American Water Company

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon (Removal Ratio) ²	2017	TT	NA	1.0	NA	YES	Naturally present in the environment

² The value reported under "Level Found" is the lowest running annual average ratio between the percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than or equal to 1.0 indicates the water is in compliance with TOC removal requirements.

Bacterial Results: Measured in the Distribution System by Indiana American Water Company

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Percentage of Positive Samples Detected per month	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	2017	No more than 5% of the monthly samples can be positive per month	0	1.57%	YES	Naturally present in the environment

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants you to know:

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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 Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

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.

90th Percentile: 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

MREM (millirems): a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): A measure of clarity.

N/A: Not applicable.

PPB (parts per billion): micrograms per liter (ug/l).

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency.

PPM (parts per million): milligrams per liter (mg/l).

ND: Not detectable at testing limits.

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CDC: Centers for Disease Control.

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Town Attorney

Town, Utility Board, Redevelopment Commission,
Waterworks Board, Town Council & Town Court
..... Austgen Kuiper Jasaitis PC
Plan Commission, BZA & Park Board
..... Burke, Costanza & Carberry
Police Commission Wieser & Wyllie

Town Engineer

..... Robinson Engineering

Town of Schererville

10 E. Joliet Street • Schererville, IN 46375-2011
www.schererville.org

Water Information Sources

Indiana American Water • www.indianaamwater.com

Indiana Dept. of Environmental Management
www.in.gov/idem

United States Environmental Protection Agency
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline • (800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention • www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association • www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association • www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National
Institute of Health
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus

2018 Annual WATER QUALITY REPORT



Schererville
Water Department
PWSID# 5245041

Water Quality Results: Town of Schererville Water Department

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results Sampled by Town of Schererville Water Department

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MRDLG	Action Level	Number of Samples	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Copper (ppm) ⁷	2017	.15	1.3	30	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2017	0.0	15.0	30	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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Disinfection Byproduct Compliance Sampling (D.B.P.) (Measured in the Distribution System) by Town of Schererville Water Department

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MRDLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections (Low - High)	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total trihalomethanes - TTHM (ppb)	2018	NA	80	24.3	13.9-36.2	YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids - HAA5 (ppb)	2018	NA	60	11.6	5.7-21.4	YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Bacterial Results (Measured in the Distribution System) by Town of Schererville Water Department

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Coliform (% positive samples)	2018	0	more than 5% of samples/month	0 0%	YES	Naturally present in the environment

Water Quality Results: Indiana American Water Company

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results Measured in the Distribution System by Indiana American Water Company

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile	Number of Samples	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2018	15	0	6	50	0	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2018	1.3	1.3	0.279	50	0	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Other Regulated Compounds: Results Measured in the Distribution System by Indiana American Water Company

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Results	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2018	80	NA	25.8	17.8 - 29.8	YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2018	60	NA	14.0	8.5 - 17.2	YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Disinfectant Residual: Results Measured in the Distribution System by Indiana American Water Company

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MRDL	MRDLG	Level Found	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Chloramines (ppm)	2018	4	4	2.0	1.9-2.2	YES	Water additive used to control microbes

Turbidity: A Measure of the Clarity of the Water at the Treatment Facilities by Indiana American Water Company

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU) ¹	2018	TT = 1 NTU	0	0.19	YES	Soil Runoff
Turbidity % Meeting Standards	2018	TT = % of Samples <0.3 NTU	NA	100%	YES	Soil Runoff

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Regulated Substances: Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facilities by Indiana American Water Company

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Flouride (ppm)	2018	4	4	0.77	0.55 - 0.77	YES	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	2018	10	10	0.41	0.40 - 0.41	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Total Organic Carbon Removal: Measured within the Treatment Facilities by Indiana American Water Company

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon (Removal Ratio) ²	2018	TT	NA	1.0	NA	YES	Naturally present in the environment

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Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Percentage of Positive Samples Detected per month	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	2018	TT	NA	0.81%	YES	Naturally present in the environment

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Town of Schererville

10 E. Joliet Street • Schererville, IN 46375-2011
www.schererville.org

Water Information Sources

Indiana American Water • www.indianaamwater.com

Indiana Dept. of Environmental Management
www.in.gov/idem

United States Environmental Protection Agency
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline • (800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention • www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association • www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association • www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus



Water Quality Results: Town of Schererville Water Department

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results Sampled by Town of Schererville Water Department

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MRDLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	Number of Samples Taken	Compliance Achieved	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm) ⁷	2020	1.3	1.3	0.1298	30	Yes	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2020	0.0	15.0	0.9	30	Yes	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

****AS REQUIRED BY IDEM, LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLES WERE TAKEN IN 2020 AND ARE DUE TO BE TAKEN THE SUMMER OF YEAR 2023. (EVERY 3 YEARS)**

"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 cannot control the varieties 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>."

Disinfection Byproduct Compliance Sampling (D.B.P.) (Measured in the Distribution System) by Town of Schererville Water Department

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MRDLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections (Low-High)	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes - TTHM (ppb)	2020	NA	80	27.0	17.2-36.2	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids - HAA5 (ppb)	2020	NA	60	13.0	7.0-17.6	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Bacterial Results (Measured in the Distribution System) by Town of Schererville Water Department

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Coliform (1 positive sample)	2020	0	more than 5% of samples/month	No	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

Water Quality Results: Indiana American Water Company

Unregulated Substances: Measured in the Water Leaving the Treatment Facilities

Substances	Year Sampled	Level Found	Range (Low-High)	Typical Source
Hardness (ppm)	2020	143	134-152	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	2020	11.0	10.2-11.0	Naturally occurring
Sulfate (ppm)	2020	24.7	23.9-24.7	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Other Unregulated Compounds: Measured in the Raw Water Prior to Treatment

Substances	Year Sampled	Level Found	Range (Low-High)	Typical Source
Bromide (ppm) ³	2019	0.04	ND-0.04	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) ³	2019	2.003	1.739-2.003	Naturally present in the environment

Unregulated Substances: Measured in the Distribution System

Substances	Year Sampled	Level Found	Range (Low-High)	Typical Source
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb) ³	2019	4.0	1.9-4.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ppb) ³	2019	3.7	1.3-3.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb) ³	2019	1.2	0.67-1.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb) ³	2019	1.3	0.59-1.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb) ³	2019	7.7	4.1-7.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb) ³	2019	0.41	ND-0.41	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb) ³	2019	7.3	3.5-7.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection

¹Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

²The value reported under "Level Found" is the lowest running annual average ratio between the percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than or equal to 1.0 indicates that the water is in compliance with TOC removal requirements.

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Turbidity: A measure of the Clarity of the water at the Treatment Facilities

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU) ¹	2020	TT=Single result >1 NTU	0	0.13	Yes	Soil Runoff
Turbidity % meeting standards	2020	TT=95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU	NA	100%	Yes	Soil Runoff

Regulated Substances: Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facilities

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Flouride (ppm)	2020	4	4	0.53	0.49-0.53	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	2020	10	10	0.41	0.37-0.41	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits.

Total Organic Carbon Removal: Measured within the Treatment Facilities

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range Low-High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon (Removal Ratio) ²	2020	TT	NA	1.0	NA	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfectant Residual: Measured in the Distribution System

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MRDL	MRDLG	Level Found	Range Low-High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Chloramines (ppm)	2019	4	4	2.1	2.0-2.3	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants you to know:

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.**

Definitions

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Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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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.

90th Percentile: 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

MREM (millirems): a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): A measure of clarity.

NA: Not applicable.

PPB (parts per billion): micrograms per liter (ug/l).

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency.

PPM (parts per million): milligrams per liter (mg/l).

ND: Not detectable at testing limits.

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CDC: Centers for Disease Control.

What's the Quality of My Water?

Schererville Water Department is pleased to share this water quality report with you. It describes to you, the customer, the quality of your drinking water. This report covers January 1 through December 31, 2020. Schererville Water Department's drinking water supply surpassed the strict regulations of both the State of Indiana and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which requires all water suppliers to produce reports like this every year to each customer.

In 2020 our water department distributed 1,192,091,000 gallons of water to our customers. We purchase pretreated water from Indiana-American Water company which relies on surface water from Lake Michigan. Indiana-American Water Company treats your water using chloramines as part of the disinfection process that protects you from microbial contamination.

Chloramines are a combination of chlorine and a small amount of ammonia that are used to kill potentially harmful bacteria in water. Used in water treatment plants throughout the country for decades, it is widely considered to be a more stable water disinfectant than chlorine. Chloramines do not leave a distinctive chlorine taste or odor, so many people actually prefer the taste of chloraminated water to chlorinated water.

Chloramines also act as a protective barrier against contamination as treated water moves throughout the water distribution system.

Although chloramination is a very effective means of water treatment, it can be toxic when introduced directly into the bloodstream. Chloramines, therefore, must be removed before use in kidney dialysis machines, or in fish tanks and ponds.

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management has developed a plan for the assessment of all public water systems' surface water and ground water sources throughout the state. The state's plan identifies potential contaminant sources. Please share your views with us if you are interested in environmental water quality issues by calling our designated water quality person listed in this report.

It may be necessary to make improvements in the water system in order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply.

Water Quality Statement

We are pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your home or business complied with, or was better than, all state and federal drinking water requirements. For your information, we have compiled a list in the table, showing what substances were detected in your drinking water during 2020. Although all of the substances listed below are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by the EPA, we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

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 water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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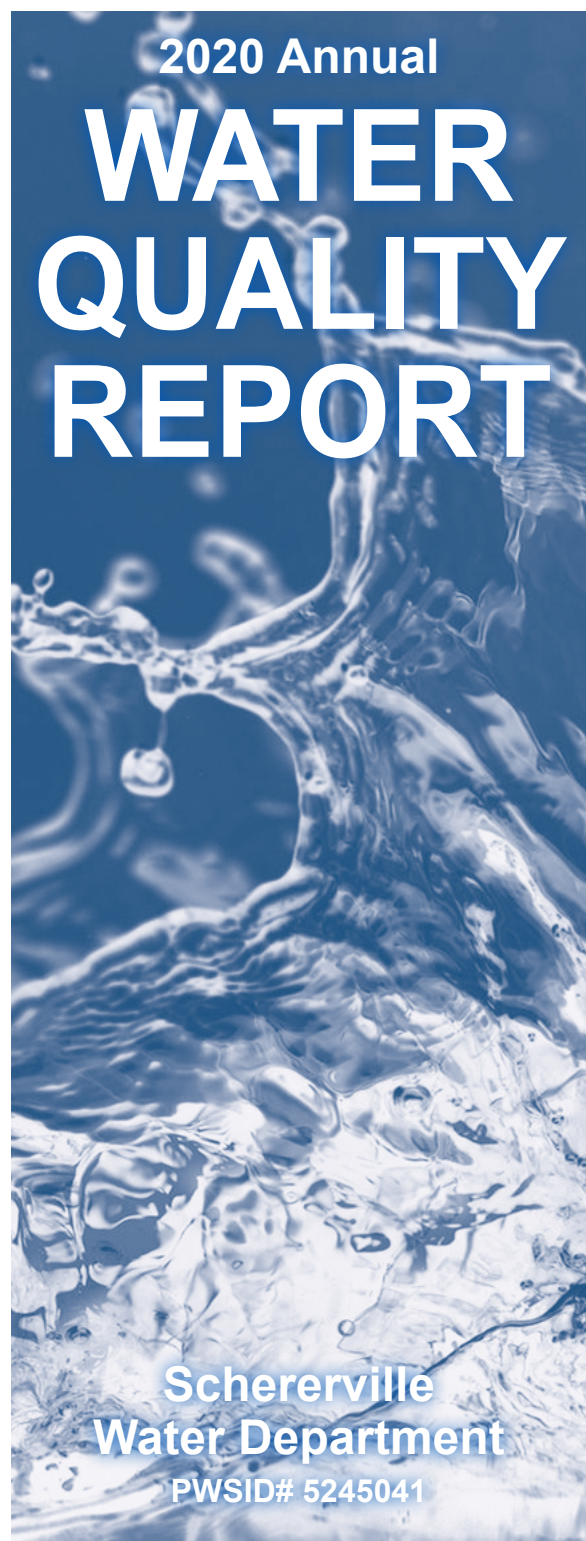
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Water Quality Results: Town of Schererville Water Department

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results Sampled by Town of Schererville Water Department

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MRDLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	Number of Samples Taken	Compliance Achieved	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm) ⁷	2017	1.3	1.3	0.26	30	Yes	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2017	0.0	15.0	1.1	30	Yes	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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Disinfection Byproduct Compliance Sampling (D.B.P.) (Measured in the Distribution System) by Town of Schererville Water Department

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MRDLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections (Low-High)	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes - TTHM (ppb)	2019	NA	80	23.5	13.4-35.5	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids - HAA5 (ppb)	2019	NA	80	12.4	5.8-25.0	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Bacterial Results (Measured in the Distribution System) by Town of Schererville Water Department

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Coliform (% positive samples)	2019	0	more than 5% of samples/month	0%	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

Water Quality Results: Indiana American Water Company

Unregulated Substances: Measured in the Water Leaving the Treatment Facilities

Substances	Year Sampled	Level Found	Range (Low-High)	Typical Source
Hardness (ppm)	2019	150	132-150	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	2019	9.8	9.7-9.8	Naturally occurring
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	24.7	24.6-24.7	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Other Unregulated Compounds: Measured in the Raw Water Prior to Treatment

Substances	Year Sampled	Level Found	Range (Low-High)	Typical Source
Bromide (ppm) ³	2019	0.04	ND-0.04	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) ³	2019	2.003	1.739-2.003	Naturally present in the environment

Unregulated Substances: Measured in the Distribution System

Substances	Year Sampled	Level Found	Range (Low-High)	Typical Source
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb) ³	2019	4.0	1.9-4.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
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Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb) ³	2019	1.2	0.67-1.20	By-product of drinking water chlorination
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Turbidity: A measure of the Clarity of the water at the Treatment Facilities

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU) ¹	2019	TT=1 NTU	0	0.15	Yes	Soil Runoff
Turbidity % meeting standards	2019	TT=% of samples <0.3 NTU	NA	100%	Yes	Soil Runoff

Regulated Substances: Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facilities

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Flouride (ppm)	2019	4	4	0.55	0.48-0.55	Yes	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	2019	10	10	0.40	0.32-0.40	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Total Organic Carbon Removal: Measured within the Treatment Facilities

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range Low-High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon (Removal Ratio) ²	2019	TT	NA	1.0	NA	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfectant Residual: Measured in the Distribution System

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MRDL	MRDLG	Level Found	Range Low-High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Chloramines (ppm)	2019	4	4	2.1	2.0-2.3	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes

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Town Engineer NIES Engineering
Town Manager..... Robert Volkmann
Director of Operations Jim Gorman
Public Works DirectorAndrew Hansen
Utility Foreman/Water Operator Chad Nondorf

Town of Schererville

10 E. Joliet Street • Schererville, IN 46375-2011
www.schererville.org

Water Information Sources

Indiana American Water • www.indianaamwater.com

Indiana Dept. of Environmental Management
www.in.gov/idem

United States Environmental Protection Agency
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline • (800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention • www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association • www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association • www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus



2021 Annual

WATER QUALITY REPORT

Schererville
Water Department
PWSID# 5245041

Water Quality Results: Town of Schererville Water Department

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results Sampled by Town of Schererville Water Department

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MRDLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	Number of Samples Taken	Compliance Achieved	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm) ⁷	2020	1.3	1.3	0.1298	30	Yes	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2020	0.0	15.0	0.9	30	Yes	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

****AS REQUIRED BY IDEM, LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLES WERE TAKEN IN 2020 AND ARE DUE TO BE TAKEN THE SUMMER OF YEAR 2023. (EVERY 3 YEARS)**

"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 cannot control the varieties 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>."

Water Quality Statement

We are pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your home or business complied with, or was better than, all state and federal drinking water requirements. For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below indicating what substances were detected in your drinking water during 2021. Although all of the substances listed below are under the Maximum Containment Level (MCL) set by the EPA, we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

Disinfection Byproduct Compliance Sampling (D.B.P.) (Measured in the Distribution System) by Town of Schererville Water Department

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MRDLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections (Low-High)	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes - TTHM (ppb)	2021	NA	80	26.1	13.9-28.6	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids - HAA5 (ppb)	2021	NA	60	10.4	3.0-11.9	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Bacterial Results (Measured in the Distribution System) by Town of Schererville Water Department

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	Violation	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Coliform (1 positive sample)	2021	1 positive monthly sample	No	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

Water Quality Results: Indiana American Water Company

Unregulated Substances: Measured in the Water Leaving the Treatment Facilities

Substances	Year Sampled	Level Found	Range (Low-High)	Typical Source
Hardness (ppm)	2021	145	136-154	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	2021	9.1	8.4-9.1	Naturally occurring
Sulfate (ppm)	2021	24.3	23.0-24.3	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Other Unregulated Compounds: Measured in the Raw Water Prior to Treatment

Substances	Year Sampled	Level Found	Range (Low-High)	Typical Source
Bromide (ppm) ³	2019	0.04	ND-0.04	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) ³	2019	2.003	1.739-2.003	Naturally present in the environment

Unregulated Substances: Measured in the Distribution System

Substances	Year Sampled	Level Found	Range (Low-High)	Typical Source
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb) ³	2019	4.0	1.9-4.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ppb) ³	2019	3.7	1.3-3.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb) ³	2019	1.2	0.67-1.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb) ³	2019	1.3	0.59-1.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb) ³	2019	7.7	4.1-7.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb) ³	2019	0.41	ND-0.41	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb) ³	2019	7.3	3.5-7.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Turbidity: A measure of the Clarity of the water at the Treatment Facilities

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU) ¹	2021	TT=Single result >1 NTU	0	0.27	Yes	Soil Runoff
Turbidity % meeting standards	2021	TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU	NA	100%	Yes	Soil Runoff

Regulated Substances: Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facilities

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Flouride (ppm)	2021	4	4	0.59	0.48-0.59	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	2021	10	10	0.37	0.33-0.37	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits.

Total Organic Carbon Removal: Measured within the Treatment Facilities

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range Low-High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon (Removal Ratio) ²	2021	TT	NA	1.0	NA	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfectant Residual: Measured in the Distribution System

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MRDL	MRDLG	Minimum Chlorine Residual	Range Low-High	Compliance Achieved	Compliance Result	Typical Source
Distribution System Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2021	4	4	2.1	1.9-2.3	Yes	2.1	Water additive used to control microbes

¹Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

²The value reported under "Level Found" is the lowest running annual average ratio between the percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than of equal to 1.0 indicates that the water is in compliance with TOC removal requirements.

³Monitored under UCMR4, the EPA has not set drinking water standards for these containments.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants you to know:

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.**

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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 Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

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.

90th Percentile: 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

MREM (millirems): a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): A measure of clarity.

NA: Not applicable.

PPB (parts per billion): micrograms per liter (ug/l).

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency.

PPM (parts per million): milligrams per liter (mg/l).

ND: Not detectable at testing limits.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): a measure of radioactivity.

CDC: Centers for Disease Control.