

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.

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.

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

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, 2023. 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 2023 our water department distributed 1,154,537,000 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 2023. 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:

Chad Nondorf, Public Works Director & Licensed Water Operator or Cory Rak, Utility Foreman & Licensed Water Operator by calling 219-322-6688, or by writing to this address: 10 E. Joliet St., Schererville, IN 46375 or go to the town website at: www.schererville.org.

We Want our Valued Customers to be Informed about their Water Utility.

You can attend regularly scheduled public meetings on the 2nd Wednesday of each month at 7 PM, in Schererville Town Hall at 10 E. Joliet St., Schererville.

2024 Town Boards

Schererville Town Council

President and Councilman Ward 4 ... Thomas Schmitt

Vice President & Councilwoman Ward 1 ...Robin Arvanitis

Councilman for Ward 2Kevin Connelly

Councilman for Ward 3Rob Guetzloff

Councilman for Ward 5 Caleb S. Johnson

Waterworks Board

President

Vice President

Member

Clerk-TreasurerMike Troxell

Town Engineer NIES Engineering

Town Manager..... James M. Gorman

Director of Operations Andrew Hansen

Public Works Director & Licensed Water Operator..... Chad Nondorf

Utility Foreman & Licensed Water Operator.....Cory Rak

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

2023 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)?	2023	1.3	1.3	0.0424	30	Yes	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2023	0.0	15.0	1	30	Yes	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

****AS REQUIRED BY IDEM, LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLES WERE TAKEN IN 2023 AND ARE DUE TO BE TAKEN THE SUMMER OF YEAR 2026. (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

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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	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections (Low-High)	Violation	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes - TTHM (ppb)	2023	No Goal	80	23.1	16.27-32.85	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Halooacetic Acids - HAA5 (ppb)	2023	No Goal	60	9.8	5.1-13.6	No	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	2023	2.33% positive monthly sample	No	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

Water Quality Results: Indiana American Water Company

Indiana American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The deductions of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2023, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting the tables below, see the applicable "Definition of Terms" on the previous page. Some unregulated substances are measured, but maximum containment levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information. **NOTE: Regulated contaminants not listed in these tables were not found in the treated water supply.**

Lead And Copper Monitoring Program – At least 50 tap water samples collected at customer’s taps every three years

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	No. of Homes Sampled	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2021	Yes	0	15	5	50	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	2021	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.138	50	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Revised Total Coliform Rule – At least 120 samples collected each month in the distribution system

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highests Percentage OR Highest No. of Samples		Typical Source
					MCL	Highests Percentage OR Highest No. of Samples	
Total Coliform¹	2023	Yes	0	*MCL = Less than 5% OR MCL = No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0%		Naturally present in the environment.
E. Coli²	2023	Yes	0	TT = No confirmed samples	0		Human and animal fecal waste.

Disinfection Byproducts – Collected in the Distribution System

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest LRAA	Range Detected	Typical Source
Halooacetics Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2023	Yes	NA	60	15.6	5.2 to 19.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Disinfects – Collected in the Distribution System and at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MRDLG	MRDL	Minimum Chlorine Residual	Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Treatment System Chlorine Residual (ppm³)	2023	Yes	4	4	0.5	0.6	0.6 to 2.6	Water additive used to control microbes.

Treatment Biproducts Precursor Removal – Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	TT	NA	Range of Removal/Achieved	Number of Quarters Out of Compliance	Typical Source

Turbidity – Continuous Monitoring at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	MCL	Highest Single Measurement and Lowest Monthly % of Samples ≤0.3 NTU	Typical Source
	2023	Yes	NA	NA	TT: At least 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	100%	Soil runoff

Other Regulated Substances – Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	Yes	10	10	0.34	0.33 to 0.34	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits.

Other Regulated Substances – Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	SMCL	Level Found	Range Detected	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)¹	2023	NA	250	21.3	20.0 to 21.3	Erosion of natural deposits; road salting.
Iron (ppm)¹	2023	NA	0.3	ND	NA	Naturally occurring.
Manganese (ppm)¹	2023	NA	0.05	ND	NA	Naturally occurring.
pH¹	2023	NA	6.5 - 8.5	8.0	7.5 to 8.6	Naturally occurring.
Sulfate (ppm)¹	2023	NA	250	26.0	23.3 to 26.0	Erosion of natural deposits.

Other Substances Of Interest – Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	EPA Guidance Level	Level Found	Range Detected	Typical Source
Sodium (ppm)¹	2023	20	14.5	10.5 to 14.5	Naturally occurring.

Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest – (Water in the Distribution System)

Parameter	Units	Year Sampled	Level Found	Range Detected	Typical Source
Bromochloroacetic Acid	ppb	2019	4.0	1.9 to 4.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloroacetic Acid	ppb	2019	3.7	1.3 to 3.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	ppb	2019	1.2	0.67 to 1.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	2019	1.3	0.59 to 1.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	2019	7.7	4.1 to 7.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	2019	0.41	ND to 0.41	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	2019	7.3	3.5 to 7.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest – (Measured in the raw water prior to treatment)

Parameter	Units	Year Sampled	Level Found	Range Detected	Typical Source
Bromide	ppm	2019	0.04	ND to 0.04	Naturally present to the environment
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	2019	2.003	1.739 to 2.003	Naturally present to the environment

Unregulated PFAS Chemicals

Parameter	Year Sampled	Units	Highest Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	2021	ppt	2.0	ND to 2.0	Manufactured chemical(s), used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	2021	ppt	2.3	NA	
Perfluorobutyrate Acid (PFBA)	2021	ppt	2.0	ND to 2.0	