2024 Hammond (IN 5245020) Regulated Contaminants Detected

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. Our source water is Lake Michigan, which is surface water, located in Hammond, Indiana. If you should have any questions feel free to call Charles P. Pietrucha at **(219) 853-6439,** or email: **pietruchac@gohammond.com**.

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	90th Percentile of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	Action Level	Sites Over (AL)	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2023-2023	0.1058	0.018-0.2858	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2023-2024	1.8	1-3.5	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	1545 173rd Street	2023-2024	5	3.8-4.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	3510 173rd Street	2023-2024	7	2.9-6.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	6920 Kennedy Ave	2023-2024	4	3-5.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	7101 Indianapolis Blvd.	2023-2024	4	3.1-5.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	6110 Calumet Ave.	2023-2024	4	3.1-5.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	3510 173rd Street	2023-2024	32	22.8-31.89	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	1545 173rd Street	2023-2024	23	13.1-31.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	6920 Kennedy Ave	2023-2024	24	14.2-32.52	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	7101 Indianapolis Blvd.	2023-2024	21	13.5-28.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	6110 Calumet Ave.	2023-2024	17	13.6-23.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	5/7/2024	0.0216	0.0216	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	5/7/2024	6.2	6.2	ppb	200	200	Discharge from street/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	5/7/2024	0.725	0.725	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate-Nitrite	5/7/2024	0.3972	0.3972	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Gross Alpha, Excl. Radon &U	5/7/2018	0.54	0.54	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226	5/7/2018	0.05	0.05	pCi/L	5	0	
Radium-228	6/13/2018	1.3	1.3	pCi/L	5	0	

Turbidity: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
100	12	no	0.17	August	Treatment Plan #1	Yes

Our water system tested a minimum of 80 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth.

TOC	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2024	2	ppm	0.24-1	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Total Organic Carbon: The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted n the violations section.

Disinfectant	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	9/10/2024	5.31	1.96 - 5.31	MG/L	100000	Naturally present in the environment

Violation Table

Violation Type	Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	9/30/24-12/30/24	SIMAZINE	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	9/30/24-12/30/24	LASSO	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	9/30/24-12/30/24	DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	9/30/24-12/30/24	DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported
MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR	9/30/24-12/30/24	ATRAZINE	Some, but not all monitoring samples were taken or reported

Deficiencies

Unresolved significant deficiencies that were identified during a survey done on the water system are shown below.

Date Identified	Facility	Code	Activity	Due Date	Description
11/3/2021	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	D504	SANITARY SURVEY LETTER RESPONSE	12/6/2024	All services are not metered
11/3/2021	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	D504	SANITARY SURVEY CORRECTIVE ACTION/PLAN	12/6/2024	All services are not metered

BURNHAM (IL0310360)

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Mayor Robert E. Polk

Registered Operator Andre Lewis

For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the BURNHAM water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by BURNHAM is Purchased Water. For more information regarding this report contact: Waterworks Operator, Andre Lewis • (708) 862-9150. Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by City Hall or call our water operator at 708-862-9150. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.

Sources of Drinking Water. 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 pickup 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 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.

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 at (800) 426-4791. 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. 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 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. The drinking water supplier is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lad pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. Your share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standard Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact Andre Lewis at 708-862-9150. 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.

Source Water Information. Source of Water: CHICAGO The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. The very nature of surface water allows contaminants to migrate into the intake with no protection only dilution. This is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Chicago's offshore intakes are located at a distance that shoreline impacts are not usually considered a factor on water quality. At certain times of the year, however, the potential for contamination exists due to wet-weather flows and river reversals. In addition, the placement of the crib structures may serve to attract waterfowl, gulls and terns that frequent the Great Lakes area, thereby concentrating fecal deposits at the intake and thus compromising the source water quality. Conversely, the shore intakes are highly susceptible to storm water runoff, marinas and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake. Source of Water: HAMMOND INDIANA Illinois EPA considers all surface water supply susceptible to potential pollution problems. Hence the reason for mandatory treatment of all public water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. Primary sources of pollution in Illinois lakes can include agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems) and shoreline erosion.

City of Chicago, Dept. of Water Management Source Water Assessment Summary

For the 2024 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Source Water Location The City of Chicago utilizes Lake Michigan as its source water via two water treatment plants. The Jardine Water Purification Plant serves the northern areas of the City and suburbs, while the Sawyer Water Purification Plant serves the southern areas of the City and suburbs. Lake Michigan is the only Great Lake that is entirely contained within the United States. It borders Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and is the second largest Great Lake by volume with 1,180 cubic miles of water and third largest by area.

Susceptibility to Contamination The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. The very nature of surface water allows contaminants to migrate into the intake with no protection only dilution. This is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Chicago's offshore intakes are located at a distance that shoreline impacts are not usually considered a factor on water quality. At certain times of the year, however, the potential for contamination exists due to wet-weather flows and river reversals. In addition, the placement of the crib structures may serve to attract waterfowl, gulls and terns that frequent the Great Lakes area, thereby concentrating fecal deposits at the intake and thus compromising the source water quality. Conversely, the shore intakes are highly susceptible to storm water runoff, marinas and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake. Further information on our community water supply's Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling DWM at 312-742-2406 or by going online at http://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx.

2024 Voluntary Monitoring The City of Chicago has continued monitoring for Cryptosporidium, Giardia and E. coli in its source water as part of its water quality program. No Cryptosporidium or Giardia was detected in source water samples collected in 2024. Treatment processes have been optimized to provide effective barriers for removal of Cryptosporidium oocysts and Giardia cysts in the source water, effectively removing these organisms in the treatment process. By maintaining low turbidity through the removal of particles from the water, the possibility of Cryptosporidium and Giardia organisms getting into the drinking water system is greatly reduced.

In 2024, CDWM has also continued monitoring for hexavalent chromium, also known as chromium-6. USEP A has not yet established a standard for chromium-6, a contaminant of concern, which has both natural and industrial sources. Please address any questions or concerns to DWM's Water Quality Division at 312-744-8190. Data reports on the monitoring program for chromium-6 are posted on the City's website which can be accessed at the following address: http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/water/supp_info/water_quality_resultsandreports/city_of_chicago_emergincontaminantstudy.html

Source Water Assessment Summary The Illinois EPA implemented a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) to assist with watershed protection of public drinking water supplies. The SWAP inventories potential sources of contamination and determined the susceptibility of the source water to contamination. The Illinois EPA has completed the Source Water Assessment Program for our supply.

For more information, please contact Patrick Schwer, 312-744-8190, 1000 East Ohio Street, Chicago, IL 60611. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. This notice is being sent to you by: The City of Chicago, Department of Water Management, Water System ID #IL0316000.

Water Quality Test Results Definitions:

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

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 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

Range of Detection: This column represents a range of individuals sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.

Date of Sample: If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the Consumer Confidence Report calendar year.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ND: Contaminant not detected at or above the reporting or testing limit.

N/A: Not applicable

Highest Level Detected: This column represents the highest single sample reading of a contaminant of all the samples collected in 2023.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: Milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Turbidity – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Unregulated Contaminants – A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for the contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

Fluoride – Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommended an optional fluoride level of 0.7 mg/L with a range of 0.6 mg/L to 0.8 mg/L.

Sodium – There is no state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials who have concerns about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about the level of sodium in the water.

Level 1 Assessment – A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment – A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

2024 Chicago (IL0316000) Regulated Contaminants Detected

Contaminant (unit of measurement)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Date of Sample
Turbidity Data	(Limit 95%≤0.3NTU)		(Lowest Monthly %)			
TURBIDITY (NTU/Lowest Monthly %≤0.3 NTU); Soil runoff	NA	TT	99.7%	100%-100.0%		
TURBIDITY (NTU/Highest Single Measurement); Soil runoff	NA	TT	0.39	N/A		
Inorganic Contaminants		(Limit 1 NTU)				
BARIUM (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal Refineries; Erosion of Natural deposits.	2	2	0.0203	0.0198-0.0203		
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage: Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.39	0.36-0.39		
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRATE (as NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage: Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.39	0.36-0.39		
TOC (TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON) The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.						
Unregulated Contaminants						
SULFATE (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	N/A	N/A	28.2	25.3-28.2		
SODIUM (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener.	N/A	N/A	9.18	8.87-9.18		
State Regulated Contaminants						
FLUORIDE (ppm). Water additive which promotes strong teeth.	4	4	0.76	0.67-0.76		
Radioactive Contaminants						
COMBINED RADIUM 226/228 (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	5	0.95	0.83-0.95		2/4/2020
GROSS ALPHA excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L). Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	15	3.1	2.8-3.1		2/4/2020

Regulated Contaminants

2024 Burnham Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contamination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] - Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.	2024	58	13.64-73	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) - Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.	2024	20	0-216	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	2024	0.9	0.14-1.25	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

2024 Burnham Regulated Contaminants Detected

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Copper Range: 0.770 to 341.0 Lead Range:0.761 t 18.3; To obtain a copy of the systems lead sampling data: Andre Lewis at 708-862-9150

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contamination
Copper	9/26/2023	1.3	1.3	0.0875	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems..
Lead	9/26/2023	0	15	9.36	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source Of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Violation Table

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Consumer Confidence Rule: The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.			
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE CCR/ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	7/01/2023	10/17/2024	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.
CCR REPORT	7/01/2024	10/17/2024	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.
HALOACETIC ACIDES (HAA5) Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP, MAJOR	10/1/2024	12/31/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL, over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems and may have an increase risk of getting cancer.			
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP, MAJOR	10/1/2024	12/31/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.