

Water System Information

The Highland Waterworks Board of Directors oversees the operation of the Highland Waterworks. The Board of Directors is comprised of five (5) members appointed by the municipal executive (Town Council President) for a term of three (3) years. No more than three (3) may be of the same political party. The Board of Directors meets on the 2nd (study session) and 4th (public meeting) Thursdays of each month at 6:30 p.m. All meetings are open to the public. If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact Mr. Mark Knesek at (219) 972-5083 or visit www.highland.in.gov.

Sources of Water and Distribution

HWW purchases finished water from the Hammond Waterworks, which has a Lake Michigan (surface water) source. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) will be completing assessments of Lake Michigan source water over the next several years. The Hammond Waterworks delivers water to the Bradley Pump Station ground storage reservoirs located at 8005 Kennedy Avenue. From the Bradley Pump Station, water is distributed throughout the community. The HWW has six (6.0) million gallons of ground storage capacity and one and one-half (1.5) million gallons of elevated storage capacity with a total of seven and one-half (7.5) million gallons of total storage.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

"The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming;

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses; Organic chemicals, 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;

(D) Radioactive materials, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

Vulnerable Populations

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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).

Information Regarding Lead in Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. HIGHLAND WATER WORKS 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, contact HIGHLAND WATER WORKS at . 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>.

Violation Summary Table

No violations were issued during this CCR year.

2025 total water pumped: 1,349,790,000

Safe Drinking Water Hotline

1-800-426-4791 www.EPA.GOV/Safewater

Terms and Abbreviations used in the Report

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

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.

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or 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 or 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 or 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.

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

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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

RAA: Running Annual Average.

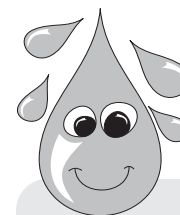
ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

CCR 23; Vol 1

Highland Waterworks

PWSID#: 5245021

2025 Consumer Confidence Report



*Developed by
the Highland Waterworks*

Billing Department

219-972-7589

Waterworks Superintendent

219-972-5069

Waterworks Operations

219-972-5083

The Highland Waterworks (HWW) is committed to providing the best water quality and services to our customers.

As part of this commitment to you, the customer, we have developed this Consumer Confidence Report (CCR).

This report is intended to provide you with up to date information regarding the quality of your water supply.

In 1996, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act. It added a provision requiring that all community water systems deliver to their customers a brief annual water-quality report.



Town of Highland
3333 Ridge Road
Highland, IN 46322-2018

HIGHLAND WATER WORKS - IN5245021

Our water system tested a minimum of 25 sample(s) 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.

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2025	0	ppm	0.21 - 49	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
E. COLI	In the month of September, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	MCL: A Routine Sample and a Repeat Sample are Total Coliform Positive, and One is also Fecal Positive/E. Coli Positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of September, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2021 - 2023	0.17	0.0011 - 0.78	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021 - 2023	2.4	0 - 490	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	9221 JOHNSTON ST	2025	4	4.2 - 5.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	9221 JOHNSTON ST	2025	23	26.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	9525 MANOR DRIVE	2025	21	28	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Reseller Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Sample Result	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIIUM	5/13/2025	HAMMOND WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT	0.0229	0.0229	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	5/13/2025	HAMMOND WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT	0.673	0.673	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	3/4/2025	HAMMOND WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT	0.411	0.411	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	3/4/2025	HAMMOND WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT	0.411	0.411	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Water System	Highest LRAA	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	HAMMOND WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT	4	2.4 - 6.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	HAMMOND WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT	7	3.4 - 4.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	HAMMOND WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT	5	4.1 - 4.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	HAMMOND WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT	5	3.8 - 4.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2025	HAMMOND WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT	22	11.7 - 27.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	HAMMOND WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT	32	11.7 - 24.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	HAMMOND WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT	23	12 - 30.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	HAMMOND WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT	21	11.8 - 23.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

There are no additional required health effects notices from Purchases. There are no additional required health effects violation notices from Purchases.

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
100.00	12	NO	0.15	December	TREATMENT PLANT #1	Yes

2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

To our water customers, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) has directed the Highland Water Works to include regulated contaminants that are tested for in the Hammond water distribution system by the Hammond Water Works. The data was provided by the IDEM.

WATER QUALITY TABLE FOOTNOTES

1. 100% of the samples tested were below the treatment technique level of 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

2. None of the samples tested for copper exceeded the current action level of 1.3 ppm.

3. None of the samples tested for lead exceeded the current action level of 15.0 ppb.

4. BDL = Below Detection Level of 0.1 ppb.

Source Water Information

The Surface Water Source for The City of Hammond and its wholesale customers comes from Lake Michigan. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management has assessed all surface water sources. In Indiana all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. Therefore, chemical treatment, filtration, and lab analysis ensures high quality drinking water. For more information, please contact IDEM-Drinking Water Branch at (800) 451-6027.

UCMR5 Testing

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. We collected samples in February 2025, May 2025, August 2025 and November of 2025 and did not detect any of the compounds. If you would like to review our results, contact our office at 219-972-5069.

Link to Town of Highland Lead Inventory
<https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/Highland-IN>

Highland Waterworks
PWSID #5245021