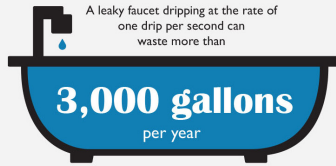


## THE FACTS ON LEAKS

10

percent of homes have leaks that waste 90 gallons or more per day

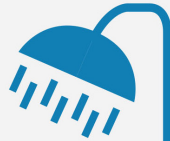


### Did you know?

Minor water leaks account for more than



of wasted water each year and is equal to annual household water use in



A shower leaking at

**10 Drips**

per minute wastes more than

**500**

gallons per year



### REPAIR

leaks by checking faucet washers and gaskets for wear and replacing them if necessary



Replace old toilets with WaterSense labeled models & save



**13,000** gallons of water savings for the average family

Homeowners can save



10 percent on their water bills



EPA

[epa.gov/watersense](http://epa.gov/watersense)

**The City of Bloomington Utilities Service Board (USB)** meets every other Monday at 5:00 pm; the public and residents are welcome to attend. For more information contact the Director's Office: (812) 349-3650 or [CBUdirector@bloomington.in.gov](mailto:CBUdirector@bloomington.in.gov)

### Bloomington's drinking water questions?

Contact: Justin Meschter  
Water Quality Coordinator (812) 349-3655  
[wq@bloomington.in.gov](mailto:wq@bloomington.in.gov)

**24-hour emergency line (812) 339-1444**

# 2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



## Office of Water Quality

Public Water System ID#  
IN 5253002

[www.bloomington.in.gov/utilities](http://www.bloomington.in.gov/utilities)

**Mayor Kerry Thomson**



Part of CBU's mission is to provide safe, sustainable, high-quality drinking water

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) prescribe regulations to limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. This publication describes those guidelines for the City Of Bloomington's drinking water. United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

**Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.**

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's **Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791**.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons, such as persons undergoing chemotherapy or dialysis, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune disorders, some elderly persons, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. EPA and Center for Disease Control and Prevention (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.



### Important Information about Lead in Water

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 lead service lines and home plumbing. CBU does not use lead materials, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components of private construction.

When your water infrastructure has not been used for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by running water from the tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using the 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, test methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

이 보고서에는 다음이 포함되어 있습니다. 정보 마시는 물에 대해 매우 중요합니다. 번역하거나 물어 그에게 설명해 줄 사람.

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua potable. Si es necesario, pida ayuda para traducirlo.*

**Your Drinking Water Source:**

The source of the City of Bloomington's drinking water is surface water from Monroe Reservoir, also known as Monroe Lake, located nine miles southeast of Bloomington. The City of Bloomington has received a copy of the Indiana-Monroe Reservoir Source Water Assessment. Federal guidelines require the State of Indiana to issue Source Water Assessments to identify significant or possible sources of contamination. Information concerning Monroe Reservoir Source Water Assessment is available by contacting the City of Bloomington Office of Water Quality for more information or copies of results related to this testing program.

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 land surface 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 animal or human activity.

**Contaminants that may be present in source water include:**

- Microbiological contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, or residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, or septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**2023 Table of Detected Contaminants**

Substance	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL*)	Highest Level Detected	Violation	Ideal Goals (EPA's MCLG's*)	Sources of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>					
Total Coliform Bacteria	5 percent	1.1 percent positive <sup>1</sup>	No	0	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)*	minimum 35% removal	38.3% removal average <sup>2</sup>	No	None	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	Treatment Technique (TT)*	0.10 turbidity units <sup>3</sup>	No	None	Soil runoff
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>					
Beta/photon emitters	4 mrem/yr*	3.3 mrem/yr <sup>4</sup>	No	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	15 pCi/L*	0.1 pCi/L <sup>4</sup>	No	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	5 pCi/L	0.37 pCi/L <sup>4</sup>	No	0	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>					
Barium	2 ppm*	0.017 ppm	No	2 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	TT; Action Level* = 1.3 ppm	0.035 ppm (90th Percentile)* <sup>5</sup>	No	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Chloramines (as Chlorine)	4.0 ppm (MRDL)*	3.2 ppm <sup>6</sup>	No	4 ppm (MRDLG)*	Water additive to control microbes
Fluoride	4 ppm	0.73 ppm <sup>7</sup>	No	4 ppm	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead	TT; Action Level = 15 ppb*	3.3 ppb (90th Percentile) <sup>5</sup>	No	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Organic Contaminants</b>					
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80 ppb	48.0 ppb average* <sup>8</sup>	No	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60 ppb	35.1 ppb average* <sup>9</sup>	No	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2,4-D	70 ppb	0.2 ppb <sup>4</sup>	No	70 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

LISTED ABOVE are 14 contaminants detected in Bloomington's drinking water during 2023. All are within allowable levels. Not listed are the over 70 primary contaminants for which we tested that were not detected.

**\*DEFINITIONS:**

- 90th Percentile** - Ninety percent of samples had lower values than the value indicated.
- Action Level** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Average** - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of samples.
- Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)** - Average of the four most recent quarterly samples collected for reporting purposes, for each sample site.
- 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 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 (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.
- 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 contamination.
- mrem/yr** - millirem per year. This is a measure of effective radiation dose per year.
- pCi/L** - Picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in water. A picocurie is 10-12 curies and is the quantity of radioactive material producing 2.22 nuclear transformations per minute.
- ppm** - parts per million. Equivalent to milligrams per liter (mg/l) or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
- ppb** - parts per billion. Equivalent to micrograms per liter (ug/l) or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- Total Organic Carbon (TOC)** - a measurement of natural and man-made organic material in the water. TOC reacts with disinfectants to form disinfection by-products.
- Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

- 1** In July and September, 1.1 percent of the samples collected were positive for Total Coliform.
- 2** Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal percentages ranged from 31.0% to 47.9%. Violation April 2023: Total organic carbon 327 IAC 8-2.5-20 Failure to sample and/or report results. Public notice was provided in June 2023, and the Utility returned to compliance.
- 3** Turbidity levels ranged from 0.04 to 0.10 with an average of 0.054 turbidity units. The lowest level of compliance on a monthly basis was 100%.
- 4** Data listed are from 2021 and are the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.
- 5** No sites exceeded the Action Level for Copper and one site exceeded the Action Level for Lead. Data listed are from 2022 and are the most recent testing done, in accordance with regulations. Lead concentrations ranged from <0.5 to 7.4 ppb and copper concentrations ranged from 0.003 to 0.042 ppm
- 6** Chloramine levels ranged from 0.00 to 3.2 ppm, with an average of 2.36 ppm
- 7** Fluoride levels ranged from 0.00 to 0.73mg/l, with an average of 0.31 mg/l
- 8** Average listed is the greatest LRAA\* for any sample site during 2023. Total trihalomethane (TTHM) levels ranged from 26.0 to 66.0 ppb. Some people who drink water containing TTHM in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.
- 9** Average listed is the greatest LRAA\* for any sample site during 2023. Haloacetic acids (HAA5) levels ranged from 20.8 to 51.6 ppb. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.