

B & B Water Project Inc.

Public Water System ID # IN 5253001

812-336-7644

2026 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



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.

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).

UCMR5 EPA Required Sampling

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 drinking water. We collected samples in February, May, August, and November 2023 and did not detect any of the compounds. If you would like to view our results, contact our office at 812-336-7644.

Important Information about Lead in 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. B&B WATER PROJECT, INC. 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 B&B WATER PROJECT, INC. 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>. B&B Water's Lead Line Service Inventory Public Transparency Dashboard can be viewed at <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/BBWaterProjectInc-IN>

The B & B Water Board meets the third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 pm. Meetings are open to the public and citizens are welcome to attend, observe, and record. For more information contact the Office: 6023 East State Road 45 Bloomington, Indiana 47407 (812) 336-7644

THE FACTS ON LEAKS

- 10** percent of homes have leaks that waste 90 gallons or more per day
- A leaky faucet dripping at the rate of one drip per second can waste more than **3,000 gallons** per year
- Did you know?** Minor water leaks account for nearly **1** trillion gallons of wasted water each year and is equal to annual household water use in nearly **11** million homes
- 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 models & save **13,000** gallons of water savings for the average family
- Homeowners can save **10 percent** on their water bills
- Look for **WaterSense** Meets EPA Criteria

Sources of Drinking Water

B&B WATER PROJECT, INC. is Purchased surface water.

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
BLOOMINGTON - IN5253002	SR 45 POE 2	Surface water	
BLOOMINGTON- IN5253002	DUNN ST POE 1	Surface 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 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.

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. 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 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, 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants - which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

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.

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

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

RAA: Running Annual Average.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

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

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

B&B Water Project Lead, Copper, Regulated Contaminants, and Violations Information

Our water system tested a minimum of 6 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
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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](#).

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)	Collection Date of HV	Highest Value (HV)	Range of Sampled Result(s)	Unit
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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	2023 - 2025	0.022	0.006 - 0.027	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023 - 2025	0	0 - 7	ppb	15	0	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)	B - 6599 TUNNEL RD	2025	32.8	34	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	D - 6015 E SR 45	2025	33	34	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	B - 6599 TUNNEL RD	2025	43.8	35	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	D - 6015 E SR 45	2025	41	35	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
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There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

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
10/19/2023	STORAGE TANK #10	FW08	SANITARY SURVEY LETTER RESPONSE	12/9/2023	Related appurtenances are not appropriately constructed and located
10/19/2023	STORAGE TANK #10	FW08	SANITARY SURVEY CORRECTIVE ACTION/PLAN	12/31/2026	Related appurtenances are not appropriately constructed and located
10/19/2023	TREATMENT PLANT	TR03	SANITARY SURVEY LETTER RESPONSE	12/9/2023	Instrumentation and/or controls not adequate
10/19/2023	TREATMENT PLANT	TR03	SANITARY SURVEY CORRECTIVE ACTION/PLAN	12/31/2026	Instrumentation and/or controls not adequate

City of Bloomington (Reseller) Contaminants, Violations and Deficiencies

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Sample Result	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
2,4-D	8/27/2024	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	0.21	0 - 0.21	ppb	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
ATRAZINE	11/12/2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	0.1	0 - 0.1	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	11/7/2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	0.017	0.017	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Water System	Highest LRAA	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
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TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	36	24.9 - 44.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	40	28 - 49.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	35	22.5 - 46.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	36	22.2 - 46.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	36	24 - 48.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	37	24 - 48.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	37	25 - 48.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	38	25 - 48.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	44	35.6 - 51.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	43	35.8 - 45.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	44	32.9 - 53.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	43	32.3 - 48.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	45	35.7 - 57	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	45	35.9 - 55.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	43	34.9 - 45.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	43	34.9 - 50.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Water System Name	Determination Date	Deficiency Description		Comments				
STORAGE TANK #10	10/19/2023	Related appurtenances are not appropriately constructed and located		Deficiency - 327 IAC 8-2-8.2(e)(7)(E)(ii)The backwash storage tank overflow outlet must be lowered to 18 to 24 inches above grade and screened with 24 mesh sized screen. Since this was noted <u>on</u> the last two sanitary surveys it is considered a significant deficiency and requires the system to submit in writing a timeline for completion. The written response must be submitted within 45 days of receipt of this report. Failure to submit this response may result in enforcement referral.				

TREATMENT PLANT	10/19/2023	Instrumentation and/or controls not adequate	Deficiency - 327 IAC 8-2-8.2(e)(5)(B)The system must install a second filter backwash pump. The system only has one backwash pump, which could cause major issues with the treatment process if it went down. Since this was noted on the last two sanitary surveys, this is considered a significant deficiency and requires the system to submit in writing a timeline for completion. The written response must be submitted within 45 days of receipt of this report. Failure to submit this response may result in enforcement referral.
There are no additional required health effects notices from Purchases.			
There are no additional required health effects violation notices from Purchases.			