B & B Water Project Inc.

Dale Lisby, President

Public Water System ID # IN 5253001

812-336-7644

2024 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.

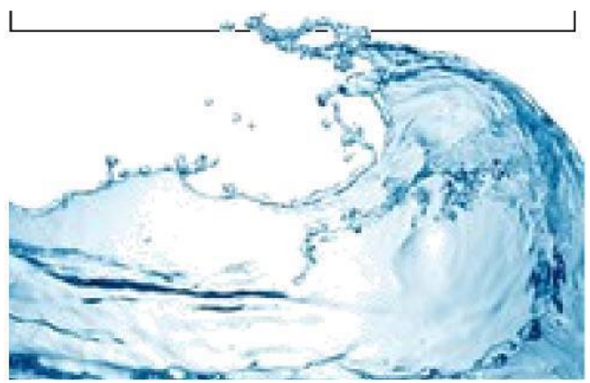
Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water 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 2024 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:

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. We cannot control the variety 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 the water for drinking and 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 or at
www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



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

Your Drinking Water Source:
The source of the B & B Water Project's drinking water is from the City of Bloomington Utilities and is surface water from Monroe Reservoir, 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 in order to identify significant or possible sources of contamination. Information concerning Monroe R**eservoir's Source Water Assessment is available by contacting the City of Bloomington's Office of Water Quality. CBU participates in the EPA's Unregu**lated Contaminant Monitoring Rule program. Contact the 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 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 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 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
• Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Substance	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL*)	Highest Level Detected	Violation	Ideal Goals (EPA's MCLG's*)	Sources of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants					
Total Coliform Bacteria	5 percent	1.1 percent	No	0	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	minimum 35% removal	38.3% removal average [1]	No[2]	None	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	Treatment Technique (TT)*	0.10 turbidity units [3]	No	None	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants					
Beta/photon emitters	4 mrem/yr*	3.3 mrem/yr[4]	No	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	15 pCi/L*	0.1 pCi/L[4]	No	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	5 pCi/L	0.37 pCi/L[4]	No	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants					
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)*,5	No	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Chloramines (as Chlorine)	4.0 ppm (MRDL)*	3.2 ppm [6]	No	4 ppm (MRDLG)*	Water additive to control microbes
Fluoride	4 ppm	0.050 ppm[7]	No	4 ppm	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead	TT; Action Level = 15 ppb*	3.3 ppb (90th Percentile) 5	No	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Organic Contaminants					
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80 ppb	48.0 ppb average [8]	No	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60 ppb	35.1 ppb average [9]	No	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2,4-D	70 ppb	0.2 ppb[4]	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 monthly samples.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) - Average of the four most recent quarterly samples, for each sample site, collected for reporting purposes.
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 tthat 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 Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal percentages ranged from 31.0% to 47.9
2 CBU was cited for failure to sample and/or report results for April 2023, under 321 IAC 8-2.5-20, when samples were collected but lost in transit to the testing lab.
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.
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.

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

Our water system tested a minimum of 6 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.

Disinfectant	Date	HighestRAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source

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.

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	2019 - 2022	0.022	0.008 - 0.059	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2019 - 2022	2	2 - 6	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	2022 - 2023	33.3	18 - 37	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	D - 6015 E SR 45	2022 - 2023	31.5	16 - 34	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	B - 6599 TUNNEL RD	2022 - 2023	40.5	30 - 52	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	D - 6015 E SR 45	2022 - 2023	38.8	26 - 55	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source

Violations

No violations during this period.

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
No deficiencies during this period.					

Reseller Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Sample Result	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
2,4-D	8/24/2021	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	0.2	0 - 0.2	ppb	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	10/23/2023	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	0.017	0.017	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	2/20/2023	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	0.00054	0 - 0.00054	MG/L	0.1	0	
FLUORIDE	10/23/2023	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	0.05	0.05	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Water System	Highest LRAA	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2022 - 2023	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	35	27 - 43	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2022 - 2023	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	29	25 - 36	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2022 - 2023	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	32	26 - 41	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2022 - 2023	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	35	28 - 46.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2022 - 2023	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	31	26 - 34	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2022 - 2023	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	30	26 - 36	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2022 - 2023	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	30	26 - 33	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2022 - 2023	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	30	25 - 38.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2022 - 2023	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	48	35.6 - 64.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2022 - 2023	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	42	30.4 - 61.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2022 - 2023	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	45	34.4 - 66	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2022 - 2023	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	44	34.5 - 62.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2022 - 2023	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	45	34.5 - 61.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2022 - 2023	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	42	32.3 - 57.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2022 - 2023	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	44	33.6 - 61.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2022 - 2023	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	43	31.4 - 60.8	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.