Hogan Water Corp (IN5215005)
315 Importing Street, Suite 103, Aurora, IN 47001
812-926-9229
2026 Consumer Confidence Report

We are pleased to present you with our Annual Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water & the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. For more information regarding this report, contact: Randolph Turner 812-926-2745. Hogan Water Board Members make decisions that affect drinking water quality at monthly meetings. Meetings are held the 3rd Monday each month at 6:30pm at the Hogan Water Office.

Hogan Water Corp is Purchased Ground Water and is supplied by two sources of water. One is LMS Conservancy District whose source is wells in the Ohio Valley aquifer located east of Aurora, just South of U.S. 50. Like most well water, it is hard (softening is left up to the customer), however the quality of the water is excellent. Only chlorine for disinfections and fluoride for dental health are added. The other source is Aurora Utilities. Their water is also from a well field South of U.S. 50, East of Aurora in the bottom lands along the Ohio River. This water is taken from the glacial deposits of sand and gravel in the Ohio Valley Aquifer. This water is also hard and is of excellent quality, receiving only chlorine for disinfection and fluoride for dental health.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: A service line inventory has been prepared & can be accessed.

- 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.

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).

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breast-fed) and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are esposed to lead before or during pregnany may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your healthcare provider for more information about your risks.

Source Water Information

SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
AURORA IN5215001	GW	Available	Hogan Water 409 2nd Street Aurora, IN 47001
LMS CONSERVANCY DISTRICT IN5215007	GW	Available	Hogan Water 409 2nd Street Aurora, IN 47001

	Period	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Range of Sampled results	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper,free	2021-2023	1.3	0.198	0	ppm	N	0.004 – 0.506	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2021-2023	15	0	0	ppb	N	0 - 3.05	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant 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.

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 service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 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, 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.

Hogan Water Corp

1-1-2023 to 12-31-2023 Regulated Contaminants Detected

ater Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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.
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.
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.
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 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.
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.
na:	not applicable.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
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.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

egulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest LRAA	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Sample Point or system	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2025	1	0.25 – 0.88	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm		Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024-2025	8.9	8.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	14253 Bloom	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023-2024	6.4	6.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	8728 Moody	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	2023-2024	17.5	17.5	0	80	Ppb	14253 Bloom	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2023-2024	23.5	23.5	0	80	Ppb	8728 Moody	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	1817	17.9	0	80	Ppb	LMS	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	1112	11.3	0	80	Ppb	LMS	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	4	4.13	0	60	ppb	Aurora Utilities	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	35	3.32	0	60	ppb	Aurora Utilities	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2025	8	7.52	0	80	ppb	Aurora Utility	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	7	7.14	0	80	ppb	Aurora Utility	By-product of drinking water chlorination
BARIUM	8/14/2023	0.042	0.042	2	2	ppm	Aurora Utilities	Discharge of drilling; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion natural deposits
BARIUM	2/14/2023	0.025	0.025	2	2	ppm	LMS Conservancy District	Discharge of drilling; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion natural deposits
FLUORIDE	8/15/2023	0.252	0.252	4	4	ppm	Aurora Utilities	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer/alum factories
FLUORIDE	2/14/2023	1.09	1.09	4	4	ppm	LMS Conservancy District	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer/aluminum factories
NICKEL	8/15/2023	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.1	MG/L	Aurora Utilities	
NITRATE	8/05/2025	0.202	0.202	10	10	ppm	Aurora Utilities	Runoff from fertilizer use ;leaching from septic, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

There were no lead services found in Hogan Water/customer service lines in 2024. View the statewide lead service line inventory at hhtps://idem.120water-ptd.com/

uring 2025, the water system(s) that we purchase water from had the below noted violation of drinking water regulation: IN5215007 CCR Adequacy/Availability/content 7/1/25 › 11/1/25. There are no additional required health effects violation notices from Purchases.

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of April, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Violations

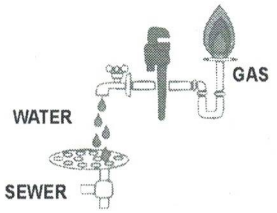
During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
10/17/2024 - 1/31/2025	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	LSL INVENTORY-INITIAL	
10/17/2024 - 1/31/2025	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	LSL REPORTING-INITIAL	
1/1/2025 - 7/3/2025	PUBLIC NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	Failed to issue public notice or failed to provide a copy of the notice and certification to the state

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.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.



AURORA UTILITIES

110 MAIN STREET • P.O. BOX 120 • AURORA, INDIANA 47001

IN 5215001

2026 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. 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. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien). For more information regarding this report, contact Adam Boyd at 812-926-2745

IS OUR WATER SAFE?
This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the drinking water that we provided last year. Included as part of this report are details about where the water that you drink comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana standards. We are committed to provide you with all the information that you need to know about the quality of the water that you drink.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other kind of 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 has set guidelines with appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants which are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?
Using three drilled wells, Aurora's water source is taken from the glacial deposits of sand and gravel in the Ohio Valley Aquifer. This water is of excellent quality and receive only chlorine disinfection and fluoride for dental health. As is typical of well water, it is considered hard water and the choice of water softening is left to the users.

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER
AURORA UTILITIES is Ground water.
Our water source(s) and source water assessment information is listed below:

SOURCE NAME	TYPE OF WATER
WELL #1A	Ground water
WELL #3A	Ground water
WELL #4	Ground 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 EPAs 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 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.

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.
Variances 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.
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.

FOR WELLHEAD PROTECTION EFFORTS:
A Source Water Assessment (SWA) has been prepared for our system. According to this assessment, our system has been categorized with a moderate susceptibility risk. More information of this assessment can be obtained by contacting Mr. Adam Boyd at 812-926-2745 at your earliest convenience.

Our Watershed Protection Efforts
Our water system is working with the community to increase awareness of better waste disposal practices to further protect the sources of our drinking water. We are also working with other agencies and with local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe.

WATER QUALITY DATA REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD OF JAN. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2025

Public Involvement
For more information about Aurora's drinking water, please call Adam Boyd at (812) 926-2745 or, if you wish to become involved with water decision-making, attend Utility Board meetings on the third Monday of every month at 5:00 P.M. in the Aurora City Hall, 235 Main Street, Aurora, Indiana.

Please Share This Information
Large water volume customers (like apartment complexes, hospitals, schools, and/or industries) are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute them to your tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees. This "good faith" effort will allow non-billed customers to learn more about the quality of the water that they consume.

Our water system tested a minimum of 7 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
CHLORINE	2025	1	ppm	0.6 - 1.3	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
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of July, 1 sample (s) returned as positive	Treatment Techique 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	2020 - 2023	0.161	0.03 - 0.26	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2020 - 2023	2.3	1.15 - 2.42	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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 service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 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, 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.

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, expecially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at risk of these harmful effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

Our system was required to complete a service line inventory in 2024. You can view this inventory online at https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/AuroraUtilities-IN

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS	SAMPLE POINT	PERIOD	HIGHEST LRAA	RANGE	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	797 WESTSIDE DRIVE	2024-2025	4	4.13	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	RIVERVIEW CEMETERY 3635 E LAUGHERY CREEK	2024-2025	3	3.32	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	797 WESTSIDE DRIVE	2024-2025	8	7.52	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	RIVERVIEW CEMETERY 3635 E LAUGHERY CREEK	2024-2025	7	7.14	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST VALUE	RANGE	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE
BARIUM	8/14/2023	0.042	0.042	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	8/14/2023	0.252	0.252	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL	8/14/2023	0.01	0.01	MGL	0.1	0.1	
NITRATE	8/4/2025	.513	.513	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

TOTAL HARDNESS	320 mg/L or 18.71 GPG

Center 1 back

Lawrenceburg, Manchester and Sparta Townships
Conservancy District
1406 Sunnyside Avenue
P.O. Box 308
Aurora, Indiana 47001
(812) 926-2850 • Fax (812) 655-9142

"YOUR DRINKING WATER 2026"

The Lawrenceburg, Manchester, Sparta Townships Conservancy District (L.M.S.) Annual Drinking Water Report has been put together using Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) guidelines. It will help you better understand the quality of your drinking water and some of the services done by L.M.S. to continue supplying its customers with safe drinking water.

L.M.S.'s source of water is wells in the Ohio Valley Aquifer, located east of Aurora and just south of U.S. 50. Like most well water, it is hard (softening is left up to each customer); however the quality of the water is excellent. Only chlorine for disinfection and fluoride for dental health are added.

L.M.S. has finished and had approved on August 19, 2024 a "Well Head Protection Plan Phase II" with the other water companies in Dearborn County. A list of potential contamination sources and contingency procedures has been compiled. The routine testing of the water is done by IDEM guidelines. This report contains these test results. Public participation is welcome in decisions that affect the quality of water. Any questions concerning this report should be directed to: Hershell Gossett, 812-926-2850, fax 812-655-9142. Monthly meetings are the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the office.

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- 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.
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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health affects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791."

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WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2025 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is om testing done January 1 - December 31, 2025. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once a year because the oncentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the ater quality, is more than one year old.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

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

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

n/a:
Not applicable

EMERGENCY WATER SHORTAGE PLAN
In case of a shortage, an ordinance has been passed by the water board. A copy of that ordinance is available for your review at the LMS office.

pCi/L:
picocuries per liter and measures Radon levels in the air.

BDL:
Below Detectable Limit

EAD AND COPPER:
efinitions:
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here is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both ormula-fed and breast-fed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in ew or worsened learning or behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health ffects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your healthcare provider for more information about your sks. 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.ov/safewater/lead.

ur system collected samples under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium. This monitoring is being conducted o 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 larch and September and did not detect any of the compounds. If you would like to review our results, contact our office at 812-926-2850.

CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	L.M.S. WATER	DATE	VIOLATION	SOURCES
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS						
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	0	17.9	7/1/25	No	Chlorine by-products
Total HAA's (ppb)	60	0	6.00	7/1/25	No	Chlorine by-products
DISINFECTANTS						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL - 4	MRDLG - 0	1.0	1/18/24-1/18/24	No	Water additive to control microbes
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.025	8/14/23	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.72	Daily & Weekly	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	17.9	2/14/23	No	Erosion of natural deposits
LEAD and COPPER						
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	90th percentile 0.299 (0 samples above AL)	7/11/23	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL = 15	0	90th percentile 1.77 (0 samples above AL)	7/11/23	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS						
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	0.29	7/17/20	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	5	0	0.73	7/23/20	No	Erosion of natural deposits

There were no lead services found in LMS or customer service lines in 2025. You can view the statewide lead service line inventories at https://idem.120water-ptd.com/.

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