

HOGAN WATER CORP (IN5215005)

409 2nd Street, Aurora, IN 47001 (812-926-9229)

2025 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, 2024. 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. The Hogan Water Board Members make decisions that affect drinking water quality at the monthly meetings. The meetings are held on the 3rd Monday of each month at 6:30pm at the Hogan Water Office.

Sources of Drinking Water

-HOGAN WATER CORPORATION is Purchased ground water & 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 & 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 & gravel in the Ohio Valley Aquifer. This water is also hard and is of excellent quality, receiving only chlorine for disinfection & fluoride for dental health.

-The sources of drinking water (both tap water & bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, & wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals &, in some cases, radioactive material, & 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 & 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:

-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 (formula-fed & breastfed), & young children. Some of the health effects to infants & children include decreases in IQ & attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning & behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy 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 health care provider for more info about your risks.

-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.

-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).

-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>.

-Our system completed a lead service line inventory in 2024. Our lines are all plastic. If you would like to view the inventory information, it is available online at <https://idem.120water-ptd.com/>

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.

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.

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.

There are no additional required health effect notices.

Our water system tested a minimum of 2 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 | 2024 | 1 | ppm | 0.3 - 0.9 | 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.

| 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 | 0.198 | 0.004 - 0.506 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| LEAD | 2020 - 2023 | 0 | 3.05 | 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 HAA5) HALOACETIC ACIDS | 14253 BLOOM RD | 2023 - 2024 | 10 | 10 - 10 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TOTAL (HAA5) HALOACETIC ACIDS | 8728 MOODY RD | 2023 - 2024 | 8.1 | 8.11 - 8.11 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | 14253 BLOOM RD | 2023 - 2024 | 15 | 15 - 15 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM | 8728 MOODY RD | 2023 - 2024 | 37 | 37 - 37 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

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

Violations

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

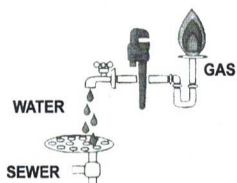
| Violation Period | Analyte | Violation Type | Violation Explanation |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 10/16/2024 - 1/30/2025 | LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS | LSL INVENTORY-INITIAL | |
| 10/16/2024 - 1/30/2025 | LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS | LSL REPORTING-INITIAL | |

Reseller Contaminants

| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Water System | Highest Sample Result | Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high) | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---|------|-----|------|---|
| BARIUM | 8/14/2023 | AURORA UTILITIES | 0.042 | 0.042 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| BARIUM | 2/13/2023 | L-M-S CONSERVANCY | 0.025 | 0.025 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| FLUORIDE | 2/13/2023 | L-M-S CONSERVANCY | 1.09 | 1.09 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| NICKEL | 8/14/2023 | AURORA UTILITIES | 0.01 | 0.01 | MG/L | 0.1 | 0.1 | |

| Disinfection Byproducts | Monitoring Period | Water System | Highest LRAA | Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high) | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|---|------|-----|------|---|
| TOTAL (HAA5) HALOACETIC ACIDS | 2023 - 2024 | LMS CONSERVANC | 23 | 22.7 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TOTAL (HAA5) HALOACETIC ACIDS | 2023 - 2024 | LMS CONSERVANC | 8 | 7.83 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TOTAL (HAA5) HALOACETIC ACIDS | 2023 - 2024 | AURORA UTILITIES | 5 | 5.05 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TOTAL (HAA5) HALOACETIC ACIDS | 2023 - 2024 | AURORA UTILITIES | 5 | 5.18 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | 2023 - 2024 | LMS CONSERVANC | 17 | 17.1 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM | 2023 - 2024 | LMS CONSERVANC | 12 | 12.2 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM | 2023 - 2024 | AURORA UTILITIES | 10 | 10.3 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM | 2023 - 2024 | AURORA UTILITIES | 11 | 10.7 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

Deficiencies: Unresolved significant deficiencies that were identified during a survey done on the water system are shown as: NONE



AURORA UTILITIES

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

IN 5215001

2025 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, 2024. 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: Randolph Turner
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.

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk or that it is not suitable for drinking. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's 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 |

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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.

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).

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.

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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

rem: 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

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

na: not applicable.

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. Randy Turner 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, 2024

Public Involvement

For more information about Aurora's drinking water, please call Randy Turner 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 | 2024 | 1 | ppm | 0.6 - 1.2 | 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.

| 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 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, especially 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.

Lead Service Line Availability

Go to this site listed. <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/AuroraUtilities-IN>

| DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS | SAMPLE POINT | PERIOD | HIGHEST LRAA | RANGE | UNIT | MCL | MCLG | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------|--------------|-----------|------|-----|------|---|
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS) | 797 WESTSIDE DRIVE | 2023-2024 | 5 | 5.05-5.05 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS) | RIVERVIEW CEMETERY 3635 E LAUGHERY CREEK | 2023-2024 | 5 | 5.18-5.18 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | 797 WESTSIDE DRIVE | 2022 - 2023 | 10 | 10.3-10.3 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM | RIVERVIEW CEMETERY 3635 E LAUGHERY CREEK | 2022 - 2023 | 11 | 10.7-10.7 | 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 | 8/14/2023 | 0.202 | 0.202 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |

TOTAL HARDNESS 360 mg/L or 21.05 GPG

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| COMPOUND DETECTED | COLLECTION DATE | HIGHEST LEVEL | RANGE OF LEVELS | UNITS |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|
| | | | | |

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 2025”

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, meeting dates and times, or water quality should be directed to: Hershell Gossett, 812-926-2850, fax 812-655-9142.

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

- 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 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, 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.
- 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 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 effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.”

WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2024 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 from testing done January 1 - December 31, 2024. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

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.

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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG:

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which that 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 the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

LEAD AND COPPER:

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG):

The level of a contaminant below which that 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.

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 slow 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 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. 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>.

AVG:

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average monthly samples.

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.

BDL:

Below Detectable Limit

| CONTAMINANT | MCL | MCLG | L.M.S. WATER | DATE | VIOLATION | SOURCES |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------|---|
| Copper (ppm) | AL 1.3 | 1.3 | 90th percentile 0.299 | 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 | 7/11/23 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Trihalomethanos (ppb) | 80 | 0 | 17.1 ug/L | 7/2/24 | No | Chlorine by-products |
| Total HAA5's (ppb) | 60 | 0 | 22.7 ug/L | 7/2/24 | No | Chlorine by-products |
| Total Coliform Bacteria 6/month | Presence of coliform | 0 | 0 | 1/24-12/24 | None | Naturally present in the environment |
| Chlorine (ppm) | MRDL - 4 | 4 | 1.0 | 1/18-12/18 | None | Water additive to control microbes |
| Volatile Organic Compounds | 21 regulated compounds | | All 21 BDL | 2/14/23 | None | |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | BDL | 5/28/24 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use |
| Sodium (ppm) | N/A | N/A | 17.9 | 2/14/23 | No | |
| Synthetic Organic Compounds | 27 tested | 0 | All 27 BDL | 5/28/24 9/3/24 | No | |
| Asbestos | 7 MFL | 0 | 0 | 11/26/19 | No | MFL = Million Fibers/Liter > 10 micron |
| INORGANIC COMPOUNDS | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 10 | N/A | BDL | 2/14/23 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | BDL | 2/14/23 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | BDL | 2/14/23 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion from natural deposits |
| Mercury (ppb) | 2 | 2 | BDL | 2/14/23 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | .72 | Daily & Weekly | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additives which promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Cyanide, Free | 0.2 | 0 | BDL | 2/14/23 | No | |
| Radium - 228 | 5 | 0 | 0.73 | 7/23/20 | No | |
| Gross Alpha | 15 | 0 | 0.29 | 7/17/20 | No | Erosion of natural deposits and man made deposits |

Not detected were:

Antimony, Beryllium, Cadmium, Nickel, Selenium, and Thallium

There were no lead services found in LMS or customer service lines in 2024. You can view the statewide lead service line inventories at <https://idem.120water-ptd.com/>.