

**The City of Bloomington's
Utilities Service Board (USB)
meets every other Monday at
5:00 pm. USB meetings are
public meetings and citizens
are welcome to attend,
observe and record what
transpires. For more
information concerning
meetings, contact the
Director's Office at
600 East Miller Drive
Bloomington Indiana 47401
812-349-3650**

www.bloomington.in.gov/utilities



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*Cover and back photo of Riley Roberts, age 11.
Inside photo of Judah Roberts, age 7. Riley and Judah
attend Templeton Elementary School and their
mother, Tamara Roberts, is a pretreatment coordina-
tor for the City of Bloomington Utilities Department.*

2013 WATER QUALITY REPORT



City of Bloomington Utilities Water Quality Office

Mayor Mark Kruzan

www.bloomington.in.gov/utilities

Public Water System ID # IN 5253002

Once again, the City of Bloomington's
water meets and exceeds all Federal,
State and Local Guidelines!

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. This publication describes those guidelines for the City of Bloomington's drinking water. Food and Drug Administration 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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/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 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 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.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua potable. Tradúzcalo o pídale a alguien que se lo explique.

이 서류는 식수에 관한 중요한 정보를 담고 있으니, 필요하면
다른이에게 번역이나 낭독을 하게하여 내용을 숙지하시기 바랍니다.

Your Drinking Water Source

The source of the City of Bloomington’s drinking water 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 Reservoir’s Source Water Assessment is available by contacting the City of Bloomington’s Water Quality Office.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic waste water 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, include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts 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.



Water Wise Tip:
A faucet leaking 30 drips a minute amounts to 56 gallons of wasted water every month.

Reduce your water consumption by fixing leaking faucets.

2013 Table of Detected Contaminants

Substance	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL*)	Highest Level Detected	Ideal Goals (EPA's MCLGs*)	Meets Limits?	Sources of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants					
Cryptosporidium	Treatment Technique*	0.1 oocysts*	0	yes	Naturally present in the environment
Heterotrophic Plate Count	TT	7 CFU/ml	None	yes	Natural lake bacteria, wildlife, septic systems
Total Coliform Bacteria	5 percent ¹	1.3 percent	0	yes	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	minimum 35% removal	43.5% removal average ²	None	yes	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	TT	0.29 turbidity units ³	None	yes	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants					
Barium	2 ppm*	0.015 ppm	2 ppm	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	Action Level* = 1.3 ppm	0.030 ppm ^{(90th Percentile)*}	1.3 ppm	yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Chloramines (as Chlorine)	4.0 ppm (MRDL)*	2.48 ppm	4 ppm (MRDLG)*	yes	Water additive to control microbes
Fluoride	4 ppm	0.92 ppm ⁴	4 ppm	yes	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead	Action Level = 15 ppb*	7.0 ppb ^(90th Percentile)	0	yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants					
Atrazine	3 ppb	0.28 ppb	3 ppb	yes	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60 ppb	49.8 ppb average ⁵	0	yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80 ppb	50.6 ppb average ⁶	0	yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination

LISTED ABOVE are the 13 contaminants detected in Bloomington's drinking water during 2012. All are within allowable levels. Not listed are the more than 75 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.

CFU/ml - Colony forming units per milliliter

Colony Forming Unit - An area of visually distinct bacterial growth which may result from a single bacterium or pairs, clusters or chains of bacteria.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as

feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

NTU - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Oocysts- The germ cell within the ovary of a protozoa.

ppm - Parts per million. Equivalent to milligrams per liter (mg/l).

ppb - Parts per billion. Equivalent to micrograms per liter (ug/l).

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 No more than 5.0 percent of the samples collected in a calendar month may test positive for total coliform bacteria.

2 Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal percentages ranged from 33.0% to 50.4%.

3 Turbidity levels ranged from 0.08 to 0.29 with an average of 0.11 turbidity units. CBU was always in compliance; therefore the lowest level of compliance on a monthly basis was 100%

4 Fluoride levels ranged from 0.00 to 0.92, with an average of 0.70 ppm.

5 Haloacetic acids (HAA5) levels ranged from 34.0 to 73.2 ppb. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids 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.

6 Total trihalomethane levels ranged from 33.5 to 85.1 ppb. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes 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.



Please Note: This report was revised on 6/28/13 to include language about lead exposure.