

2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR NORTH LAWRENCE WATER AUTHORITY IN5247004

Our drinking water is regulated. North Lawrence Water Authority is pleased to share this report with you. This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis covers January 1 through December 31, 2017 and was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in this report. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water. **Source of drinking 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 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. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants (viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife), Inorganic contaminants (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). 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 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>. **Where do we get our water?** Our water source is groundwater pumped by five wells located in Spice Valley Township and pretreated purchased water from Bedford City Utilities. Needmore, Judah, East Oolitic and North Jackson Street customers are served with purchased surface water from Bedford. All other customers are served water from our wells. North Lawrence Water Authority treats your water using disinfection and filtration to remove or reduce harmful contaminants that may come from the source water. In efforts to control activities, North Lawrence Water Authority has purchased 82 acres that surround the well sites. North Lawrence has completed a Wellhead Protection Plan and an inventory of potential contaminants. This inventory includes a map of the well sites with lists of facilities and owners' names, address, facility site description, type of contaminants of facility and operating status. As a consumer of our water, the Wellhead Protection Plan may be of interest and may be viewed at our water office. North Lawrence Water Authority and Bedford City Utilities have completed Source Water Assessment Plans (SWAP). SWAPs determine all of the potential sources of contamination to our sources of water and our susceptibility to each potential contaminant. North Lawrence Water Authority has been ranked moderately susceptible to contamination. For more information on the SWAP or to view a copy of the report, contact the water office at 812-279-2774.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Regular public meetings are held the third Tuesday of each month at 3:00pm at 116 Bailey Scales Road, Bedford. If you have any questions concerning this report or your water utility, please contact Steve Pridemore by calling (812)279-2774 or writing to P O Box 277 Bedford IN 47421.

We purchase a small amount of water from Bedford City Utilities. Needmore, Judah, East Oolitic and North Jackson Street customers are served with this water. All other customers are served by our wells. We are required to provide you with Bedford City Utilities testing results

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED (NL-NORTH LAWRENCE WATER AUTHORITY)/(BC-BEDFORD CITY UTILITIES)

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
		NL/BC	NL/BC	NL/BC	NL/BC			
CHLORINE	2017	1/1	1-1/1-1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	PPM	N	WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)*	2017	25/43	0-90.8/ 2.5-54	0	60/60	PPB	N	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	2017	52/65	6.1-118 23.2-68.6	0	80/80	PPB	Y (NLWA ONLY)	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
FLUORIDE	10-12-2015/ 2017	0.734/0.6	0.734-0.734/ 0.6-0.6	4/4	4.0/4.0	PPM	N	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; WATER ADDITIVE WHICH PROMOTES STRONG TEETH; DISCHARGE FROM FERTILIZER AND ALUMINUM FACTORIES
NITRATE (MEASURED AS NITROGEN)	2017	3/1	2.73-2.73/ 1.6-1.6	10/10	10/10	PPM	N	RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER USE; LEACHING FROM SEPTIC TANKS, SEWAGE; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
BARIUM (BEDFORD CITY UTILITIES ONLY)	2017	0.032	0.03-0.03	2	2	PPM	N	DISCHARGE OF DRILLING WASTES; DISCHARGE FROM METAL REFINERIES; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS BEDFORD CITY ONLY	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
COMBINED RADIUM 226/228	12-09-2015	1.2	1.2-1.2	0	5	pCi/L	N	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
GROSS ALPHA EXCLUDING RADON AND URANIUM	12-09-2015	2.4	2.4-2.4	0	15	pCi/L	N	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS BEDFORD CITY ONLY	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	THIS TEST INCLUDES PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
ATRAZINE	2017	1	0-3.2	3	3	ppb	N	RUNOFF FROM HERBICIDE USED ON ROW CROPS
HEXACHLOR-OCYCLOPENTADIENE	2017	0.1	0-0.1	50	50	ppb	N	RUNOFF FROM HERBICIDE USED ON ROW CROPS
SIMAZINE	2017	0.45	0-0.45	4	4	ppb	N	DISCHARGE FROM CHEMICAL FACTORIES HERBICIDE RUNOFF

LEAD AND COPPER	DATE SAMPLED	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	90TH PERCENTILE	#SITES OVER AL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
COPPER	2017	1.3/ 1.3	1.3/ 1.3	.23/ 0.1	0	PPM	N	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; LEACHING FROM WOOD PRESERVATIVES; CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS
LEADS	2017	0/ 0	15/ 15	3.9/ 1.8	0	PPB	N	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS

DEFINITIONS:

MCL-MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL. 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

MCLG-MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL.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.

MRDL-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.

MRDLG-MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL. 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

pCi/L-PICOCURIES PER LITER (A MEASURE OF RADIOACTIVITY)

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

DEFINITIONS FOR LEAD AND COPPER

ALG-ACTION LEVEL GOAL. 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.

AL-ACTION LEVEL. THE CONCENTRATION OF A CONTAMINANT WHICH, IF EXCEEDED, TRIGGERS TREATMENT OR OTHER REQUIREMENTS WHICH A WATER SYSTEM MUST FOLLOW.

TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)			
SOME PEOPLE WHO DRINK WATER CONTAINING TRIHALOMETHANES IN EXCESS OF THE MCL OVER MANY YEARS MAY EXPERIENCE PROBLEMS WITH THEIR LIVER, KIDNEYS OR CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEMS, AND MAY HAVE AN INCREASED RISK OF GETTING CANCER			
VIOLATION TYPE	VIOLATION BEGIN	VIOLATION END	VIOLATION EXPLANATION
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2017	03/31/2017	WATER SAMPLES SHOWED THAT THE AMOUNT OF THIS CONTAMINANT IN OUR DRINKING WATER WAS ABOVE ITS STANDARD (CALLED A MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL AND ABBREVIATED MCL)
MCL, LRAA	04/01/2017	06/30/2017	WATER SAMPLES SHOWED THAT THE AMOUNT OF THIS CONTAMINANT IN OUR DRINKING WATER WAS ABOVE ITS STANDARD (CALLED A MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL AND ABBREVIATED MCL)

