SOUTHERN MONROE WATER AUTHORITY

Public Water Supply ID: IN5253007

Consumer Confidence Report

2026 CCR

Information for members

The Southern Monroe Water Authority Board of Directors meet the second Monday of each at 5:30 pm. Southern Monroe Water Authority members are welcome to attend. For more information please contact our office at 812-824-7220.

Keep your contact information up to date – in the event of an emergency the water company may need to contact you. You can contact our office to update information or through your online account at www.southernmonroewater.com and using the link to sign in to your account.

Backflow prevention device annual inspections – Customers are required to have a black flow prevention device installed on a lawn irrigation system, swimming pool and some businesses. This device must be inspected annually and the results submitted to the water company. The installer of the device is qualified to inspect the device.

The Southern Monroe Water wellhead protection plan is on site, if you would like to view that information please contact our office at 812-824-7220.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

SOUTHERN MONROE WATER AUTHORITY

Public Water System ID: IN5253007
5790 S Fairfax Rd, Bloomington IN. 47401
812-824-7220
www.southernmonroewater.com

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:

Name: Southern Monroe Water Authority _____

Phone: __812-824-7220_____

Sources of Drinking Water

SOUTHERN MONROE WATER AUTHORITY is Purchased surface water. The source of the City of Bloomington's drinking water is surface water from the Monroe Reservoir, located nine miles southeast of Bloomington.

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
BLOOMINGTON-IN5253002	FAIRFAX ROAD	Surface water		
BLOOMINGTON-IN5253002	CHURCH LANE	Surface water		
BLOOMINGTON-IN5253002	REDBUD RD	Surface water		
BLOOMINGTON-IN5253002	FALL CREEK RD	Surface 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 number 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 in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both for-mula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include a decrease 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 increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risk heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in-home plumbing. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period.
Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

A lead service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed 120 Water-Public Water Systems Service Lines (120wateraudit.com)
There is a direct link on our website (www.southernmonroewater.com) homepage to access the LCRR and LCRI dashboard service line inventory map for Southern Monroe Water Authority customers.

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.
RAA: Running Annual Average.
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.
Ntu: Nephelometric Turbity Units (a measure of water clarity)

Sample Results for Southern Monroe Water Authority:

Our water system tested a minimum of 10 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	2025	2	ppm	0-2	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	2021 - 2023	0.023	0.003 - 0.024	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021 - 2023	0	0 - 7	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)	A-1 (1399 W CEDAR BLUFF, BLOOMINGTON)	2025	33.8	34	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	G-7 (3607 COCKRELL RD, BLOOMINGTON)	2025	29.8	29	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	A-1 (1399 W CEDAR BLUFF, BLOOMINGTON)	2025	40.5	42	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	G-7 (3607 COCKRELL RD, BLOOMINGTON)	2025	40.3	41	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Reseller Deficiencies CBU

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
10/19/2023	STORAGE TANK #10	FW08	SANITARY SURVEY LETTER RESPONSE	12/9/2023	Related appurtenances are not appropriately constructed and located
10/19/2023	STORAGE TANK #10	FW08	SANITARY SURVEY CORRECTIVE ACTION/PLAN	12/31/2026	Related appurtenances are not appropriately constructed and located
10/19/2023	TREATMENT PLANT	TR03	SANITARY SURVEY LETTER RESPONSE	12/9/2023	Instrumentation and/or controls not adequate
10/19/2023	TREATMENT PLANT	TR03	SANITARY SURVEY CORRECTIVE ACTION/PLAN	12/31/2026	Instrumentation and/or controls not adequate

Reseller Contaminants CBU

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Sample Result	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
2,4-D	8/27/2024	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	0.21	0 - 0.21	ppb	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
ATRAZINE	11/12/2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	0.1	0 - 0.1	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	11/7/2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	0.017	0.017	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Water System	Highest LRAA	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	36	24.9 - 44.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	40	28 - 49.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	35	22.5 - 46.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	36	22.2 - 46.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	36	24 - 48.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	37	24 - 48.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	37	25 - 48.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	38	25 - 48.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	44	35.6 - 51.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	43	35.8 - 45.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	44	32.9 - 53.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	43	32.3 - 48.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	45	35.7 - 57	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	45	35.9 - 55.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	43	34.9 - 45.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	CITY OF BLOOMINGTON UTILITIES	43	34.9 - 50.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Water System Name CBU	Determination Date	Deficiency Description	Comments
STORAGE TANK #10	10/19/2023	Related appurtenances are not appropriately constructed and located	Deficiency - 327 IAC 8-2-8.2(e)(7)(E)(ii) The backwash storage tank overflow outlet must be lowered to 18 to 24 inches above grade and screened with 24 mesh sized screen. Since this was noted on the last two sanitary surveys it is considered a significant deficiency and requires the system to submit in writing a timeline for completion. The written response must be submitted within 45 days of receipt of this report. Failure to submit this response may result in enforcement referral.
TREATMENT PLANT	10/19/2023	Instrumentation and/or controls not adequate	Deficiency - 327 IAC 8-2-8.2{e}{5}{B) The system must install a second filter backwash pump. The system only has one backwash pump, which could cause major issues with the treatment process if it went down. Since this was noted on the last two sanitary surveys, this is considered a significant deficiency and requires the system to submit in writing a timeline for completion. The written response must be submitted within 45 days of receipt of this report. Failure to submit this response may result in enforcement referral.

There are no additional required health effects notices from Purchases.

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