

CITY OF LAWRENCE UTILITIES
PWSID# IN5249005
2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

CUSTOMER SERVICE

For billing information, to start or stop service, and emergency service, call 317-542-0511. For general information please visit our website at www.cityoflawrence.org.

LAWRENCE WATER SUPPLY

Lawrence Utilities provides safe, reliable drinking water to about 14,800 service connections. This report provides information concerning where your water comes from, how it compares to standards and how you can learn more about drinking water.

The water supply for Lawrence originates from wells (ground water). There are 9 such wells located throughout the City of Lawrence.

WATER CONTAMINANTS

The sources of drinking water (both bottled water and tap water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and may also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be 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 water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may be from a variety of sources, such as agricultural activity, urban storm water runoff, commercial and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants may 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, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The 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 water poses a health risk. More information can be obtained by calling the **Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791**.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. People having such conditions should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA and The Center for Disease Control provide guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants and are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

LEAD AND DRINKING WATER

If present, elevated levels of lead may be a cause of 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. Lawrence Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When water has been sitting for several hours, the potential may be reduced for lead exposure by flushing the tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If there is a concern about lead in the water, testing methods and steps that may be taken to minimize exposures is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **1-800-426-4791** or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

OUR WATERSHED PROTECTION EFFORTS

The water utility is working with the community to increase awareness of better waste disposal practices to further protect the sources of water. The utility works with other agencies and with local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe.

DEFINITIONS

Below are some definitions to terms and abbreviations used on the following chemical analysis pages. These definitions may help better understand the results of testing.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow a margin of safety.

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 there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs allow for a margin of safety. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Action Level or AL: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ppm: One part per million

ppb: One part per billion

ND: Not Detected. The result was not detected at or above the analytical method detection level.

N/A: Either not available or not applicable.

Contaminants Detected										
Inorganic Contaminants										
Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Minimum	Maximum	Above AL # Repeats	Violations	Likely Sources
2020	Arsenic	10	0	ug/l	0.6	ND	0.6	0	NO	Erosions of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes.
2020	Barium	2	2	mg/l	0.209	0.0873	0.209	0	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2021	Copper (90th Percentile)	1.3 (AL)	1.3	mg/l	0.88			0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2020	Fluoride	4	4	mg/l	0.8	0.5	0.8	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2021	Lead (90th Percentile)	15	0	ug/l	2.9			0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2022	Nitrate (as N)	10	10	mg/l	1	ND	0.855	0	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion from natural deposits.
Disinfection By-products & Precursors										
2022	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60		ug/l	16	2.91	30.5	0	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
2022	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80		ug/l	36	4.69	66	0	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radioactive Contaminants										
2018	Gross Alpha - excluding radon and uranium	15	0	pCi/l	8.1	5.5	8.1	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Residual Disinfectant										
2022	Chlorine Residual	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	mg/l	1	1	1	0	NO	Water additive (disinfectant) used to control microbiological organisms.
	Coliform Bacteria							Coliform Positive		
	5% of monthly samples are positive		0	n/a	1.9			0	NO	Naturally present in the environment
2021	2,4-D	70	70	ug/l	0.2	0	0.2	0	NO	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Hardness = 20 gpg (grains per gallon)

Violations Table

Public Notification Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	08/01/2021	2021	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)			
The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, E. COLI, POS E COLI (RTCR)	08/01/2021	08/31/2021	E. coli bacteria were found in our drinking water during the period indicated in violation of a standard. We had an E. coli positive routine or repeat sample or we failed to test for E. coli when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES:

If there are any questions regarding the contents of this report, please contact Tom Speer at 317-524-6311.

Anyone may attend the Utility Service Board meetings, which are regularly held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of every month, unless otherwise noted, at the George Keller Public Assembly Room located at the Lawrence Government Center, 9001 E. 59th Street at 5:30pm. The USB meetings are also recorded and available on YouTube for you to view at home.

2022 UTILITY SERVICE BOARD MEETING DATES:

April 11, 2023	June 13, 2023	August 22, 2023	November 14, 2023
April 25, 2023	June 27, 2023	September 12, 2023	November 28, 2023
May 9, 2023	July 11, 2023	September 26, 2023	December 12, 2023
May 23, 2023	July 25, 2023	October 10, 2023	December 27, 2023
	August 8, 2023	October 24, 2023	

PLEASE SHARE THIS INFORMATION:

Large water volume customers (such as apartment complexes, hospitals, schools and/or industries) are encouraged to post copies of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute copies to tenants, residents, patients, students and employees. This good faith effort may allow non-billed customers to learn more about the quality of the water they consume.

