

Helpful Information

NWS Crane Public Works Department is pleased to present to you the 2026 annual Consumer Confidence Report. It is intended to provide important information about your drinking water including information on water quality, source water, and analytical results from the reporting period of January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025.

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. The source of NWS Crane's drinking water is the 812-acre Lake Greenwood.

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 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.

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).

Lead Health Information

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age group, 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 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 risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your healthcare provider for more information about your risks.

NWS Crane Water Treatment Department

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Este informe contiene informacion muy importante
Sobre su aqua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien
Que lo entienda bien.



Naval Weapons Station Crane

PWS# IN5251003

2026

(Reporting year 2025)

Consumer Confidence Report



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.

NWS Crane Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2025

Microbiologicals	Collection Date	Highest Number of Positives	Maximum Contaminant Level	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	2025	0	0	N/A	N	Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli	2025	0	0	N/A	N	Human and animal fecal waste

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chlorine	2025	1.0	ppm	0.51 – 1.88	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts	Collection Date		Highest LRAA	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation Based on Average	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	B3318	24	2-26	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
		B3422	41	3-63					
Total Trihalomethanes	2025	B3318	54	32-73	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
		B3422	59	38-85					

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	5/6/2025	0.02	0.018-0.022	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

* ALL OTHER INORGANICS WERE BELOW DETECTION LIMITS.

Volatiles	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Xylenes	2023	0.0009	0 – 0.0009	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.207	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2023	0	15	0	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity- A measure of the cloudiness of water caused by suspended particles. A good measure of the effectiveness of filtration.	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Units	Month Occurred	Source	Level Indicator
Percentage of Samples in Compliance with Standard = 100 %	12	N	0.16	NTU	October	Treatment Plant	Y

TOC	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Units	Violation	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon-Total removed measured monthly and system met all removal requirements.	8/12/2025	4.4	1.6 – 4.4	MG/L	N	Naturally present in the environment

Definition of Terms:

(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.

(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.

(MRDL) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

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

(AVG): Average. Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples

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

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

Highest Level Detected: The single highest result of all samples collected during the Water Quality Report (WQR) calendar year. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.

(LRAA): Locational Running Annual Average

(90th Percentile): 90% of samples had lower values than the values indicated.

Units of Measurement:

ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter, a measure of concentration. One part per million is 1 drop of water in 10 gallons of water.

ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter, a measure of concentration. One part per billion is the same as 1 drop of ink in a 10,000 gallon pool.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.

CFU: Colony Forming Unit.

Lead Service Line Inventory

As part of the 2021 **Lead and Copper Rule Revision**, NWS Crane submitted their Lead Service Line Inventory to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management. The inventory is searchable and can be found at

<https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/NSACrane>

Violations

NWS Crane had no violations in 2025

What are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and where do they come from?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of thousands of man-made chemicals. PFAS have been used in a variety of industrial and consumer products around the globe, including in the U. S., since the 1940's. PFAS have been used to make coatings and products that are used as oil and water repellents for carpets, clothing, paper packaging for food, and cookware. They are also contained in some foams (aqueous film-forming foam or AFFF) currently used for fighting petroleum fires at airfields and in industrial fire suppression processes. PFAS chemicals are persistent in the environment, and some are persistent in the human body – meaning they do not break down and they can accumulate over time.

Is there a regulation for PFAS in drinking water?

On April 26, 2024, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) final rule on drinking water standards for six PFAS under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The rule establishes the following maximum contaminant levels (MCLs):

- perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) = 4 ppt
- perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) = 4 ppt
- hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA, commonly known as GenX) = 10 ppt
- perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) = 10 ppt
- perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) = 10 ppt
- HI MCL for PFHxS, PFNA, perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS), and GenX = 1 (unitless).

Under the NPDWR, regulated public water systems (PWS) are required to complete initial monitoring by April 26, 2027. Beginning April 26, 2027, regulated PWSs will conduct ongoing compliance monitoring in accordance with the frequency dictated by the rule and as determined by the initial compliance monitoring results. Regulated PWSs must demonstrate compliance with the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) by April 26, 2029.

In order to provide safe drinking water to all Department of Defense (DoD) personnel, OSD policy extends this requirement to all DoD systems which provide drinking water for human consumption, regardless of size of the drinking water system. In addition to the six regulated compounds, DoD-owned systems are required by DoD policy to monitor for all 25 compounds detected when using EPA Method 533.

Has NWS Crane tested its water for PFAS in 2025?

Yes. Our system collected samples under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for 29 PFAS compounds and lithium. This monitoring is being conducted so that the EPA can receive occurrence data for these compounds to determine what additional compounds may need to be regulated in drinking water. We collected samples in Feb, May, Sept, and Dec and no compounds were found. If you would like to view our results, contact us at 812-854-6158.