

PWSID IN5240009
Vernon Water Department
2020 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
THE ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR JANUARY 1, 2019 TO DECEMBER 31, 2019

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo, o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

This report is intended to provide you with important information about the quality of the drinking water and the efforts made by Vernon Water Department to provide safe drinking water. If you have any questions or need more information about the contents of this report, please contact: Ronald Hendershot @ 812-346-7438. Alternatively, you can join us at our Meetings, which are regularly held the 1st Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. (location varies please contact 812-346-7438 for more information). We encourage you to participate and to give us your feedback.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs, springs, ponds 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 materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. The source of drinking water used by Vernon Water Department is bought from North Vernon Water Department (PWSID 5240008).

Contaminants that may be present in untreated source of water may include:

Microbial Contaminants: such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural or livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants: are salts and metals, which can be naturally- occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and mining or farming operations.

Pesticides and Herbicides: have a variety of sources, such as, agriculture, storm water runoff, or residential use.

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 residential uses.

Radioactive Contaminants: which can be naturally- occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

Some of the terms and abbreviations used in this report are:

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

Avg. -- Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly or quarterly samples.

LRAA:-- Locational Running Annual Average, the average result for one of a number of sampling locations.

MCL:--Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of 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 Goal, the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

ppm: ---parts per million, a measure for concentration equivalent to milligrams per liter- or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: ---parts per billion, a measure for concentration equivalent to micrograms per liter-or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

pCi/L: ---picocuries per liter, a measure for radiation.

Copper								
Collection Dates	Contaminant	AL (Action Level)	Units	90th Percentile	MCLG	#Sites over AL	Violation	Likely Sources
08/28/2018	COPPER	1.3	ppm	0.004	1.3	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Special note on lead: *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. Our system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 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>.*

Average MCL Disinfection Byproducts & Precursors

(Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level detected because some were a part of an evaluation to determine where sampling should occur in the future.)

Contaminant	Collection Dates	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources
Chlorine	Continually 2019	1	1 – 1	MRDL G=4	MRDL =4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	Quarterly 2019	47.8	18.4 – 53.7	no goal for total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	Quarterly 2019	76.5	25.8 - 108	no goal for total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Drinking water containing these by-products in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health.

Violation Table

Consumer Confidence Rule

The Consumer Confidence Rules requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

Violation Type	Violation Began	Violation Ended	Violation Explanation:
CCR Adequacy/Availability/Content	10/01/18	2019	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.
CCR Adequacy/Availability/Content	10/01/19	2019	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.
CCR Report	07/01/18	2019	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.
CCR Report	07/01/19	2019	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials

Violation Type	Violation Began	Violation Ended	Violation Explanation:
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	01/01/19	2019	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

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, or the elderly.

Violation Type	Violation Began	Violation Ended	Violation Explanation:
Level 1 Assess, TC POS RT NO RPT (RTCR)	11/27/18	2019	We failed to properly complete a Level 1 Assessment in our water system.