

**PWSID IN5240009**  
**Vernon Water Department**  
**2021 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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.

is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**2020      Regulated Contaminants Detected**

**Lead and Copper**

**Definitions:**

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.

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

----

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 are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/28/2018	1.3	1.3	0.004	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

### Water Quality Test Results

na:	not applicable.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
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.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

### Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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.
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.
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.
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 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.
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.

### Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2020	1	0 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	44.6	10.5 - 84.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	87.4	47.5 - 95.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

### Violations Table

Consumer Confidence Rule			
The Consumer Confidence Rule 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 Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	10/01/2018	12/01/2020	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	10/01/2019	12/01/2020	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	07/01/2018	06/29/2020	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.
CCR REPORT	07/01/2019	06/29/2020	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes 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 Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	01/01/2019	2020	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, the

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEVEL 1 ASSESS, TC POS RT NO RPT (RTCR)	11/27/2018	2020	We failed to properly complete a Level 1 Assessment in our water system.

### 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	01/01/2020	03/31/2020	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) for the period indicated.

MCL, LRAA	04/01/2020	06/30/2020	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) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	07/01/2020	09/30/2020	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) for the period indicated.