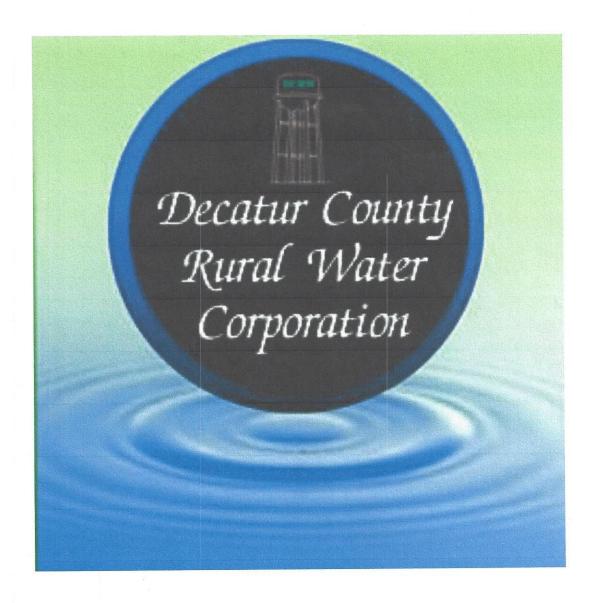
## 2020 Consumer Confidence Report



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We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is purchased from the City of Greensburg, which is treated surface water from the Flat Rock River, northwest of the City of Greensburg. Greensburg also uses a ground water source from six wells in the City of Greensburg.

We're very pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements. If you have any questions regarding this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Roger Kramer at 812.663.3119, by fax at 812.663.4122, or by e-mail at <u>dcrw@etczone.com</u>. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of the month at 5:30 PM at the water office, which is located 3455 N Old US Hwy 421, in Greensburg.

Decatur County Rural Water Corporation routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020 All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are natural occurring or manmade. Those constituents can be micro, organic, or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include river, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or throughout the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic system, agricultural livestock operation and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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 agricultural, storm water runoff, and residential areas.
- Organic chemicals, 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 materials, 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects 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. Immune-compromised persons such as individuals with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those 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 individuals

In this table 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.

- Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) one part per million corresponds to one minute in two
  years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in &10,000,000.
- Nephelometric Turbidity unit (NPU) nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- Action Level (AL) the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements
  which a water system must follow.
- Treatment Technique (TT) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)— (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a
  contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available
  treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) (mandatory language) The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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 (MRDL) The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which
  there is no known or expected risk to health.

Decatur County Rural V	<u> Vater</u>	TEST	T RESULTS		PWSID 5216008				
Contaminant (units)	Range	Level Detecte d	Unit Measuremen t	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination			
	L	INORGA	NIC CONTAMIN	ANTS		A. C.			
Copper 90 <sup>TH</sup> % Value		0.110	ppm	1.3	1.3 (AL)	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing			
Lead 90 <sup>th</sup> % Value	6.6	1.7	ppb	15	15 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits			
	<u> </u>	DISINFE	CTION BYPROD	<u>UCTS</u>					
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	27.5 to 55.6	AVG 36.6	ppb	None	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination			
Total Trihalomethanes	38.6 to 108	AVG 75.9	ppb	None	80	Naturally present in the environment			
<u>Violations</u>	1					I.			

Acceptance of the second se			TEST RI	ESULT	SPW	SID 5216002
Contaminant	Range	Level Detecte d	Unit Measurement	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiologi	cal Contar	ninants	3			
01. Turbidity	.05 to .29	.13 Yearly Avg	NTU	n/a	TT =.05	Soil runoff

Highest single measurement = .29 All of our samples were below the turbidity limits specified for our filtration technology. Turbidity is measured to determine the clarity of the water after filtration. It is used to determine whether small particles that could cause disease are able to get through our treatment process and into the water system.

## **Inorganic Contaminants**

02. Copper		* 90% value 0.1	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
03. Fluoride	0.2 to 1.7	0.3 Yearly Avg.	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
04. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	1 Test	0.81	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
05. Lead	6.6	2	ppb	15	AL=15	
06.Barium	6/2019	0.0744	ppm	2	2.0	Discharge of drilling waste, metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits
07.Beta/photon emitters	2020	2.8	Mrem/yr	0	4	Decay of natural and man made deposits
08.Combined Radium 226/228	2020	2.21	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
09. SOCs PCBs	2018	100	ppt	0	500	Runoff from landfills, Dischargeof waste chemicals

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. GWW 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 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".

Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

\*Copper: 90% of samples at or below this level. (30 samples taken in 2020)

## Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products

Cholorine	2020	1	1-1	4	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes
10. TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes]	23.3 to 70.2	AVG. 44.35	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
11. HAA5's Total	18.4 to 43.1	AVG. 32.4	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
12. Total Organic Carbon	0 to 5.20	AVG. 1.68	ppm	N/A	>1.0 Annual Ave.	By-product of drinking water chlorination

## **Unregulated Contaminants**

13. Sodium	1 Test	12.5	ppm	Non e	None	Consumer Information	
14. Water Hardness		320 =19 grains	gpg			Moderately Soft- Consumer Information	
Gross Alpha exc	luding	radon	and urani	um			
7-21-2020	0.69	Highest	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits	
Violations	<u></u>	L	L	<u> </u>			
Violation Type			Violation Expla	nation			
Missed annual sample of IOC, VOC and Nitrate 2020			Missed sample date of Jan1st through Dec. 31st 2020. Samples collected Feb 4th 2021 completing 2020 and 2021 sampling requirements.				
Total coliform MCL	1 positive sample		1 Positive samp	ole follow	red by 3 negative	e samples upstream and down	
	1	1					