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Dupont Water Company Inc.
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
THE ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR JANUARY 1, 2022 TO DECEMBER 31, 2022

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo, 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 North Vernon Municipal Utilities to provide safe drinking water. If you have any questions or need more information about the contents of this report, please contact: Ronald Hendershot @ 812-873-6515. Alternatively, you can join us at our Water Board Meetings, which are held every 3rd Monday of the month at Dupont Water Company Inc. office @ 6430 W South St in Dupont IN, 47231 at 7:30 P.M. 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 Dupont Water Company Inc. is purchased from the City of Madison Utilities IN5239006.

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.

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 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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).

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 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.

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.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Madison-IN5239006	GW	Active	Madison, Indiana 47250

SWA = Source Water Assessment

2022 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper								
Collection Dates	**Contaminant**	**Action Level**	**Units**	**90th Percentile**	**MCLG**	**# Sites over AL**	**Violation**	**Likely Sources**
2022	Lead	15	Ppb	2.8	0	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2022	Copper	1.3	Ppm	.241	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								
Contaminant	**Collection Dates**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Sources**
Chlorine	Continually 2022	1	1-1	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2022	4.1	4.09 – 4.15	No goal for total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2022	10.9	10.8 – 10.9	No goal for total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Violation Table

Consumer Confidence Rule

Violation Type	Violation Began	Violation Ended	Violation Explanation:
CCR Report	7/01/22	8/22/22	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 Began	Violation Ended	Violation Explanation:
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/18	2022	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/19	2022	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Water Information Sources

Dupont Water Company, Inc.:
http://www.dupontwaterin.com

Indiana Department of Environmental Management:
http://www.in.gov/idem

United States Environmental Protection Agency:
http://www.epa.gov/safewater

American Water Works Association:
http://www.awwa.org