Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Drink with Confidence

Valley Rural Utility Company Water Division

Valley Rural Utility Company, *your* utility company, is pleased to present the annual Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality for the calendar year of 2024. This report is designed to inform you, our consumers, of the quality water that we supply to your homes. Valley Rural Utility Company (VRUC) is committed to providing quality drinking water. VRUC purchases water from two sources to ensure an adequate supply. Greendale Utilities and Tri-Township Water Corporation are those suppliers. Tri-Township Water, in Bright, has well fields that draw from the Whitewater Valley aquifer. Greendale Utilities has well fields that draw from the Ohio River Valley aquifer.

We are pleased to report that both sources provide us with safe drinking water meeting both state and federal requirements. Greendale Utilities and Tri-Township Water routinely test their water supplies for contaminants at the sources and within their systems. To ensure that the supply is not contaminated, VRUC also tests the water at several locations within Hidden Valley.

If you have any questions regarding this report or your utility company, please contact our General Manager, Bill Neyer, at the VRUC office at (812) 539-3330 or (513) 564-1500. If you would like to remain informed and learn more about your utility company, please call. If you would like to be on the agenda for a meeting, a form needs to be filled out by noon on the Thursday before the meeting.

"The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lake, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, 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 material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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 call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.conaminants that may be present in source water include:

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead can cause serious health effects in all age groups, 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 worsening 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 health care provider for more information about your risks.

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 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 agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemicals - including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industry and processes and petroleum production, and can, also come from gas station, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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

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.

In the 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:

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

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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

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.

For information about lead service lines please visit the following web site:
https://idem.120water-ptd.com/

Our water system collected samples under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UMCR) for 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium. This monitoring is being conducted so 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 May of 2022and did not detect any of the compounds. If you would like to view our sample results, contact/visit our office at 812-539-3330 or 19435 Alpine Drive, Lawrenceburg, IN 47025.
Additionally, a second round of sampling will occur during the months of May and November 2025.

You, our customers, are the reason that VRUC takes such care with our water. We thank you for allowing us to provide your family with clean, quality water. Valley Rural Utility Company serves approximately 5,500 people. In 2024, we purchased 131,727,600 gallons of safe drinking water. This relates to an average of 360,898 gallons per day or 66 gallons per person per day.

Always remember that we are here to serve you and provide quality water to your family. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future. If you have any questions, please call our office.

Sincerely,

Bill Neyer – General Manager
The Board and Staff of Valley Rural Utility Company

Our water system tested a minimum of 6 sample(s) per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth.

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2024	1	ppm	0.63 - 1	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)	Collection Date of HV	Highest Value (HV)	Range of Sampled Result(s)	Unit

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2021 - 2024	0.158	0.006 - 0.193	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021 - 2024	2.58	1.02 - 7.73	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	#1	2023 - 2024	6.4	6.42 - 6.42	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	#2	2023 - 2024	6	6.04 - 6.04	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	#1	2023 - 2024	10.9	10.9 - 10.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	#2	2023 - 2024	11.2	11.2 - 11.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source

Violations

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation

No violations during this period.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Deficiencies

Unresolved significant deficiencies that were identified during a survey done on the water system are shown below.

Date Identified	Facility	Code	Activity	Due Date	Description

No deficiencies during this period.

Reseller Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Sample Result	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	5/27/2024	CITY OF GREENDALE UTILITIES	0.0222	0.0222	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	5/27/2024	CITY OF GREENDALE UTILITIES	0.583	0.583	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	5/27/2024	CITY OF GREENDALE UTILITIES	1.26	1.26	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Water System	Highest LRAA	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2023 - 2024	CITY OF GREENDALE UTILITIES	4	3.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2023 - 2024	CITY OF GREENDALE UTILITIES	3	3.04	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Water System Name	Determination Date	Deficiency Description	Comments

There are no additional required health effects notices from Purchases.

Reseller Violations and Health Effects Information

During the 2024 calendar year, the water system(s) that we purchase water from had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Water System	Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period

There are no additional required health effects violation notices from Purchases.