

*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 2016. 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, Floyd Ogden, 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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.

TEST RESULTS							
CONTAMINATES		DETECT LEVEL	VIOLATION	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Radioactive Contaminates							
Alpha emitters							
Greendale	2008	2.3	NO	pCi/l	N/A	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Tri-Township	2008	0.7					
Inorganic Contaminates							
Chromium							
Tri-Township	2015	0.001	NO	ppm	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate							
Greendale	2016	1.39	NO	ppm	10	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural sewage deposits
Tri-Township	2016	3.24					
Nickel							
Tri-Township	2014	0.006					Erosion of natural deposits leaching from
Greendale	2009	<0.1	NO	ppb	NR	0.001	
Barium							
Tri-Township	2014	0.157	NO	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; natural deposits
Fluoride							
Greendale	2016	0.77	NO	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factor.
Tri-Township	2014	0.179					
Sodium-(AA-Flame)							
Greendale	2015	174.89	NO	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Tri-Township	2014	18.05					
Uranium							
Combined							
Greendale	2008	0.0005	NO	ppb	N/A	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine							
Greendale	daily	1.5		ppm			Water additive (disinfectant) used to control microbiological organisms.
Tri-Township		1.0			4	4	
Copper							
	2015	0.181		ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from
	VRUC		NO				
Lead							
	2015	<0.005		ppm	0	AL=15	wood preservatives
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)							
VRUC							
Greendale	2016	12.5	NO	ppb	N/A	80	By product of chlorination
Tri-Township	2016	30.0	NO	ppb	N/A	80	
Tri-Township	2016	0.0087	NO	ppm	N/A	80	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)							
VRUC							
Greendale	2016	2.7	NO	ppb	N/A	60	By product of drinking water chlorination
Tri-Township	2016	21.6	NO	ppb	N/A	60	
Tri-Township	2016	0.0094	ND	ppm	N/A	60	

VIOLATIONS TABLE

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*			
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring Routine DBP, MAJOR	01/01/2014	12/31/2014	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.
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
Monitoring, Routine DBP, MAJOR	01/01/2014	12/31/2014	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.

Special Note on Arsenic: The new arsenic MCL is effective on January 23, 2006. Until then the MCL is 50 ug/l and there is no MCLG. Arsenic is a naturally-occurring mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations.

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 can not 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>.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or is man made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals.

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:

Part 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.

Part 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.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level- The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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- The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGS allows for a margin of safety.

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

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) regulation establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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.

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 5,000 people. In 2016, we purchased 120,720,000 gallons of safe drinking water. This relates to an average of 330,740 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,

Moyd Ogden

The Board and Staff of Valley Rural Utility Company