



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION IN DRINKING WATER
 State Form 54187 (R / 7-14)
 INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (IDEM)
 OFFICE OF WATER QUALITY – DRINKING WATER BRANCH – COMPLIANCE SECTION

IDEM – DRINKING WATER BRANCH
 MC 66-34
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INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Complete Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification form.
 2. Submit the certification form to IDEM by October 1st of reporting year.

CERTIFICATION

System Name: Thorntown Utilities
 PWSID Number: 5206005

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to primacy agency.

Certified by:

Name Gary Moody Signature Gary Moody
 Title Utility Superintendent
 Telephone number 765-436-2627 Date (month, day, year) 06 / 24 / 2024

*** You are not required by EPA rules to report the following information, but you may want to provide it to your state. *Check all items that apply.*

The consumer confidence report (CCR) was distributed by mail or other direct delivery on:
 Date (month, day, year) 06 / 13 / 2024

Specify other delivery methods below:

Good faith efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the primacy agency:

- posting the CCR on the Internet at www.TownofThorntown.com
- mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach ZIP codes served)
- advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)
- publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach a copy)
- posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) Thorntown Post office, Thorntown Public Library
- delivering multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as apartments, businesses, and large private employers
- delivering CCR copies to community organizations (attach a list)

For systems serving at least 100,000 persons only, CCR was posted on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www.

Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the primacy agency (attach a list).

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 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 tables below, 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.

Our water system tested a minimum of 2 samples 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	HighestRAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2023	0	ppm	0.3 - 1.3	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.

Contaminant	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
Lead and Copper	2019 - 2022	0.727	0.031 - 2.12	ppm	1.3	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
COPPER, FREE	2019 - 2022	1.66	1.33 - 2.74	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)	125 OAK ST - WOODY'S AUTOMOTIVE	2022 - 2023	53	10 - 53.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	S MARKET ST - JOHNSON MEMORIAL PARK	2022 - 2023	70	38.3 - 70.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	125 OAK ST - WOODY'S AUTOMOTIVE	2022 - 2023	68	33.9 - 67.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	S MARKET ST - JOHNSON MEMORIAL PARK	2022 - 2023	98	30.9 - 97.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	6/20/2023	0.274	0.274	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	6/20/2023	0.382	0.382	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth;

Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIIUM (-226 & -228)	1/29/2023	1.03	1.03	pc/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	1/29/2023	1.65	0 - 1.65	pc/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	1/29/2023	1.41	1.41	pc/L	0	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. Note: The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirems/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used as a screening level.
RADIUM-226	1/29/2023	1.03	0 - 1.03	pc/L	5	0	

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.	

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta particle and photon radioactivity in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. 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. 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.		

Protection Efforts

Our Water System is working with the community to increase awareness of better waste disposal practices to further protect the sources of our drinking water. We are also working with other agencies and with local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe.

Public Involvement Opportunities

If you have any questions about the content of this report, please contact Mr. Gary Moody at 765-436-2627. Or you can join us at our Utility Board Meetings, which are regularly held every first and third Friday in the conference room, at the Utility Office at 8:00 AM. We encourage you to participate and to give us your feedback.

You can review a copy of Thornton's Wellhead Protection Plan, which shows what is being done to protect our wells, at the Utility Office.

Thorntown Utilities PWS #5206005
109 W. Main St.
Thorntown, IN 46071

Telephone: (765)436-2627
Hours: 8-5 Mon, Tues, Thurs Fri
8-11:30 Wed

Utility Service Board: Max Allen
Steve Schenck
Harold Cox

Superintendent – Gary Moody – Licensed Water Distribution and Pressure Filter Treatment Plant Operator