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
100 N. Senate Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251
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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: TENNYSON WATER UTILITY

PWSID Number: IN5287007

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 John Dailey Signature John T Dailey

Title ORC

Telephone number 812-454-4658 Date *(month, day, year)* 06 / 02 / 2021

*** 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)* 05 / 24 / 2021

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.
- ☐ 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)* Town Hall
- ☐ 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)*.

IN5287007
Tennyson Water Utility 2020
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Important information for the Spanish-speaking population
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad del agua potable que usted consume. Por favor tradúzcalo, o hable con alguien que lo entieda bien y pueda expliarle.

Is our water safe?
This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the drinking water that we provided last year. Included as part of this report are details about where the water that you drink comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana standards. We are committed to provide you with all the information that you need to know about the quality of the water that you drink.

Do I need to take special precautions?
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other kind of 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 has set guidelines with appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants which are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Where does our water come from?
The town of Tennyson purchases treated water from two separate water utilities. In 2020, the Town purchased all treated water from Patoka Regional Water District, which is a surface water source. A connection with the City of Boonville Water Utility, which is a ground water source, is available for emergency use.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk or that it is not suitable for drinking. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, 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, or can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in the raw, untreated water may 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 that result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and mining or farming operations.
- Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production operations, and can also result from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the concentration of certain contaminants that may be present in the water provided by public drinking water systems. Moreover, FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants that may be present in bottled water, requiring the same level of health protection for public health.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the contaminants that were detected during the 2020 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise indicated, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2020. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) requires us to monitor certain contaminants at a frequency less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminates are not expected to vary significantly from one year to another. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old. 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 or action which a system must follow.
BDL:	Below Detection Limit
DL:	Detection Limit
MCL:	Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
MCLG:	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
mg/L:	Milligrams per Liter.
MLRAA:	Maximum Locational Running Annual Average
MRDL:	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG:	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
N/A:	Either not available or not applicable.
ND:	Not Detected, the result was not detected at or above the analytical method detection level.
NTU:	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, a measure of the clarity (or cloudiness) of water.
P*:	Potential violation, one that is likely to occur soon once the system has samples for four quarters.
pCi/L:	Picocuries per liter, a measure for radiation.
ppb:	Parts per billion, a measure for concentration equivalent to micrograms per Liter.
ppm:	Parts per million, a measure for concentration equivalent to milligrams per Liter.
TT:	Treatment Technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
UC:	Unregulated contaminates.
ug/L:	Micrograms per Liter or parts per billion.

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 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.

Special Note on Turbidity:

** The turbidity treatment technique (TT) requires that at least 95% of the total combined effluent turbidity samples shall not exceed 0.3 NTU (1.0 NTU for slow sand and diatomaceous earth filtration systems). At least 95% is required to comply. In addition, the maximum turbidity level cannot exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.

Special Note on Gross Beta:

The MCL for Gross Beta is 4mrem/year; however, EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.

Chloramines:

Note: Since 1983, Patoka Regional Water District has used chloramines to disinfect your drinking water. For all normal users, chloraminated water is the same as disinfected with chlorine. However, kidney dialysis patients and aquarium or fish pond owners need to take special precautions when using chloraminated water. Kidney dialysis patients should consult your doctors, and fish owners should call your pet store for more information.

Section I - Contaminants Detected

Inorganic Contaminants

Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Min	Max	Above AL # Repeats	Violates	Likely Sources
2020	Atrazine	3	BDL	ug/L	.2	N/A	N/A		No	IN5219012 - Runnoff from herbicide used on row crops
2020	Barium	2	BDL	ppm	.026	N/A	N/A		No	IN5219012 - Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
2018	Barium	2	2	ppm	.024	N/A	N/A		No	IN5219012 - Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
2020	Copper (90th Percentile)	1.3 (AL)	1.3	ppm	.17	N/A	N/A		No	IN5219012 - Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
2018	Copper (90th Percentile)	1.3 (AL)	1.3	ppm	.116	N/A	N/A		No	IN5287007 - Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
2020	Fluoride	2	1	mg/L	0.8	N/A	N/A		No	IN5219012 - Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2018	Fluoride	2	1	mg/L	0.8	N/A	N/A		No	IN5219012 - Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2020	Lead (90th Percentile)	15 (AL)	0	ppb	3.7	N/A	N/A		No	IN5219012 - Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
2018	Lead (90th Percentile)	15 (AL)	0	ppb	2.8	N/A	N/A		No	IN5287007 - Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
2020	Sodium	N/A	N/A	ppm	2.4	N/A	N/A		No	IN5219012 - Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
2019	Total Organic Carbon (% Removal)	25%	100%	% Removal	35	23.5	47		No	IN5219012 - Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Contaminants

Date	Contaminant	Total Max Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Max Contaminant Level	Total # of Positive Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Samples	Violates	Likely Sources
2019	Coliform Bacteria	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	No	IN5287007 - Naturally present in the environment

Disinfection Byproducts

Date	Contaminant	MCL	DL	Units	MLRAA	Min	Max	Above AL # Repeats	Violates	Likely Sources
2020	Chlorine	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	2	2	2		No	IN5287007 - Water additive used to control microbes
2020	Total Halo Acetic Acids (haa5)	60	n/a	ppb	26.4	17.4	35.4		No	IN5219012 - By-product of drinking water disinfection
2020	Total Halo Acetic Acids (haa5)	60	n/a	ug/L	37.3	17.1	37.3		No	IN5287007 - By-product of drinking water chlorination
2020	Total Trihalomethanes (tthm)	80	n/a	ppb	33.4	23.3	50		No	IN5219012 - By-product of drinking water disinfection
2020	Total Trihalomethanes (tthm)	80	n/a	ug/L	47.3	23.5	47.3		No	IN5287007 - By-product of drinking water chlorination

*Some people who drink water containing halo acetic acids more than the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Microbiological Contaminants

Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Min	Max	Above AL # Repeats	Violates	Likely Sources
Daily	Turbidity Highest reading	TT=.3	n/a	NTU	0.21	n/a	n/a		No	IN5219012 - Soil runoff

Radiological Contaminants

Date	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Result	Min	Max	Above AL # Repeats	Violates	Likely Sources
2020	Gross Alpha	15	0	pCi/L	1.7	N/A	N/A		No	IN5219012 - Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2016	Radium-226	0	0	pCi/L	0.14	N/A	N/A		No	IN5219012 - Decay of natural and man-made deposits
2020	Radium-228	0	0	pCi/L	0.17	N/A	N/A		No	IN5219012 - Erosion of natural deposits
2016	Combined Radium	5	0	pCi/L	0.97	N/A	N/A		No	IN5219012 - Erosion of natural deposits
2016	Uranium	20.1	0	pCi/L	0.01	N/A	N/A		No	IN5219012 - Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Date	Contaminant	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	MLRAA	Min	Max	Above AL # Repeats	Violates	Likely Sources
Daily	Chloramine	4	4	mg/L	2.17				No	IN5287007 - Water additive (disinfectant) used to control microbiological organisms
Daily	Chloramine	4	4	mg/L	3.57	2.6	4		No	IN5219012 - Water additive (disinfectant) used to control microbiological organisms

Volatile Organic Carbon

Date	Contaminant	MCL	DL	Units	Result	Min	Max	Above AL # Repeats	Violates	Likely Sources
2016	Bromodichloromethane		.5	ug/L	4.4				No	IN5219012
2016	Chloroform		.5	ug/L	47				No	IN5219012

Note: **IN5219012 - Patoka Utility** **IN5287007 - Tennyson Utility**

Tennyson Water Utility
112 N Main St
Tennyson IN 47637

Our Watershed 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 question about the contents of this report, please contact the Town at 812-567-8816. Or you can join us at our Water Board Meetings, which are regularly held every 3rd Wednesday of every month at the Tennyson Town Hall at 5:30 PM. We encourage you to participate and to give us your feedback.

Please Share This Information

Large water volume customers (like apartment complexes, hospitals, schools, and/or industries) are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous location or to distribute them to your tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees. This "good faith" effort will allow non-billed customers to learn more about the quality of the water they consume.