

VEVAY WATER DEPARTMENT

Public Water Supply ID: IN5278002

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

VEVAY WATER DEPARTMENT

Public Water System ID: IN5278002

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien).

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Terry Brindley

Phone: 812-427-3131

Sources of Drinking Water

VEVAY WATER DEPARTMENT is Ground water.

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL #1	Ground water	Active	Treatment Plant
WELL #2	Ground water	Active	Treatment Plant
WELL #4	Ground water	Active	Treatment Plant

"Our water system has completed a Lead Service Line Inventory, and you can access it at the following web link <https://dem.120water.ptd.com/>

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of 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 calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), 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 worsened 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 stormwater 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, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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 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.

Why you should care.

Ground water is a generally safe and inexpensive source of drinking water. Having a wellhead protection plan in place in your community...

- Gives peace of mind
- Helps ensure safe water supply for you and your family, now and in the future.
- Helps protect against unknown contaminants.
- May save you lots of money: the cost of cleaning up contamination in a drinking water source is on average 27 times more expensive than developing and implanting a wellhead protection plan.

What you can do.

- Learn about ground water and your water source. Education is the best protection against contamination.
- Clean up your property. Properly storing or disposing of potential contaminants.
- If you have a septic system, have it inspected and serviced regularly.
- Read labels and follow directions on all chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides, and other hazardous products you use.
- Discuss the importance of wellhead protection with fellow citizens.

Our water system tested a minimum of 2 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.

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 Unit

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2021 - 2024	0.311	0.008 - 0.513	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021 - 2024	2.45	1.42 - 7.56	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Collection Date of HV Highest Value (HV) Range of Sampled Unit

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	723 E MAIN ST	2023 - 2024	2	3.89 - 3.89	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	707 HWY 56	2023 - 2024	3	2.71 - 2.71	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	723 E MAIN ST	2023 - 2024	6	6.32 - 6.32	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	8/8/2023	0.656	0.656	ppb	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
BARIUM	8/8/2023	0.046	0.046	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	8/8/2023	0.149	0.149	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	4/30/2024	3.74	3.74	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL.	6/20/2022	1.46	1.46	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADON & U	6/20/2022	0.316	0.316	pCi/L	5	0	
RADIUM-228							

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.					

Water System Name	Determination Date	Deficiency Description	Comments
No deficiencies during this period.			

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
No violations during this period.				



2025 COUNCIL MEETINGS

JANUARY 3, FRIDAY -
REORGANIZATION MTG
JANUARY 14, TUESDAY
FEBRUARY 4, TUESDAY
MARCH 4, TUESDAY
APRIL 1, TUESDAY
MAY 6, TUESDAY
JUNE 3, TUESDAY
JULY 1, TUESDAY
AUGUST 5, TUESDAY
SEPTEMBER 2, TUESDAY
OCTOBER 7, TUESDAY
OCTOBER 21, TUESDAY
NOVEMBER 4, TUESDAY
NOVEMBER 18, TUESDAY
DECEMBER 2, TUESDAY
DECEMBER 16, TUESDAY

ALL MEETINGS ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC AND ARE
SCHEDULED TO BEGIN AT 4:30PM AT VEVAY TOWN HALL,
LOCATED AT 305 WALNUT STREET, VEVAY, IN 47043.



Visit Us
vevay.in.gov



Contact Us
812-427-3131



This report was posted at the following
locations,
Town hall
local library
YMCA
Post Office,