IN5284021
Sullivan Vigo Water Corporation
2017 **CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

Important information for the Spanish-speaking population

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad del augua potable que usted consume. Por favor tradúzcalo, o hable con algien que lo entienda bien y puede explicarle.

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 you drink comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana standards. We are committed to providing you with the information that you need to be aware of in relation to 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/CDC guidelines are appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminates and is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

Where does our water come from?

Sullivan Vigo Rural Water Corp buys water from Indiana American (Terre Haute).

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 for drinking water (both tap water *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 stormwater 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, stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive Contaminants,** which can be naturally-occurring from the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants that may be present in the water provided by public drinking water systems. We are required to treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Moreover, FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants that may be present in bottled water, which mush provide the same level of health protection for public health.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the contaminants that we detected during the 2017 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 tale is from testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2017. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) requires us to monitor for certain contaminants at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from one year to another. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may however be more than one year old.

Some of the terms and abbreviations used in this report are:

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 expected risk to health.
*AL:*Action Level; the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements or action which a system must follow.

Coliform Bacteria

Date	Contaminant	Action Level	MCLG	Result	Violates
2017	Coliform	5% monthly samples	0	1.4%	N

Typical source: Naturally present in the environment.

Inorganic Contaminant

Date	Contaminant	Action Level	MCLG	Units	Result	Violates	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Sull.2015	Copper 90th %	1.3(AL)	1.3	PPM	0.236	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
IA 2016	Copper 90th	1.3	1.3	PPM	0.468	N	
Sull. 2015	Lead 90th %	15	0	ppb	3	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
IA 2016	Lead 90th %	15	0	ppb	3	N	

Disinfection Byproducts

Date	Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Units	Highest level Detected	Violates
Sull 2017	Chlorine	4	4	ppm	2	N
IA 2017	Chloramine	4	4	ppm	1.6	N

Typical source:Water additives used to control Microbes.

Sull 2017	Haloacetic Acids		60	ppb	9 .0	N
Sull 2017	TTHM		80	ppb	27	N
IA 2017	Haloacetic Acids		60	ppb	13.8	N
IA 2017	TTHM		80	ppb	29.1	N

Typical Source: Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

Inorganic Contaminants

Date	Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Units	Result	Violates
IA 2017	Fluoride	4	4	ppm	0.9	N
IA 2017	Nitrate	10	10	ppm	4.1	N
IA 2015	Simazine	4	4	ppb	0.1	

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Date	Substance	level found	range low-high
IA 2017	Hardness	331ppm	280-384
IA 2013	Molybdenum	4.4 ppb	2.7-4.4
IA 2017	Sodium	16.3ppm	
IA 2013	Strontium	228.5ppb	185.6-228.5
IA 2017	Sulfate	43.5ppm	

Special note on Lead: Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and to flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

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.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact Mr. Chuck Stranahan at 812-299-8909. Or you can join us at our Corporation Board Meetings, which are regularly performed every 3rd Wednesday of each month at 6:00PM. We encourage you to participate and to give us your feedback.

Please Share This Information

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