

Regulated Contaminants		A: AUSTIN SURFACE WATER TREATMENT PLANT					M: MARBLE HILL GROUND WATER TREATMENT PLANT				
Plant	Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination		
M&A	Chlorine	2020	3.1	0.7-3.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.		
M&A	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	29.5	5.7-29.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.		
M&A	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	59.7	26.6-59.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.		
Inorganic Contaminants											
M&A	Fluoride	2020	1.5	0.42 – 1.5	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.		
M&A	Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2020	1.14	0.176-1.14	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.		
Turbidity		Limit (Treatment Technique)		Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination					
A	Highest single measurement	1 NTU		0.29NTU	N	Soil runoff.					
A	Lowest monthly % meeting	0.3 NTU		100%	N	Soil runoff.					
Lead and Copper											
M&A	Copper	2020	1.3	1.3	0.12	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.		
M&A	Lead	2020	0	15	2.56	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.		
Radioactive Contaminants			Collection	Highest Level	Range of Levels		MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
M&A	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium		05/24/2016	0.259	0.021 - 0.259		0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides			Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected		MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
M&A	Atrazine		2020	0.364	0 - 0.364		3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row
Total Organic Carbon											
The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.											

Violations Table

E. coli			
Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITIONAL, MAJOR	09/03/2020	09/15/2020	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected.

We're very pleased to provide you with our Annual Water Quality Report. We want to inform you about the water we have delivered to you over this past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. The sources we use are the Muscatatuck River located near Austin and wells which are located near the Ohio River just off Marble Hill Road in Jefferson County.

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 waste water 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, 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 More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

All 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. 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-791).

We at Stucker Fork routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020. In the following 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:

* Parts 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

* Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

* Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

* Treatment Technique (TT)

A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking 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 allow for a margin of safety.* Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

* Parts 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.

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level

* Informational statement

"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. Stucker Fork Water Utilities 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 thirty (30) seconds to two (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>."

We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings. In our office at 2260 US HWY. 31 on the first and third Monday of each month at 4 p.m.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact me at (812) 794-0650.

Thank You,
Randy L. Needler
Superintendent