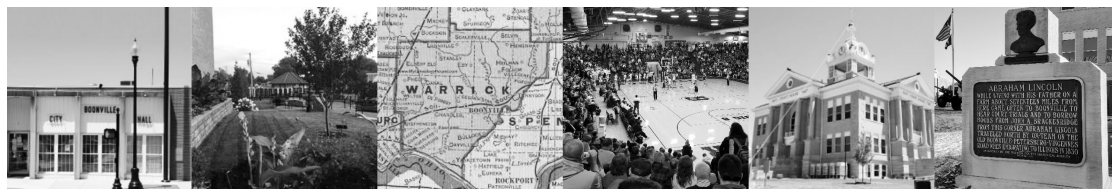


ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

For the reporting year of 2024

CITY OF BOONVILLE – *Always going in the right direction for our citizens.*



The City of Boonville has teamed up with 120 water to help develop and maintain their lead service line inventory. To access the inventory information go to <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/boonvillein>.

Protecting the Source

The City of Boonville and Veolia have worked with IDEM to complete a Wellhead Protection and Contingency Plan for our water supply. IDEM is required to provide a Source Water Assessment to go along with the Wellhead Protection Plan. These studies provide basic information about where drinking water comes from and the degree to which it may be impacted by potential sources of contamination. As of February 23, 2007 IDEM has given Boonville a HIGH susceptibility rating. To view either plan you can come by the Veolia office at 117 E. Locust St.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where Does Your Water Come From?

All water supplied by the City of Boonville comes from groundwater. Veolia operates 6 wells that draw water from an aquifer located in Spencer County. The water is pumped to the Water Treatment Plant located at the inter-section of Bullocktown and New Hope Road. Our treatment process consists of aeration, iron and manganese removal, filtration, fluoridation, disinfection and phosphate addition. Once through the treatment process, it is ready for delivery to your home.



Our system collected samples under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium. This monitoring is being conducted so the EPA can receive occurrence data for these compounds to determine what additional compounds may need to be regulated in drinking water. We collected samples in January and July of 2024 and did not detect any of the compounds. If you would like to view our results, contact our office at 812-897-2118.

DRINKING WATER.
POUR OVER THE FACTS.



The fact is, there's more to your tap water than filling your glass. A short new report from your water supplier will tell you where your water comes from and what's in it. Look for the report, and read it. It will fill you full of facts.



DRINKING WATER. KNOW WHAT'S IN IT FOR YOU.

Call your water supplier or the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. Or visit www.epa.gov/safewater/

If you have questions about this report or concerns, please contact Veolia's Project Leader, Jill Carr at 812-897-2118 or attend a Board of Works meeting. They are held on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 3 pm each month at City Hall, or watch online at: www.youtube.com/@cityofboonville.

Boonville's Board of Works:

Charlie Wyatt – Mayor
Chuck Childress • Shawn Russell

What's In My Water?

We are pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your home complied with, or exceeded, all state and federal drinking water requirements. For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing what substances were detected in our drinking water during 2024. Although all the substances listed below are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by the U.S. EPA, we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water. For a list of the undetected compounds, call the office of Veolia at 812-897-2118. The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.



City of Boonville 2025 CCR (Data collected in 2024 or otherwise noted)							
REGULATED CONTAMINANT TEST RESULTS							
Microbiological	Result		MCL		MCLG	Typical Source	
Coliform (TCR)	In the month of October, 1 sample(s) returned as positive		Treatment Technique Trigger		0	Naturally present in the environment	
Our water system tested a minimum of 10 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.							
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. There are no additional required health effects violation notices.							
Lead & Copper	AL	Sites over AL	90th Percentile	Range	Period	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source
Copper, Free (ppm)	1.3	0	0.231 (90th percentile)	0.008-0.478	2021-2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	15	0	5 (90th percentile)	2-14	2021-2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Disinfection Byproducts	MCL	MCLG	Highest LRAA	Range	Sample Point/ Period	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm)	4 (MRDL)	4 (MRDLG)	2 (RAA)	0.7-18	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA [haloacetic acids] (ppb)	60	N/A	9	7-9	688 Geyer Rd 2023-2024	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	N/A	18	17-18	688 Geyer Rd 2023-2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Regulated Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest Value	Range	Collection Date	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	2	1.3-2	4/19/2024	No	Natural deposits; smelters, glass, electronic wastes; orchards
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.201	0.186-0.201	3/3/2024	No	Natural deposits; smelters, glass, electronic wastes; orchards
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.21	0-.21	3/3/2024	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nickel (MG/L)	0.1	0.1	.002	0-0.002	4/9/2024	No	
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.205	0-0.205	4/9/2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Date of Sample	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross alpha excluding radon & uranium (pCi/L)	15	0	1.06	1.06	10/27/2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	1.28	1.28	10/27/2019	No	Decay of natural and manmade deposits

From the Environmental Protection Agency

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.

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.

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 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 Veolia at 812-897-2118.

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, 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.

Avq: 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.

Want to stay in the know? Sign up for our **REACH ALERT** and get the latest updates and City warnings.

To sign up:

1. Go to www.ReachAlert.com and Click on My Account
2. Select Create Account
3. Follow the prompts and enter your preferred contact information
4. Network Name: type Boonville (click on Boonville when it appears)
5. Select Resident or Business (could be both)
6. Enter your address and click on it when it appears in drop-down list

If you opted to receive text alerts, Reach Alert will send a text message to your cell phone upon completion of your registration. Enter the 4 digit number of the registration screen and then click VALIDATE.

Communications are a must so why not sign up and be ready – it is a free service.

PAY your bill online – for your convenience @ www.boonville.in.gov

Go under; How Do I; click on pay utilities and click on Pay.gov. It will get your payment here quick and easy from the comfort of your home. Please note there is a fee charged by Pay.gov for this service.

If your bill is \$1.00-\$33.00, you will pay \$1.00 and if your bill is \$33.00 or more, there is a 3% fee that will be added for a processing fee.

We are not set up at this time to receive automatic payments from checking or savings accounts.

Thank you to all the citizens for keeping the City of Boonville beautiful and helping us move forward.

VEOLIA
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P.O. Box 57
Boonville, Indiana 47601

Tel (812) 897-2118
www.veolia.com



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Evansville IN
Permit No. 3248



HOURS OF OPERATION

Monday through Friday • 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Our office number is 812-897-2118.

EMERGENCY - In the event of an after hours emergency, you may contact the Call Center @ 812-474-7682 and they will contact the appropriate Veolia on-call employee to handle the situation.

WATER LEAKS - If you suspect a water leak, please contact our office at the numbers listed above as soon as possible. Should you suspect a water leak on your property, you will need to contact our office for assistance if the water needs to be turned off at the meter.

SEWER DISCHARGES - Please be aware that it is a violation of Administrative Code 54.20 to dispose of sharp objects, such as diabetic needles, explosive liquids, oil, or any other dangerous waste into Boonville's Sewer System.

Did You Know?...

- Some studies show medications can get into drinking water. The Boonville Police Department has a medication take-back program. Simply drop off your unused medication at their office and they will properly dispose of them.
- “Flushable” wipes clog up the wastewater plant piping. “Flushable” wipes have become an expensive issue. The extra cost in maintenance fees and equipment needed to repair these clogs could be tax dollars saved or go towards plant upgrades.
- When you are cutting your grass please be mindful that you are not leaving the grass clippings on the street. There is a City Ordinance that prohibits grass clippings from being deposited and left on city streets. It clogs the sewer system, and is a safety hazard for motorcycles.