PUBLIC NOTICE

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for LYNDONVILLE WATER SYSTEM

Our Water System has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Justin Smith at 802-626-5834 or PO BOX 167, LYNDONVILLE, VT 05851.

This notice is being sent to you by LYNDONVILLE WATER SYSTEM.

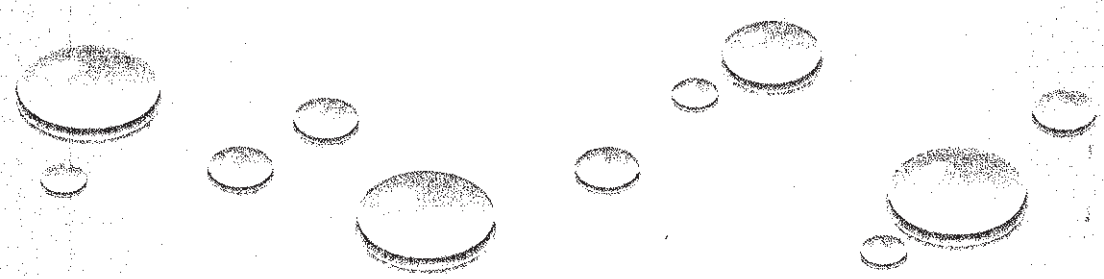
State Water System ID#: VT0005040

Analyte Name	Collection Date	Sample point ID	Reported Value
Manganese	3/10/2014	FPSP 001	5.089 µg/L
Molybdenum	3/10/2014	FPSP 001	1.857 µg/L
Strontium	3/10/2014	FPSP 001	357.369 µg/L
Molybdenum	3/10/2014	LSC SP 001	1.455 µg/L
Strontium	3/10/2014	LSC SP 001	347.318 µg/L

2020

Village of Lyndonville

Water Quality Report



WATER SOURCE INFORMATION | THE SOURCE OF YOUR DRINKING WATER IS:

WELL #1

VERMONT SOURCE TYPE
- Gravel Screened well

EPA SOURCE TYPE
- Groundwater, non-purchased

WELL #2

VERMONT SOURCE TYPE
- Gravel Open-end casing

EPA SOURCE TYPE
- Groundwater, non-purchased

WELL #3

VERMONT SOURCE TYPE
- Gravel Open-end casing

EPA SOURCE TYPE
- Groundwater, non-purchased

WELL PW-4

VERMONT SOURCE TYPE
- Gravel Open-end casing

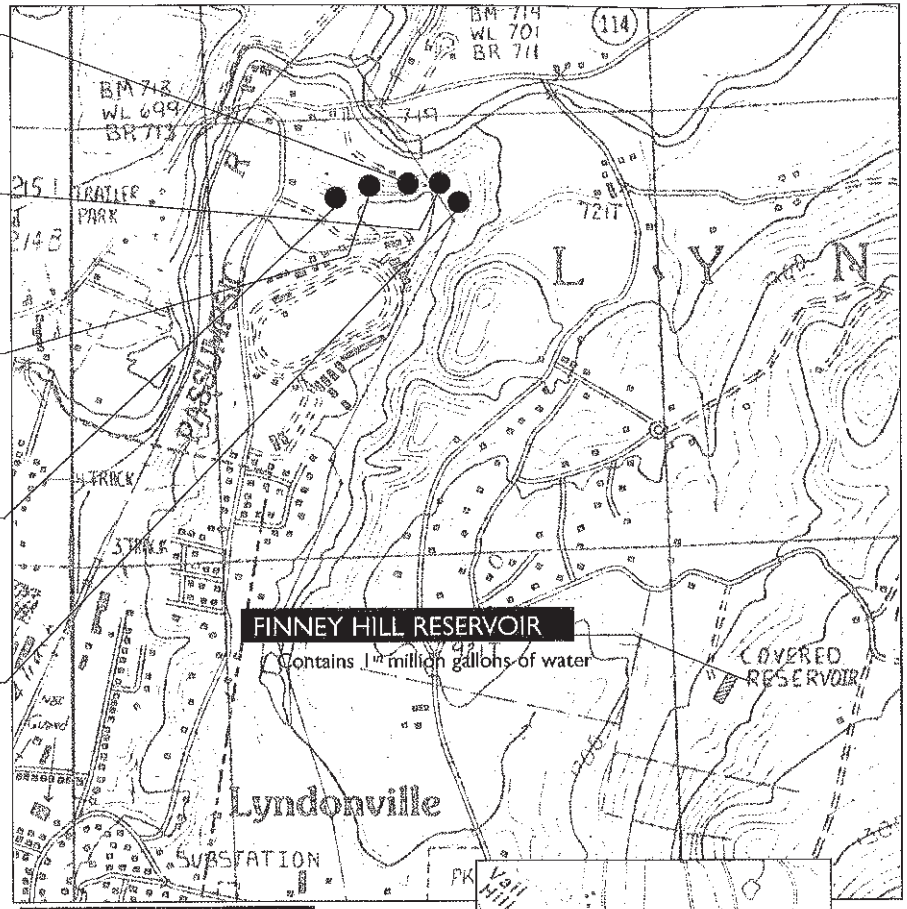
EPA SOURCE TYPE
- Groundwater, non-purchased

WELL #5

VERMONT SOURCE TYPE
- Gravel Open-end casing

EPA SOURCE TYPE
- Groundwater, non-purchased

LOCATION of WELL's #1-5
- Wellfield at Route 114



OUR SYSTEM'S SUSCEPTIBILITY TO POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

The Darling Hill Dump is an inactive solid waste disposal facility located within the Town of Lyndon, VT. The 3.5 acre site was for years the town landfill operated by a private operator. It is located at the top of the north facing slope of Darling Hill and the land east of the Hill slopes steeply downward to the east branch of the Passumpsic River. The west side of the dump slopes through a woodland area and steeply down to the West Branch of the Passumpsic River. The dump operated as a municipal and industrial waste disposal facility from 1952 through 1983. Routine testing by the State of Vermont in 1982 revealed the presence of low level, volatile organic compounds (VOC) in the Village of Lyndonville's Municipal Wellfield. Given the wellfields close proximity to the Site (0.5 mile), the State of Vermont completed an inspection of the dump in 1985 to determine whether or not it was a source of contamination. The inspection report concluded that the dump was a possible source of contamination at the municipal wellfields and further examination by the EPA concluded that it was the most likely source of contamination. As a result of this finding, the dump site was placed on the federal Superfund list. In 1999 the Site was taken off the Superfund list due to the remedial efforts that were undertaken after the initial inspections. A Carbon Infiltration system was installed to the municipal water supply to ensure that contaminants would be filtered out of the drinking water and not reach consumers. Following an investigation into the nature and extent of the contamination at the site, EPA determined that the low levels of contaminant concentration in soil and groundwater did not pose an unacceptable risk to people or the environment.

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the past year. It also includes the date and results of any contaminants that we detected within the past five years if tested less than once a year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily show that the water poses a health risk.

Terms and abbreviations: *In this table you may find terms you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:*

Maximum Contamination Level Goal (MCLG): The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contamination Level (MCL): The "Maximum Allowed" MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 disinfectants in controlling microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Addition a disinfectant may help control microbial contaminants.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

90th Percentile: Ninety percent of the samples are below the action level. (Nine of ten sites sampled were at or below this level).

Treatment Technique (TT): A process aimed to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): (one penny in ten thousand **dollars**).

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l): (one penny in ten million dollars).

Picocuries per liter(pCi/L): a measure of radioactivity in water.

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

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during four consecutive calendar quarters.

Running Annual Average (RAA): The average of 4 consecutive quarters (when on quarterly monitoring); values in table represent the highest RAA for the year.

Our water system is required to meet the rules that govern our operations.

NO

violations occurred during 2019.

LEVEL OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST VALUE	RANGE	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE
Barium	01/07/2019	0.037	0.037-0.037	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Hardness (As CACO3)	03/03/2010	217	209-217	ppm			
Manganese	01/27/2010	0.036	0.036-0.036	ppm			
Nitrate	04/17/2019	0.6	0.6-0.6	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate/Nitrite	05/08/2013	0.13	0.13-0.13	ppm	10	10	

RADIONUCLIDES	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST VALUE	RANGE	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE
Radium, combined	10/01/2019	.495	.495-.495	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, combined	01/27/2010	3	3-3	µg/L	20	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium - 226	10/01/2019	0.495	.495-.495	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium - 228	10/15/2013	.219	.219-.219	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

LEAD & COPPER	COLLECTION DATE	90th percentile	RANGE	UNIT	AL	SITES OVER AL	TYPICAL SOURCE
COPPER	2017	.16	0-2	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2017	5.6	0 -15.9	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Public Notice - Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: *The system is required to inform the public of any significant deficiencies identified during a sanitary survey conducted by the Drinking Water and Groundwater Protection Division that have not yet been corrected. For more information please refer to the schedule for compliance in the system's Operating Permit.*

DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS	DATE	VALUE	RANGE	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE
Total Trihalomethanes	2019	15	15-15	ppb	80	0	By-product of dinking water chlorination

Utility Partners, in cooperation with the Village of Lyndonville, works very hard to keep ahead of any deficiencies. This Partnership has resulted in high quality drinking water while being able to keep operating expenses manageable.

LEVEL OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS CONTINUED...

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS	MONITORING PERIOD	RAA	RANGE	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE
Total Trihalomethanes	2019	15	15-15	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

MICROBIOLOGICAL	RESULT	MCL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE
	No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2018			

DISINFECTION RESIDUAL

DISINFECTION RESIDUAL	RAA	RANGE	UNIT	MRDL	MRDLG	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine	0.167	0.040-0.420	mg/l	4.0	4.0	Water additive to control microbes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION *(including any steps taken to correct any violations listed above)*

The Village of Lyndonville has been aggressively seeking out leaking pipes within the system. If you have noticed a new wet area on your lawn, or road, or you can hear water running in your house when you are not using any water, please contact your water system for an investigation. Unmetered leaks cost every user, repairing these leaks should help cut down operating expenses.

Do you ever wonder how much water a simple leak can waste? A single drip doesn't seem like much, but an American home can waste, on average, more than 10,000 gallons of water every year due to running toilets, dripping faucets, and other household leaks.

- Check your water meter before and after a two-hour period when no water is being used. If the meter does not read exactly the same, you probably have a leak.
- One way to find out if you have a toilet leak is to place a drop of food coloring in the toilet tank. If the color shows up in the bowl within 15 minutes without flushing, you have a leak. Make sure to flush immediately after this experiment to avoid staining the tank.
- Most leaky shower heads can be fixed by ensuring a tight connection using pipe tape and a wrench.
- If your toilet is leaking, the cause is most often an old, faulty toilet flapper. Over time, this inexpensive rubber part decays, or minerals build up on it. It's usually best to replace the whole rubber flapper.

Dripping faucets can waste about 2,000 gallons of water each year. Leaky toilets can waste as much as 200 gallons each day.

DISTRIBUTION INFORMATION

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place and distributing copies by hand or mail.

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER & CONTAMINANTS

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include surface water (streams, lakes) and ground water (wells, springs). As water travels over the land's surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals. It also picks up substances resulting from the presence of animals and human activity. Some "contaminants" may be harmful. Others, such as iron and sulfur, are not harmful. Public water systems treat water to remove contaminants, if any are present.

In order to ensure that your water is safe to drink, we test it regularly according to regulations established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State of Vermont. These regulations limit the amount of various contaminants:

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 water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity

Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

HEALTH INFORMATION REGARDING DRINKING WATER

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

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. LYNDONVILLE WATER 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 drinking 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.

2020
Village of Lyndonville
Water Quality Report

This report is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided in 2019. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. To learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings which are held every other Monday at 5:30pm at the Municipal Office Building.*

The State of Vermont Water Supply Rule requires Public Community Water Systems to develop a Source Protection Plan. This plan delineates a source protection area for our system and identifies potential and actual sources of contamination. Please contact us if you are interested in reviewing the plan.

QUESTIONS?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality utility, please contact

Rodger G. Sheldon
802-626-5939

We want our customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Trustees' meetings.*

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