



2015 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

**WATSON RURAL WATER COMPANY
4106 UTICA SELLERSBURG RD.
JEFFERSONVILLE, IN 47130
812-246-5416**

IN5210016

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for January 1 – December 31, 2015. It provides details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the standards set by regulatory agencies. We routinely monitor for constituents mandated by the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) and IDEM (Indiana Department of Environmental Management). Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Contact Information:

If you have any questions about Watson Water's report, please contact Glenn Freeman at 812-246-5416. If you have questions about the purchased water report, please contact Joanna Wood at American Water by calling 812-218-1509. If you want to learn more about your water utility, we invite you to attend our regularly scheduled meetings on the fourth Monday of each month at 7:30 pm at 4106 Utica Sellersburg Rd., Jeffersonville, IN at the Watson Rural Water main office.

Where does your water come from?

Your drinking water comes from two different sources. One water source is from underground wells located South of the main office. Additionally, we purchase 300,000 gallons per day from Indiana-American Water Company, which has wells located in Clark County. We have completed a Wellhead Protection Plan that makes recommendations to correct any source(s) that may contaminate the wells. A 6-foot fence around the water plant, daily physical inspections and appropriate farming activities enforced by IDEM are some steps we have taken to ensure that the wells are protected. We also have a source water assessment plan available at our office that integrates geology and potential source of contamination in the Wellhead Protection Area.

Why are there contaminants in your drinking water?

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 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 water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

Do you need to take special precautions?

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 or the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Additional health effects you should know about:

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing Copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing Copper in excess of the action level over many years can suffer liver or kidney damage.

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 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.

Important information for the Spanish-speaking population: (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

WATSON RURAL WATER COMPANY TEST RESULTS – IN5210016

Regulated Contaminants:

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation? Y / N	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2015	7	0-20.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	10.0	6.1 – 14.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	2015	1.0	1.0-1.0	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water Additive used to control microbes.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2015	4	4-4	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Fluoride	2015	0.889	0.889-0.889	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2015	1	1.116-1.116	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	2015	0.0102	0.0102-0.0102	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters*	2008	2	2-2	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits..
Gross Alpha (excluding Radon and Uranium)	2008	1.3	1.3-1.3	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2008	0.5	0.5-0.5	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

*The MCL for Beta/photon emitters is written as 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L as the level of concern for beta emitters.

Lead and Copper*	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2014	1.3	1.3	0.23	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2014	0	15	8.3	1	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

*20 Sites were sampled for Lead and Copper.

Violations Table

Total Coliform			
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.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING (TCR), ROUTINE MINOR	03/01/2015	03/31/2015	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.

INDIANA-AMERICAN WATER COMPANY TEST RESULTS – IN5210005

Regulated Contaminants:

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG or MRDLG (Chlorine)	MCL or MRDL (Chlorine)	Units	Violation? Y / N	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2015	15.3	13.1-15.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	44.3	24.5-44.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	2015	1.0	1.0 – 1.0	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water Additive used to control microbes.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2015	0.7	0.7-0.7	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2015	0.15	0.15-0.15	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters*	2008	2.6	2.6-2.6	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Uranium	2008	0.5	0.5-0.5	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

*The MCL for Beta/photon emitters is written as 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L as the level of concern for beta emitters.

Lead and Copper*	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2015	1.3	1.3	0.644	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2015	0	15	1	1	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

*30 Sites were sampled for Lead and Copper.

Coliform Bacteria	Collection Date	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	2015	0	5% of monthly samples are positive.	1.2		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Unregulated Contaminants:

Unregulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Sulfate	2012	52.9	NA	NA	NA	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2015	19.0	NA	NA	NA	ppm	N	Naturally occurring.

Hardness	2012	239.0	137 – 239	NA	NA	ppb	N	Naturally occurring.
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*March 2015, during routine monthly sampling fourteen (14) instead of the required fifteen (15) samplers were submitted.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

In the above table, you will find many terms and abbreviations that you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

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

AVG (Average): Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual averages of monthly or quarterly samples.

MCL (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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal): 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.

NA (Not Applicable): Does not apply to this water system.

ND (Not detected): Laboratory analysis determined the constituent was not present at detection limits.

PPB (Part Per Billion or microgram per liter (ug/l)): One part per billion equates to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PPM (Part Per Million or Milligram per liter (mg/l)): One part per million equates to one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000.

How can you get involved?

Your involvement starts with the environment around you. Surface water and groundwater are continually being impacted by your actions. The most effective way to prevent groundwater contamination is through education about potential contamination sources and how to minimize or eliminate them completely.

Water Information Resources:

IDEM (Indiana Department of Environmental Management) – www.in.gov/idem

EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) – www.epa.gov/safewater

CDC (Center for Disease Control) – www.cdc.gov

Safe Drinking Water Hotline – 800-426-4791