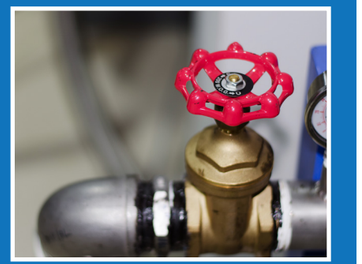
Things to Think About

- Many devices on your private water service may affect your pressure or flow. These devices such as softeners, filters or pressure reducing valves, should be maintenanced annually.
- Be prepared if you have a leak. Make sure you know where your main shut off valve and meter are located.
- Per Fire Protection Code, all hydrants must have 3 feet of open clearance in all directions for fire and flushing operations. This includes plants and vegetation.



At a Glance: Leak Chart

Even a small leak can make a HUGE impact. Take a look at the chart below to see just how much water can be wasted from even the smallest of holes.

Streams Diameter at 50 psi	Monthly Gallons Loss	Daily Average Loss
1/4”	393,667	13,122
3/16”	217,333	7,244
1/8”	98,667	3,288
1/16”	24,667	822

Watson Water Company
4106 Utica Sellersburg Road
Jeffersonville, IN 47130

When you turn on the tap, it’s easy to see what your water bill Buys. What’s not as easy to see is what it takes to bring that Water to your home. The miles of pipeline hidden below the ground. The facilities that draw water from the source. The plant where it’s treated and tested. The lab technicians and maintenance crews working around the clock to make sure that water is always there when you need it. Your water payments are helping to build a better tomorrow by supporting needed improvements that will keep water flowing for all of us—today and well into the future. All for about a *penny a gallon.*

Watson Water Corporation

2018 Water Quality Report

PWS ID#5210016

Sign Up for Paperless Billing

Try the New Customer Portal

www.watson-water.com

Quality On Tap!

Watson Water Corporation is pleased to present our annual report covering the year 2018. 100% compliance

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TRY OUR NEW PAPERLESS BILLING

Paperless billing is here. Customers can view their billing history and sign up for paperless billing today. Visit www.watson-water.com.

Our office is open Monday - Friday 8:30am - 4:30pm

www.watson-water.com | 812.246.5416

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants you to know:

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

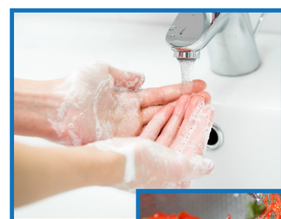
Watson Water has 7 wells located near the Ohio River in Jeffersonville.

For more information about your drinking water and for opportunities to get involved, please contact Ken Alexander, Manager, by emailing ken@watson-water.com or calling 812-246-5416.
Member meetings are the 3rd Monday of the Month.

Information on Radon and Lead

Radon is a radioactive gas that occurs naturally in some ground waters. It may pose a health risk when the gas in the drinking water is released from water into air, as occurs during showering, bathing, or washing dishes or clothes. Radon gas is released into homes and ground water from soil. EPA is planning to regulate radon at a level of 300 pCi/L to 4,000 pCi/L. Inhalation of radon gas has been linked to lung cancer; however, the effects of radon ingested in drinking water are not yet clear. If you are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level. For additional information on how to have your home tested for radon, contact your Indiana Radon Hotline at (800) 272-9723, or the National Radon Hotline at (800) 767-7236.

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. Watson Water Corp. 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 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.



Definitions

Action Level (or AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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 (MRDL): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
mrem/year: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
NA: Not applicable.
ND: Not detectable at testing limits.
pCi/L (or picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.
ppm (or parts per million): Milligrams per liter (mg/L).
ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water, or milligrams per liter.
gpg: 11 grains per gallon

Watson Water Company Water Test Results

Regulated Contaminants

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# of Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.173	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2017	0	15	2.4	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	2018	1	1-1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	3	0-3.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	11	7.2-17.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Barium	2018	0.029	0.029-0.029	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	Aug 2018	0.70	0.70-0.70	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes stronger teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2018	2	1.82-1.82	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**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	05/15/2014	0.926	0-0.926	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Indiana American Water Test Results

Regulated Contaminants

Substance	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Percentage of Positive samples Detected Per Month	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria	2018	TT	N/A	4.21%	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# of Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2018	1.3	15	0.644	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2018	0	1.3	1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Substance	**Collection Date**	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**Level Found**	**Range Low-High**		**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	2018	4	4	1.3	1.21-1.45		N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Substance	Year	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range		Violation	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	60	N/A	31.8	30.0-31.8		N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	80	N/A	19.1	16.4-19.1		N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Fluoride	2018	1.7	NA	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes stronger teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	2018	0.26	NA	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.