## 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: (Espanol)
Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducir la informacion.

## What's New at Watson Water

Our community is growing fast and we at Watson Water are doing everything we can to continue to grow with it. We have several system improvement projects underway and more to come. Oak Park locations will soon have all new equipment which will put them on our Electronic Read System. Our new tank is completed and will be in operation soon. There are also plans to work on our existing tank on Hwy. 62.

Thanks to our customers who took the time to update their phone numbers, our new Auto Call Notification procedure is working great. If you're not getting calls regarding water emergencies in your area, you can call the office or go to our website and update your phone number to get the benefits of this new procedure.

Our new payment options have been a big success as well, you can go to our website watson-water.com and make online payments with debit/credit card or call our 800 number (855) 338-8641 to make credit/debit & e-check payments. Our customers asked for new, easy, and quick ways to pay their bills and we are so glad they are happy with these new options.

## 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 Road Jeffersonville, IN. at the Watson Rural Water main office



Watson
WATER COMPANY
4106 UTICA SELLERSBURG RD.
JEFFERSONVILLE, IN 47130

## Mowing Season Is Here!!!!

Please be aware of your pit location when mowing. Watson Water operates on an ERT (Electronic Reading Transmitter) Meter Reading System. This ERT is attached to the bottom of the meter pit lid and if the lid is hit with mower, the equipment could be damaged. This equipment is costly to replace and per our service agreement will be replaced at the property owner's expense.

## National Fire Hydrant Codes followed by Clark County.

Section 508.5.4. Obstruction. Post, fences, vehicles, growth, trash storage and other material or objects shall not be placed or kept near fire hydrants, fire department inlet connections or fire protection systems control valves in a manner that would prevent such equipment or fire hydrants from being immediately discernible. The fire department shall not be deterred or hindered from gaining immediate access to fire protection equipment or fire hydrants.

Section 508.5.5 Clear space around hydrants. A 3-foot clear space shall be maintained around the circumference of fire hydrants except as otherwise required or approved.

## Remember: Know What's Below Call Before You Dig ... 811

*We are pleased to present this year's*
Annual Water Quality Report
(Consumer Confidence Report)
*January 1 – December 31, 2016.*

# Watson
WATER COMPANY

# 2016 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

IN5210016

WATSON RURAL WATER COMPANY
4106 UTICA SELLERSBURG RD.
JEFFERSONVILLE, IN 47130

812-246-5416

*This report 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.*

# Watson WATER COMPANY

## 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 have the option to purchase water from Indiana American Water, 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.

## 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) | 2016 | 7 | 0-19.6 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2016 | 10.0 | 5 – 20.8 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Chlorine | 2016 | 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 | 0.889 | 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) | 2016 | 2 | 1.83-1.83 | 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 |

| Lead and Copper* | Collection Date | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th 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.

**Coliform Bacteria**

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 positive monthly sample. | 1 | | 0 | N | Naturally present in the environment. |

**Violations Table**

| Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | 06/01/2016 | 06/30/2016 | We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the 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) | 2016 | 14.4 | 11.7-14.4 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2016 | 38.6 | 30.1-38.6 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Chlorine | 2016 | 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) | 2016 | 0.23 | 0.23-0.23 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

| Lead and Copper* | Collection Date | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th 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.

## 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