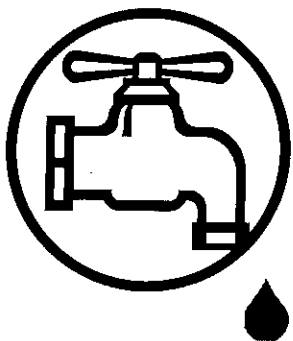


Jackson County Water Utility, Inc.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2017

Jackson County Water Utility, Inc.
P.O. Box 56
Brownstown, IN 47220-0056



Dear Customers:

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Our water source is ground water supply wells. Our wells are along the East Fork of the White River and pump from a sand and gravel aquifer. Jackson County Water Utility, Inc. purchases drinking water from Crothersville Water Utility, and Indiana American to serve a portion of their service area. Crothersville Water Utility draws water from a confined aquifer. Indiana American supplies ground water from wells located along the East fork of the White River.

We are pleased to report that in 2017, as in past years, your drinking water meets or exceeds all EPA and Indiana drinking water health requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements.

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 Administrations (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. All 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Larry McIntosh, Manager at 812-358-3654**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Please call to arrange an appointment Monday through Friday if you would like to learn more about Jackson County Water Utility, Inc. Jackson County Water Utility, Inc. routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Tables provided show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. In cases where the most recent monitoring date was prior to January 1st, 2017, the actual test year is noted. **Monitoring data for the Red-dington Service Area is provided in Table 2. Monitoring Data for the Crothersville Service Area is provided in Table 3.** Only contaminants that were detected are shown on the tables. None of the detected contaminants are in violation. All information regarding testing results for Indiana-American Water Company, Inc., and Crothersville Water Utility has been provided by the respective utility.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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, 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 runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas productions, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemicals, 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 materials, 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. We are required to treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Moreover, Food & Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

TABLE 1: JACKSON COUNTY WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2017 (PSWID IN5236003)

Constituent	Compliance?	Highest Level Detected	Range Low-High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	Y	69.2	N/A	N/A	Unregulated	Water treatment for softening water
Copper (ppm) ^{(1) (2)}	Y	0.248	N/A	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb) ^{(1) (2)}	Y	2.1	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing
Fluoride (ppm)	Y	0.7	N/A	4	4	Natural deposits & treatment additive
Nitrate (ppm)	Y	0.26	N/A	0	10	Fertilizer; septic tank leachate
Free Chlorine (ppm)	Y	1.77	0.30-1.77	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Disinfection treatment additive
THM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Y	25.9	8.6-25.9	0	80	By-product of chlorination treatment
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	Y	11.8	2.6-11.8	0	60	By-product of chlorination treatment
Total Coliform Bacteria ⁽³⁾	Y	0	N/A	0	1/Mo.	Naturally present in the environment
Barium (ppm)	Y	0.0246	N/A	2	2	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nickel (ppm) (2017)	Y	0.0013	N/A	N/A	Unregulated	Possible waste runoff from industry

Notes:

(1) Levels detected represent the 90th percentile value as calculated from total samples in test year.

(2) No test results were above the Action Level.

(3) Revised Total Coliform Rule. Minor violation occurred in July 2017. We failed to test our drinking water for E. coli bacteria as required in July 2017. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

veloped a Wellhead Protection water supply. The Wellhead at the Water Utility Office. Environmental Management (IDEM) in 2008. Please contact you have any questions regarding source Water Assessment.

can cause serious health problems and young children. Lead in pipes and components associated with plumbing. The Jackson County is providing high quality drinking water. Materials used in plumbing components for several hours, you can be cured by flushing your tap for 30 seconds after drinking or cooking. If your water, you may wish to have lead tested in drinking water, testing to minimize exposure is available online or at <http://www.epa.gov/>

(MTRC) seeks to prevent water-borne bacteria are bacterial whose presence is contaminated with human or animal wastes can cause shortness of breath, nausea, headaches, or greater health risk for infants, and lead with severely compromised

people who drink water containing lead above the MCL over many years may increase their risk of cancer. Some people who have lead levels in excess of the MCL may experience problems with their liver, kidneys and may have an increased

of a contaminant which, if it exceeds the requirements which a water

per liter (mg/L) or per liter (ug/L). The highest level of a contaminant. MCLs are set as close to the maximum available treatment technology

(MCLG): The level of a contaminant where there is no known or expected adverse effects with a margin of safety.

(MRDL): The highest level of a contaminant which is expected to be achieved by the

(MRDLG): The level of a contaminant which there is no known or expected

analytical technique is a required method for a contaminate in drinking

TABLE 2: REDDINGTON SERVICE AREA—JACKSON COUNTY WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2017

Constituent	Compliance?	Highest Level Detected	Range Low-High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
DATA FOR REDDINGTON (PSWID IN5236008)						
Copper (ppm) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ (2015)	Y	0.184	N/A	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ (2015)	Y	3.1	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Y	28.9	18.8-28.9	0	80	By-product of chlorination treatment
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	Y	12.2	9.7-12.2	0	60	By-product of chlorination treatment
Free Chlorine (ppm)	Y	1.5	1.1-1.5	4	4	Water additive to control microbes
DATA FOR INDIANA AMERICAN WATER COMPANY (PSWID IN5236005)						
Sulfate (ppm) (2017)	Y	22	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm) (2017)	Y	12.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Y	51.7	13.4-51.7	0	80	By-product of chlorination treatment
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	Y	14.6	7.4-14.6	0	60	By-product of chlorination treatment
Fluoride (ppm) (2017)	Y	0.74	N/A	4	4	Water treatment additive
Nitrate (ppm)	Y	0.98	N/A	10	10	Fertilizer; septic tank leachate
Copper (ppm) (1) (2) (2017)	Y	0.146	N/A	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb) (1) (2) (2017)	Y	3	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing
Uranium (ppb) (2017)	Y	0.882	N/A	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 3: CROTHERSVILLE SERVICE AREA—JACKSON COUNTY WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2017

Constituent	Compliance?	Highest Level Detected	Range Low-High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
DATA FOR CROTHERSVILLE WATER UTILITY (PSWID IN5236001)						
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb) ⁽³⁾	Y	6.8	6.6-6.8	0	80	See Above
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb) (2015)(3)	Y	7.9	5.1-7.9	0	60	By-product of chlorination treatment
Free Chlorine (ppm)	Y	1.3	0.4-1.3	4	4	See above
Barium (ppm) (2017)	Y	0.176	N/A	2	2	See Above
Nitrate (ppm) (2017)	Y	0.564	N/A	10	10	See Above
Fluoride (ppm) (2014)	Y	0.345	N/A	4	4	See Above
Copper (ppm) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ (2015)	Y	0.034	N/A	1.3	AL=1.3	See Above
Lead (ppb) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ (2015)	Y	1.5	N/A	0	AL=15	See Above
Arsenic (ppb) (2014)	Y	1.5	N/A	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony (ppb) (2014)	Y	0.4	N/A	6	6	Discharge from fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
DI (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb) (2015)	Y	0.93	N/A	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Sodium (ppm) (2014)	Y	32.27	N/A	N/A	N/A	See Above

Notes:

- (1) Levels detected represent the 90th percentile value as calculated from total samples in test year.
- (2) No test results were above the Action Level.
- (3) Crothersville Water Utility had a violation for failure to test drinking water for TTHM and HAA5 in 2017. Results in table are from 2015 and level was in compliance at that time. Because of the failure to test, Crothersville cannot be sure of the quality of drinking water during 2017 with respect to TTHM and HAA5.