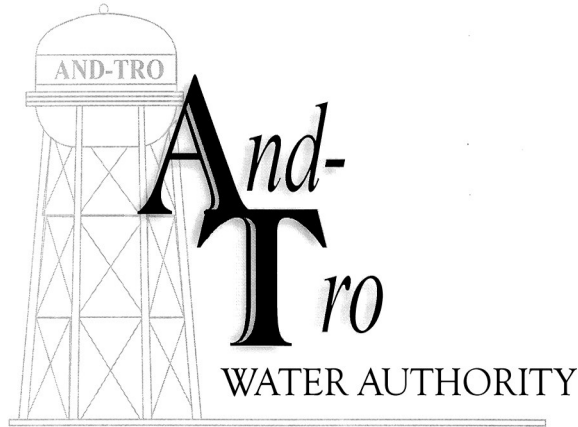


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And-Tro Water Authority is an equal  
opportunity provider and employer.

AND-TRO WATER AUTHORITY  
2019 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT  
DISTRICT # 1  
IN5262001

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019 This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by And-Tro Water Authority to provide safe drinking water.

In 2019 the sole water source if ground water that is treated and distributed from Tell City Water Department. The water is drawn up out of an aquifer, through a number of wells located along the Ohio River.

If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact Ms. Patricia Solbrig at 812-836-2020. Or you can join us at our Water Board Meetings, which are held regularly the second Monday of each month at And-Tro Water Authority Office located at 14100 Old State Road 37, Tell City, IN 47586 at 4:00 p.m. We encourage you to participate and give us your feedback.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

#### SOURCES OF 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. 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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The 2019 testing including weekly microbiological test, which showed no positive results for Total Coliform for Tell City Water Department or And-Tro Water Authority. There were no detects for Radioactive Contaminants or Synthetic Organic Contaminants. A special testing for the gasoline additive MTBE was reported to be below the detection level. Tell City Water Department participates in the State Dental Fluoridation Program and adds fluoride to the treated water.

#### 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 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 organics, 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 which limit the amount of certain of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulation establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes of health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, contact And-Tro's office.

Immune-comprised 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 of infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/ CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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 line and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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 water 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>.

**2019 Monitoring Results for Tell City Water Department  
IN5262004**

**2019 MONITORING RESULTS FOR AND-TRO WATER AUTHORITY IN5262001**

**INORGANIC CONSITITUENTS**

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detected levels	Range of Levels De-tected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	2017	ppb	0	15	2	90th Percentile	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	2017	ppm	1.3	1.3 AL	0.172	90th Percentile	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2019	ppm	4	4	0.7	0.7 – 0.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and Aluminum Factories
Nitrate	2019	ppm	10	10	2.31	0.848– 0.848	No	Runoff from Fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2019	ppm	2	2	0.0737	0.0737 - 0.0737	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits

**Disinfection Byproducts & Precursors**

Constituents	Date Tested	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2019	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL= 4	1	1 - 1	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids	2019	ppb	NA	60	4	3.9 - 3.9	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	2019	ppb	NA	80	35	35 – 35	No	Disinfection process byproduct
Bronmodi-chloromethane	2017	Ug/L			1.4		No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Bromolorm	2018	Ug/L			1.3		No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform	2018	Ug/L			0.7		No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Gross Alpha, Excluding Radon & Uranium	2016	pCi/L	0		1.37	1.37 - 1.37	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium-228	2016	ug/l			0.751		No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
Total Coliform	11/20/18	Count	0	1	0		No	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>								
Sodium	2018	mg/l			21.6		No	Erosion of natural deposits, and from Sodium fluoride, a water additive, which promotes strong teeth

**Regulated Contaminants Detected**

Copper and Lead	Date Tested	Unit	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Violations	Major Source
Copper	2018	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.243	None	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservations; corrosion of household plumbing system
Lead	2018	ppb	0	15	1.1	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By Products</b>	Date Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Detected Level	Range of Levels Detected	Major Source
Chlorine	2019	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1	1 - 1	Water Additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	ppb	No Goal for the total	60	2	0 - 36	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	ppb	No goal for the total	80	17	14 - 19	By-Product of drinking water disinfection

This report is based upon tests performed by Tell City Water Department and And-Tro Water Authority personnel and contracted labs. Terms used in the Water Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined below.

- IDEM:** Indiana Department of Environmental Management
- EPA:** Environmental Protection Agency
- MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
- MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- MRDL:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
- MRDLG:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- AL:** Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, trigger treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- TT:** Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- NTU-:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of the clarity (or cloudiness) of water.
- pCi/L:** picocurie per liter, a measure of radiation.
- ppb:** parts per billion, a measure of concentration equivalent to micrograms per liter
- ppm:** parts per million, a measure for concentration equivalent to milligrams per liter
- NTU:** nephelometric Turbidity Units
- MRAA:** maximum running annual average
- VOC:** Volatile Organic Contaminants
- BDL:** Below Detected Level
- Total Coliform:** Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Coliform were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.