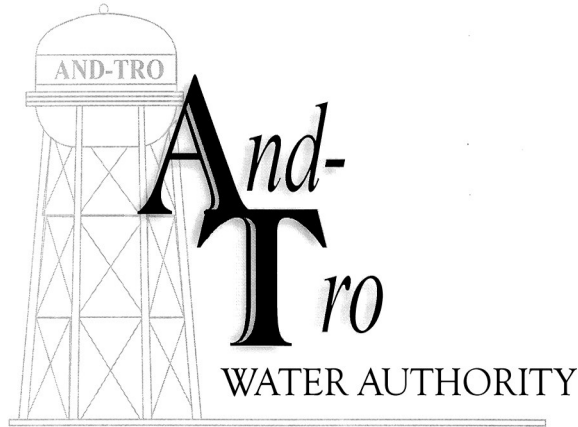


**And-Tro Water Authority
P.O. Box 603
Tell City, IN 47586**

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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 # 2
IN5262003**

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 of the water treated and distributed by Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District was surface water from the Patoka Lake Reservoir.

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.

HEALTH INFORMATION:

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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottle 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottle 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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. The 2019 testing including weekly microbiological test, which showed no positive result for Total Coliform from Patoka Lake Regional Water. The 2019 testing including monthly microbiological test, which showed no positive result for Total Coliform from 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. Patoka Lake Regional Water District 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.

CHLORAMINES

Note: Since 1983, Patoka Lake Regional Water District has used chloramines to disinfect your drinking water. For all normal users, chlorinated water is the same as water disinfected with chlorine. However, kidney dialysis patients and aquarium or fish ponds need to take special precautions when using chloraminated water. Kidney dialysis patients should consult your doctor, and fish owners should call your pet stores for more information.

Statement of Addressing Lead in Drinking Water

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. And-Tro Water Authority 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 and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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 Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewage District
PWSID# 5219012**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised person such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, person 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Constituents	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	MRAA	Range	Violation	Major Source
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DISINFECTION PROCESS BYPRODUCTS

Total Haloacetic Acids (4) HAA5	2018	ppb	60	NA	35.8	25 to 45	No	Disinfection process byproduct
TTHM'S (Total Trihalomethanes) TTHMS	2018	ppb	80	NA	32.7	22.3 to 69	No	Disinfection process byproduct

INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS

Fluoride	2019	ppm	2.0	1.0	0.9		No	Water Additive to promote strong teeth & erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2017	Ug/L	1300 AL		240	90 th % value	No	Corrosion of Household plumbing
Lead	2017	Ug/L	15 AL		5.0	90 th % value	No	Corrosion of Household plumbing

(For Lead & Copper the number of samples above AL is 0)

Sodium	2019	ppm	None	None	2.4	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine	2019	Ppb	3.0	BDL	0.2	NA		
Barium	2019	ppm	2	2	0.027	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	2017	pci/l	15	0	.99	NA	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Radium 226	2016	pci/l		0	0.14	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	2017	pci/l		0	0.61	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2016	pci/l	5	0	0.97	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity Daily NTU TT=0.3 NA .38 Highest reading No
Turbidity does not present any risk to your health. Turbidity is a measure of suspended matter in water, and is a good indicator that the filtration system is functioning.

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

Average percent of removal	%	25%	100	32%	20% to 42%	No	Erosion of natural deposits
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UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

EPA is preparing a regulation, which will specify a Maximum Contaminant level of radon. Radon is a radioactive gas that occurs naturally in ground water and is released from water into the air during household use. At high exposure levels it can cause lung cancer. Radon was not detected in the treated finished water distributed by Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District.								
CONSTITUENTS	Date Tested	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	MRAA	Range	Violation	Major Sources
Chloramine	Daily	ppm	4.0	4.0	2.85	4.0 to 1.3	No	Added for disinfection

2018 MONITORING RESULTS FOR AND-TRO WATER AUTHORITY PWSID# 5262003

INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS	Date Tested	Unit	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	Violations	Major Source
Copper	2018	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.344	None	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservations; corrosion of household plumbing system
Lead	2018	ppb	0	15	Below AL	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Product	Date	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range	Violation	Major Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	ppb	60	NA	24.6	2 – 43.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	ppb	80	NA	40.8	26 - 68	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

This report is based upon tests performed by Patoka Lake Regional Water Sewer District 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.

DEM: 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 Detection Level