

Jasonville Water Department

IS MY WATER SAFE?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report), for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024 as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

Jasonville Water Board meetings are held on the second Monday of each month at the Jasonville Senior Citizen Center, 144 South Lawton, starting at 6:30 p.m.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Jasonville Water is pumped from an underground aquifer located near the Eel River bridge on State Road 59.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND ITS AVAILABILITY

The well that was determined to be under the direct influence of surface water is no longer in use. Jasonville Water has two new wells that have been in production since June 2018.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION TIPS

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides. They contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.

- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LEAD:

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. Jasonville 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>.

DO I 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. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

For more information please contact:

Bob West
204 West Main St.
Jasonville, IN 47438
Phone: 812-665-3285

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

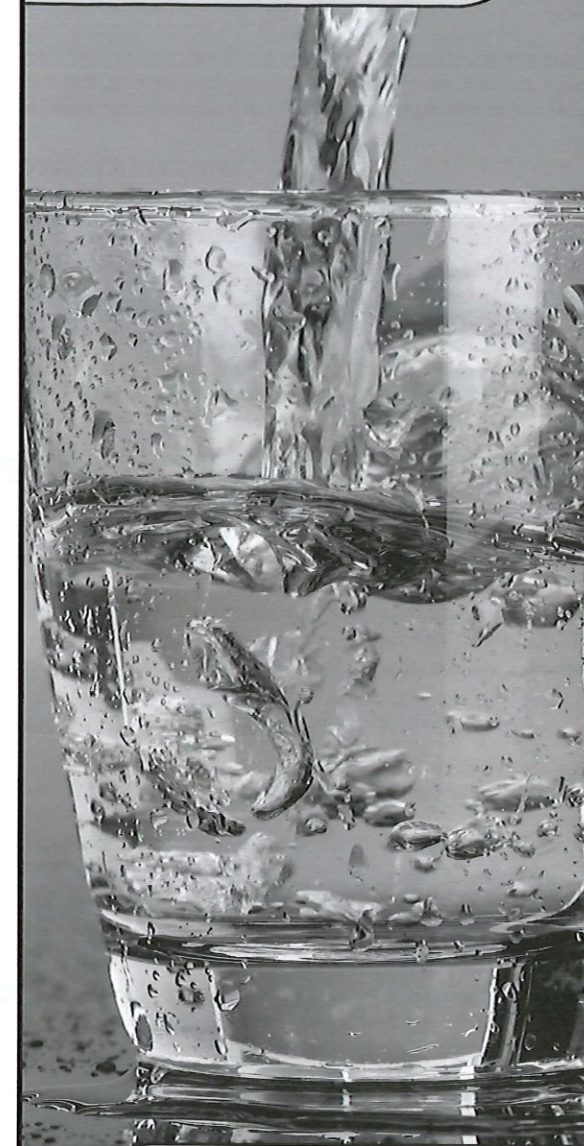
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IDEM/OWQ
DRINKING WATER BRANCH

Jasonville Utilities
204 W. Main Street
Jasonville, IN 47438
812-665-3285

**Jasonville Water
Quality 2024**



Jasonville Utilities

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below.

IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS

- AL - Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ALG - Action Level Goal:** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Level 1 Assessment:** A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- Level 2 Assessment:** A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
- MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level:** 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- TT - Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Variances and Exemptions:** State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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:

- **Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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.

Microbiological Contaminants							
Disinfectant	Date	HighestRAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chlorine	2024	0	ppm	0.3 - 0.6	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants							
Lead and Copper	Period	90th Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2022 - 2023	0.324	0.009 - 0.595	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2022 - 2023	3	2 - 12	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	8552 N State Road 59	2023 - 2024	12	4 - 13	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	RR1 Box 166A	2023 - 2024	14	9 - 15	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	8552 N State Road 59	2023 - 2024	27	19 - 36	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	RR1 Box 166A	2023 - 2024	26	18 -32	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	6/4/2024	0.074	0.074	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	5/3/2022	30	30	ppb	200	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Dibromochlorometha NE	5/4/2021	0.002	0.002	MG/L	0.1	0	
Fluoride	6/4/2024	0.57	0.57	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury	5/3/2022	0.2	0.2	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate	8/6/2024	0.388	0.388	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

No violations during this period.
There are no additional required health effects notices.
There are no additional required health effects violation notices.
No deficiencies during this period.

Unit Descriptions

- Avg:** Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs based on running annual average of monthly samples
- LRAA:** Locational Running Annual Average
- mrem:** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
- ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
- ppm:** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** picocuries per liter is the measure of the radioactivity in water
- NA:** not applicable