

JASONVILLE WATER DEPARTMENT

IS MY WATER SAFE?

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien).

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

Jasonville Water Board Meetings are held on the second Monday of each month.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND ITS AVAILABILITY

A copy of the Wellhead protection can be viewed at the Jasonville water office located at 204 West Main Street. Jasonville LSLI inventory can be viewed at the following address: <https://11pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/Jasonville-in>.

Jasonville water received a violation in 2024 for failure to submit a CCR certification form to IDEM in the time frame required. Failure to submit the certification did not pose any threat to the consumers of Jasonville water.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Source Name		Type of Water
WELL #1- WEST	WEST	Ground Water
WELL #2- EAST	EAST	Ground Water
WELL #4		Ground Water
WELL #5		Ground Water
WELL #6		Ground Water
WELL #7	GUI	Ground Water under direct influence of surface water

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LEAD:

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants, and young children. Lead in drinking water mainly comes from materials used in service lines and home plumbing. JASONVILLE WATER DEPARTMENT -

drinking water and removes lead pipes but cannot control the plumbing materials used in your home. Because lead levels can vary over time, exposure is possible even if testing does not detect lead at one point. You can reduce your family's risk by identifying and removing lead materials in your plumbing and by using a filter certified to reduce lead. Follow the filter instructions carefully. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and baby formula, since boiling water does not remove lead. Before using tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running water, showering, doing laundry, or using the dishwasher. Homes with a lead service line may require longer flushing times. If you are concerned about lead in your water and would like testing, contact JASONVILLE WATER DEPARTMENT. More information about lead in drinking water, testing, and reducing exposure is available at the <https://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. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office. Immunocompromised 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/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 (800-426-4791).

For more information please contact:

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

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

Jasonville Water Quality
2025



Jasonville Utilities

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed [_https://11pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/Jasonville-in](https://11pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/Jasonville-in)

- **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 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 stormwater 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 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.

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 for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of

IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS?

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level Goal (ALG): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: 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.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

RAA: Running Annual Average.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

NA: not applicable.

Our water system tested a minimum of 4 sample(s) per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth.

Disinfectant	Date	Highest RAA	Unit	Range	MR DL	MR DLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2025	1	ppm	0.3 - 0.8	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of November, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

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	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	2023	3	0 - 12	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	8552 N STATE ROAD 59	2025	10	14	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	RR 1 BOX 166A	2025	13	16	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	8552 N STATE ROAD 59	2025	26	24	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	RR 1 BOX 166A	2025	25	24	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	6/5/2024	0.074	0.074	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	6/5/2024	0.57	0.57	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	8/5/2025	0.447	0.447	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
7/1/2025 - 12/1/2025	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	CCR REPORT	Failed to deliver Consumer Confidence Report to the state or consumers on time
10/1/2025	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	Inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or failure to deliver a CCR Certification form to the state on time

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

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.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.