

Explanation of Violations:

South Harrison Water did not report any violations during calendar year 2002.

Undetected Contaminants:

During 2002, South Harrison Water tested for 24 regulated and 21 unregulated volatile organic compounds. No contaminants were detected during these 45 tests. We did not test for Radon. 105 total coliform bacteria samples were collected from our drinking water system in 2002 and none tested positive. We also conducted required testing for 9 inorganic chemicals that were not detected. We also tested for four trihalomethanes and none were detected. All of these tests are part of our state and federal required testing that ensures your drinking water is safe to drink.

Required Additional Health Information:

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

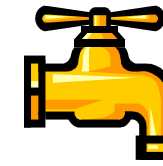
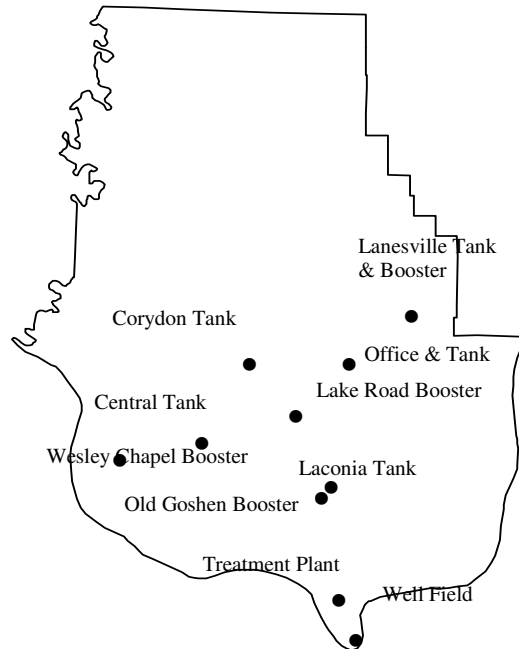
The sources of drinking water, both bottled and tap, includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radio active material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage plants, septic systems, livestock operations, and wildlife. (B) 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. (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, stormwater runoff, and residential uses. (D) 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

stormwater runoff and septic systems. (E) 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 is 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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



Harrison County, Indiana



**South Harrison
Water Corp.**
Serving Harrison &
Floyd Counties

**2002 Annual Water
Quality Report**

Introduction:

South Harrison Water Corp. is pleased to present a summary of the quality of our drinking water provided to you during the last year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence Report" to customers, in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. South Harrison Water is committed to providing you with a safe and reliable water supply.

Summary:

South Harrison Water's drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state drinking water standards. We had no violations during calendar year 2002.

More Information:

Consult our web site at www.geocities.com/~shwc. We provide information about us at this site and also include many links to other drinking water information sites. You can also check the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency site at www.epa.gov/safewater/. Call, write, or email us about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about our drinking water.

South Harrison Water Corp.
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shwc@hotmail.com

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Overview:

In 2002 South Harrison Water treated and pumped 293 million gallons of water to our customers. On an average day, we pumped 802,000 gallons of water. We also installed or upgraded some 22,900 feet of water mains, built one new water tank, and built a new water pumping station. We connected 90 new water meters. We served 2,751 meters, or an approximate population of 7,428 at the end of 2002.

Planned Construction for 2003:

We are constructing a new 12" water main from the Old Goshen area to the town of Central. We are doubling the size of our Old Goshen pumping station. We are still installing many new fire hydrants. We are making plans to gain financing through the USDA Rural Development program for a treatment plant expansion, new 18" transmission water main, and a new one million gallon storage tank. Construction could begin in late 2003, with most work done in 2004. No customer rate increases are planned.

Source of Water:

South Harrison Water owns two ground water wells along the Ohio River in southern Harrison County. About 85% of our water is pumped from these two wells. This aquifer reserve is adequate for our needs for many years to come. Our main well was internally cleaned in 2002 to maintain our water quality. The remaining 15% of water is purchased from the Town of Elizabeth through our South Central metering point. Elizabeth's water is nearly identical to our own in quality, chlorine content, hardness, and other measurable parameters.

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance:

This report was prepared by Bruce A. Cunningham, South Harrison Water's General Manager. You may contact Bruce at South Harrison's office (812) 968-3425 for more information. Water quality data for community water systems throughout the United States is available on the internet at www.waterdata.com. Learn more about the South Harrison Water Corp. water system, including an online version of this report, at www.geocities.com/~shwc.

Detected Contaminants



How do I read this chart?

It's easy! Our water is tested to assure that it is safe and healthy. Please refer to the charts at the right. One chart is entitled "Elizabeth Purchased Water" and the other is entitled "South Harrison Water". The column marked "Contaminant" lists the item detected. Only detected contaminants are shown on this chart. The column marked "Detected Level" shows the highest test result during the year. The column marked "Sources" shows where this substance usually originates from. Footnotes explain other details. Columns with the headings "MCL" and "MCLG" refer to:

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set by state or federal agencies and 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.

Key to Table:

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
ppm - part per million (same as mg/L)

Lead & Copper Testing:

Lead and copper testing is conducted on a schedule prescribed by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM). We currently are required to collect 20 lead and copper samples from residences around our service area every three years. The primary source of lead and copper in your drinking water is from the plumbing inside your home. Lead & copper is not present in our treated water. Lead & copper testing was completed in 2002.

Elizabeth Purchased Water - Made up 15% of our total water pumpage in 2002.

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Sources	Violation
Nitrate	10/24/02	ppm	10.0	10.0	2.83	2.38-2.83	Runoff from fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks & sewage.	No.
Barium	6/12/02	ppm	2.0	0	0.016	0.016-0.016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	No.
Nickel	6/12/02	ppm	0.1	0	0.019	0.019-0.019	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	No.

Footnotes:

Of the water purchased from Elizabeth, nearly all went to the Chariot Run Golf Course for irrigation purposes. About 80% of the water purchased from Elizabeth was for Chariot Run. The remaining 20% (or 8.3 million gallons) of Elizabeth's water was mixed in with South Harrison's Water and distributed to our customers.

South Harrison Water - Made up 85% of our total water pumpage in 2002.

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Sources	Violation
Nitrate	7/23/02	ppm	10.0	10.0	7.77	7.56-7.77	Runoff from fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks & sewage.	No.
Barium	7/23/02	ppm	2.0	0	0.012	0.012-0.012	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	No.
Sodium	10/16/02	ppm	n/a	n/a	49.9	47.6-49.9	Erosion of natural deposits.	No.
Lead	6/18/02	ppm	15*	0	0.012	0.002-0.012	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.	No.
Copper	6/25/02	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.379	0.007-0.379	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching of wood preservatives.	No.

Footnotes:

Lead & Copper have action levels, not MCLs. None of the 20 samples exceeded the appropriate action level.