Morgan County

Rural Water Corporation

(MCRW)

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

1395 E Shore Drive
Martinsville, IN 46151

MCRW.org

765-342-7370 PHONE

Office Hours: Monday - Friday
8:00 am – 4:30 pm
Lobby Hours: Monday – Friday
9:00 am – 3:00 pm

Introduction

MCRW is pleased to present a summary of the quality of our drinking water provided to you during the past year (January 1 – December 31, 2023). The Safe Drinking Water Act, (SDWA), requires that water companies (regardless of size) issue an annual Water Quality Report to their customers, in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and any risks the water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. It 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.

MCRW is committed to providing you and your family with a safe and reliable water supply. Our water system tested a minimum of 10 samples 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.

Summary

MCRW meets or surpasses all Federal and State drinking water standards. This report was prepared by Scott Youmans, Utility General Manager, with technical assistance provided by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, (IDEM) and other Water Associations. If you have any questions concerning this report, please call MCRW during regular business hours at 765-342-7370. The Board of Directors meets monthly to review operations. If you desire to attend, contact the manager for requirements. Comments may be submitted to the MCRW Members Committee, 1395 E Shore Dr, Martinsville, IN 46151.

Overview

MCRW produced 219,690,000 gallons of water for the system in 2023; and purchased 69,391,465 gallons of water from Citizens Energy Group (CEG). We provided a daily average of 792,004 gallons to 3852 accounts, or a population of 9630 at the end of 2023.

IDEM has provided MCRW with a Source Water Assessment (SWA) for our wells and Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA). Our SWA rating for land use/potential contaminant sources within the WHPA and susceptibility determination is moderately low.

The next Drinking Water Quality Report for MCRW will contain the data for 2024 and will be issued prior to July 1, 2025. Because the levels of some contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from one year to another, we are required by IDEM to monitor those contaminants less frequently than every year. Although we routinely monitor your water for more than eighty contaminants, we are not able to report those with no detectable concentrations or those below detectable limits in this report format.

We encourage you to share this information. If you are supplying large water volume to multiple consumers, such as schools, apartment buildings, and restaurants, please consider posting extra copies in areas where they are easily seen, or distributing them to tenants, students, and employees. They may be interested in the quality of water they consume.

Source of Water

MCRW pumps ground water from its well field in Morgan County; pulling from the large central Indiana White River aquifer. We have developed a Well Head Protection plan following guidelines from IDEM. This information is on file at our main office. MCRW also purchases water from CEG to supplement our supply capability, and act as a contingent source of water for the system.

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 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.

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 the water poses a health risk.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **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, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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 organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can 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.
- **Secondary contaminants,** which are non-mandatory guidelines established by the EPA to assist utilities in managing drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, odor, and color. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

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. Food and Drug Administration (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 drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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 and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPS's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Definitions

- **NA-** Not Applicable
- **ND-** Not Detected
- **pCi/l- Measure of Radioactivity:** Picocuries per liter
- **BDL-** Below Detection Level
- **Org/10L-** Organisms per 10 liters
- **PPM- Parts per Million or milligrams per liter:** One ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
- **PPB- Parts per Billion or micrograms per liter:** One ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
- **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.
- **MCLG- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** The "Goal"; the level of a contaminant is drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- **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.
- **MRDLG- Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **MREM- millirems per year:** a measure of radiation absorbed by the body
- **NTU- Nephelometric Turbidity Units:** Unit to measure turbidity, which is the measure of the cloudiness of water (a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system)
- **TT- Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **AVG-** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- **SMCL-** (Secondary Maximum Containment Limits)
- **TOC-** Total Organic Carbon
- **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.
- **VARIANCES AND EXEMPTIONS –** State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
- **LRAA –** Locational Running Annual Average

MORGAN COUNTY RURAL WATER TREATED DRINKING WATER DATA (IN5255010)

Contaminant	MCLG (Goal)	MCL (Limit)	Collection Date / Time Period	Range of Sampled Results	Possible Source of Contaminants
Regulated Contaminants					
Barium (ppm)	2	2	12/15/2021	0.087	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Dibromochloromethane (MG/L)	0	0.1	8/8/2023	0.0055 – 0.0069	Forms when chlorine reacts with naturally occurring substances in water, such as decomposing plant material
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	12/15/2021	0.17	Erosion of natural deposits: Treatment additive
Nickel	0.1	0.1	12/15/2021	0.00094	Erosion of natural deposits; plumbing
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	12/26/2023	1.6	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage
Copper & Lead	Sites over AL	Action Level (AL)			
Copper, Free (ppm)	0	1.3	2020-2023	(90th Percentile - 90% of utility levels were less than 0.14) 0.0096-0.21	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	2	15	2020-2023	(90th Percentile - 90% of utility levels were less than 3.5) 1.1 – 42.7	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products					
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)(ppb)	0	60	2022-2023	(Highest LRAA - 3) 3.2 – 3.2	Sample point – Drunkards Pike & SR 67
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)(ppb)	0	60	2022-2023	(Highest LRAA - 2) 2.4 – 2.4	Sample point – Hurt Rd & York Rd
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	0	80	2022-2023	(Highest LRAA - 14) 14.1 – 14.1	Sample point – Drunkards Pike & SR 67
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	0	80	2022-2023	(Highest LRAA - 10) 9.6 -9.6	Sample point – Hurt Rd & York Rd
Disinfectant	MRDL	MRDLG			
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	2023	0.2 – 0.62	Water Additive used to control microbes
Radioactive Contaminants					
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	0	15	10/15/2018	2.36	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium – 228 (pCi/L)	0	5	10/15/2018	.54	Erosion of natural deposits

MORGAN COUNTY RURAL WATER TREATED DRINKING WATER DATA (IN5255010)

UCMR 5 Contaminant	Minimum reporting level (MRL)	Maximum of all Samples	System Wide Range	Possible Source of contaminants
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	3 ppt	<3 ppt	ND - <3 ppt	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	5 ppt	<5 ppt	ND - <5 ppt	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	3 ppt	<3 ppt	ND - <3 ppt	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	3 ppt	<3 ppt	ND - <3 ppt	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	4 ppt	<4 ppt	ND - <4 ppt	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	4 ppt	<4 ppt	ND - <4 ppt	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)(GenX)	5 ppt	<5 ppt	ND - <5 ppt	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	3 ppt	<3 ppt	ND - <3 ppt	
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	4 ppt	<4 ppt	ND - <4 ppt	
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	5 ppt	<5 ppt	ND - <5 ppt	
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)	5 ppt	<5 ppt	ND - <5 ppt	
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)	3 ppt	<3 ppt	ND - <3 ppt	
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	5 ppt	<5 ppt	ND - <5 ppt	
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	3 ppt	<3 ppt	ND - <3 ppt	
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	2 ppt	<2 ppt	ND - <2 ppt	
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	2 ppt	<2 ppt	ND - <2 ppt	
perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	3 ppt	<3 ppt	ND - <3 ppt	

perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	4 ppt	<4 ppt	ND - <4 ppt	
perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	3 ppt	<3 ppt	ND - <3 ppt	
perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	3 ppt	<3 ppt	ND - <3 ppt	
perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	3 ppt	<3 ppt	ND - <3 ppt	
perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	3 ppt	<3 ppt	ND - <3 ppt	
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	3 ppt	<3 ppt	ND - <3 ppt	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world
perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	4 ppt	<4 ppt	ND - <4 ppt	
perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	2 ppt	<2 ppt	ND - <2 ppt	
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	5 ppt	<5 ppt	ND - <5 ppt	
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	6 ppt	<6 ppt	ND - <6 ppt	
perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	8 ppt	<8 ppt	ND - <8 ppt	
perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	7 ppt	<7 ppt	ND - <7 ppt	
Lithium	9 ppb	<9 ppb	ND - <9 ppb	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic syntheses.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING (UCMR 5) AND IDEM VOLUNTARY MONITORING

EPA uses the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Data above is representative of samples collected through EPA UCMR 5 monitoring and the IDEM PFAS Voluntary Monitoring Program. Reported as parts per trillion (ppt).

CITIZENS ENERGY GROUP (CEG) TREATED DRINKING WATER DATA (IN5249004)

Regulated Contaminants	MCLG (Goal)	MCL (Limit)	Collection Date / Time Period	Range of Sampled Results	Possible Source of Contaminants
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	6/18/2023	0 – 5.1	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (ppm)	2	2	8/15/2023	0.03525 – 0.26388	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane (MG/L)	0	0.1	8/15/2023	0.00169 – 0.0056	Forms when chlorine reacts with naturally occurring substances in water, such as decomposing plant material
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	10/3/2023	0 – 1.039	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (MG/L)	0.1	0.1	8/15/2023	0 – 0.00236	Erosion of natural deposits; plumbing
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	8/15/2023	0 - 1.9522	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate - Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	8/15/2023	0 – 1.952	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	2/12/2023	0 – 0.57	Herbicide runoff

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (unregulated contaminants)	SMCL	System Wide Range	Average of all samples	Possible Source of Contaminants
Aluminum (ppb)	200	ND – 150	30	Natural deposits; water treatment additive
Chloride (ppm)	250	21 – 210	75	Natural deposits; water treatment additive
Hardness (ppm)	N/A	172 – 424	300	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
Iron (ppm)	0.3	ND – 0.24	0.0092	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
Metalachlor (ppb)	N/A	ND – 0.30	0.14	Herbicide runoff
Nickel (ppb)	N/A	ND – 2.4	0.30	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
pH (Standard Units)	6.5 – 8.5	7.0 – 8.5	7.8	
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	14 – 160	53	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
Sulfate (ppm)	250	6.2 – 187	48	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching

For full CEG report, click the following link –
https://info.citizensenergygroup.com/water/quality/reports

CITIZENS ENERGY GROUP TREATED DRINKING WATER DATA (IN5249004)

Contaminant	MCLG/MRDLG (Goal)	MCL/MRDL (Limit)	Compliance Achieved?	Average Results (Range Detected)	Possible Source of Contaminants
Copper & Lead		Action Level (AL)		90th Percentile/ # Sites over AL	
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	Yes	0.14	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppb)	0	15	Yes	3.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Microorganisms					
Total Coliforms	N/A	5.0%	Yes	0 – 0.27%	Naturally present in the environment.
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products					
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)(ppb)	N/A	60	Yes	5.2 – 5.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	Yes	11.8 – 12.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Turbidity		TT	Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.		
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	95% <0.3	Yes	0.020 – 0.13	Soil runoff
Untreated Source Water		With the use of ultraviolet technology and other treatment methods, these microbial contaminants found in source water are effectively removed during disinfection processes and is absent from finished drinking water			
Cryptosporidium (org/10L)	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND – 3 oocysts/10L	
Giardia (org/10L)	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND – 7 cysts/10L	
TOC (Untreated Water, ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.5 – 7.7	Naturally present in the environment

Contaminant	MCLG/MRDLG (Goal)	MCL/MRDL (Limit)	Compliance Achieved?	Average Results (Range Detected)	Possible Source of Contaminants
Disinfectant Residual					
Chloramines (measured as Total Chlorine) (ppm)	4	4	Yes	1.2 – 1.9	Water Additive used to control microbes.
Radionuclides (Indianapolis)					
Combined Radium (-226 & -228) (pCi/L)	0	5	Yes	Range: 0.5 – 1.73	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium (ppb)	0	30	Yes	Range: ND – 9.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, Excl. Radon & Uranium (pCi/L)	0	15	Yes	Range: -.28 – 6.7	Erosion of natural deposits

CITIZENS ENERGY GROUP TREATED DRINKING WATER DATA (IN5249004)

UCMR 5 Contaminant	health based reference value (HBRV)	Average of all Samples	Maximum of all Samples	System Wide Range	Possible Source of contaminants
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	N/A	0.86 ppt	4.0 ppt	ND – 4.0 ppt	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, and certain firefighting activities
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	N/A	0.38 ppt	5.0 ppt	ND – 5.0 ppt	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, and certain firefighting activities
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	N/A	1.4 ppt	5.1 ppt	ND – 5.1 ppt	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, and certain firefighting activities
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	N/A	3.2 ppt	7.6 ppt	ND – 7.6 ppt	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, and certain firefighting activities
Tested for 25 other PFAS compounds. No others were detected.	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, and certain firefighting activities
Lithium	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING (UCMR 5) AND IDEM VOLUNTARY MONITORING (Sampled at Treatment Plant)

EPA uses the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Data above is representative of samples collected through EPA UCMR 5 monitoring and the IDEM PFAS Voluntary Monitoring Program.

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.
Secondary contaminants, which are non-mandatory guidelines established by the EPA to assist utilities in managing drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, odor, and color. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

In the preceding tables, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in these tables refer to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Total Chlorine includes free chlorine and chloramine. Chlorine is added to kill any bacteria present and to maintain a level of disinfection as the water travels through the distribution system. A small amount of ammonia is used to minimize by-products of the disinfection process and to allow chlorine to persist longer in the distribution system. For a few weeks each year, when the water temperature is cool, no ammonia is added to help maintain good water quality in the distribution system. This chlorine residual without ammonia, known as “free chlorine”, is a more active form of chlorine. The “free chlorine” has a more noticeable bleach or chlorine smell with the same level of chlorine.

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. 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 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.

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community because of materials used in your home’s plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home’s water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4761)

For full CEG report, click the following link –
https://info.citizensenergygroup.com/water/quality/reports