Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Brookville Water Works, PWSID: 5224001
1020 Franklin Ave
Brookville, Indiana 47012

Tim Ripperger: Utilities Supervisor

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The source of our water is wells. Our wells draw from the Whitewater Valley Aquifer. The wells are located at 831 Cliff Street.

In accordance with the requirements of the Indiana Wellhead Protection rule (327 IAC 8-4.1-8) phase II of a water source assessment has been completed by Hydrophase Inc. Information contained within the wellhead protection report can be obtained by calling our office.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water Is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact: Tim Ripperger at 765-647-2906. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first and third Mondays of each month at 7:00 PM at the Government Center located at 1010 Franklin Ave. in Brookville.

Brookville Water Works routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31", 2023. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table 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.

Non-detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or **Milligrams per liter (mg/L)** - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Parts per billion (ppb) or **Micrograms per liter (ug/L)** - or one ounce In 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Millirems per year (mrem) - a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Action Level (AL) -the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - the "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 - the "Goal" (MCLG) Is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs allow for a margin of safe ty.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effects.

Test Results

Microbiological Contaminants

Non-Detects. Tested 3 samples per month in accordance with state regulations.

Brookville Water Works participates in the State Fluoride Program to promote strong teeth. The State Board of Health Laboratory tested our water for Fluoride levels 52 times in 2021 with range of .5 ppm to .9 ppm. The Water Works also tests Fluoride levels daily.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Site over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2021	1.3	1.3	0.19	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2021	0	15	5.3	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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 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.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2023	0.96	1-1	MRDLG= 4	MRDL =4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	8/18/2023	9.11	9.78 - 9.78	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	08/16/2023	0.14	0.14 - 0.14	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	08/16/2023	1.02	0.72 - 0.72	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen)	2022	3.53	3.59- 3.59	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	10/12/2023	<0.01	1-1	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Beta/photon emitters	08/16/2017	3.5	3.5 - 3.5	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	08/16/2023	5.21	5.21	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	08/16/2017	0.8085	0.8085 - 0.8085	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium	8/16/2023	0.82	0.82	pCi/L	5	0		Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha, EXCL. Radon & U	8/16/2023	5.21	5.21	pCi/L	15	0		Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium – 226	8/16/2023	0.82	0.82	pCi/L	5	0		

Volatile Organic Contaminants
Non-Detects. This contaminant was tested annually through 03/2021 with no further detects in compliance with the state regulation.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides
Non-Detects

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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. 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 minerals 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, storm-water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, which can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive materials, 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. 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. 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.**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as a person 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water** Hotline **(800)-426-4791.**