TOWN OF Brownsburg

DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water Testing Performed in 2014

TOWN OF Brownsburg

2014 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

BROWNSBURG WATER DEPARTMENT
61 N. GREEN ST., BROWNSBURG, IN 46112
317-852-1138 www.brownsburg.org

IN5232002

Contact Information: If you have any questions about this report, please contact Mike Good at mgood@brownsburg.org. If you want to learn more about your water utility, we invite you to Brownsburg Town Council meetings at 7 pm on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month in the Council Room of Town Hall.

How can you get involved? Your involvement starts with the environment around you. Surface water and groundwater are continually being impacted by your actions. The most effective way to prevent groundwater contamination is through education about potential contamination sources and how to minimize or eliminate them.

Important information for the Spanish-speaking population: (Espanol) Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducir la informacion.

Brownsburg Water Plant
Arbuckle Acres Park

The 3.2 million gallons/day water plant in Arbuckle Acres was put online in 2013. It replaces a plant that was more than 40 years old.

Brownsburg water customers should notice less odor and discoloration as the new plant has odor control and will remove much more iron from the water than the old plant was capable of doing. New filters and processes reduce iron levels from .5 parts per million to .1 ppm.

Water Information Resources

Indiana Dept. of Environmental Management
www.in.gov/idem

Environmental Protection Agency
www.epa.gov/safewater

Center for Disease Control
www.cdc.gov

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
800-426-4791

We are pleased to present the Town of Brownsburg's annual Water Quality Report for January 1 – December 31, 2014. It provides details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the standards set by regulatory agencies. We routinely monitor for constituents mandated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM). Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Where does your water come from? Brownsburg drinking water comes from groundwater pumped from eight wells drawing from the White River Basin and also from the purchase of approximately 400,000 gallons per day from Citizens Energy Group.

Why are there contaminants in drinking water? 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 occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil/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 occur naturally or result from oil/gas production and mining activities.

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA regulates the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations limit 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 water poses a health risk.

Do you 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 those undergoing chemotherapy, who have undergone organ transplants, 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 or the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Health effects you should know about: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level could have gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years can suffer liver or kidney damage.

Elevated levels of lead can cause health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from the materials and components in service lines and home plumbing. The Town is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control materials used in plumbing components. When water has been sitting for several hours, minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the tap 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

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

AVG (Average): Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual averages of monthly or quarterly samples.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): Highest level of a contaminant 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): Highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is evidence that a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal): Level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of using disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA (Not Applicable): Does not apply.

PPB (Part Per Billion or microgram per liter (ug/l)): One part per billion equates to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10 million.

PPM (Part Per Million or milligram per liter (mg/l)): One part per million equates to one minute in two years, or a single penny in $10,000.

BROWNSBURG WATER DEPT. TEST RESULTS – IN5232002

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2014	13.0	4.5 – 40.3	NA	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2014	13.0	2.9 – 39.0	NA	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	2014	1	1 – 1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2014	0.6	0 – 0.6	0	10	ppb	No	Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes; erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Barium	2014	0.337	0.229-0.337	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2014	2	2 – 2	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2014	0.526	0.36 – 0.526	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury	2014	0.3	0 – 0.3	2	2	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2014	0.49	0.44 – 0.49	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	2011	57.93	45.0 – 57.93	NA	NA	ppm	No	Naturally occurring

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Uranium	2010	1.6	0 – 1.6	0	30	ug/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper 30 sites were tested	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2013	1.3	1.3	0.874	2	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2013	0	15	0.1	1	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems

CITIZENS ENERGY GROUP - PLAINFIELD TEST RESULTS – IN5232021

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG or MRDLG (Chlorine)	MCL or MRDL (Chlorine)	Units	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2012	13.1	NA	NA	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2012	31.2	NA	NA	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	2014	1	1 – 1	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2013	2.1	0 – 2.5	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2014	0.29	0.29 – 0.29	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2014	2.6	2.6 – 2.6	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2014	0.81	0.81 – 0.81	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2013	.84	0.91 – 1.0	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2010	2.8	0 – 2.8	3	2	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff
Simazine	2010	0.26	0 – .26	4	4	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2010	1.0	0 – 1.0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial sources
Vinyl Chloride	2010	0.55	0 – 0.55	0	2	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff
2,4-D	2010	0.7	0 – 0.7	70	70	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium - 228	2010	1.18	NA	0	5	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2013	1.3	1.3	1.1	2	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2013	0	15	1	1	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems

Unregulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium	2012	129	15 – 129	NA	NA	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
Chloride	2012	128	32 – 128	NA	250	ppm	No	Natural deposits; water treatment additive
Sulfate	2012	219	20 – 219	NA	250	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
Hardness	2012	449	125 – 449	NA	NA	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching