



2023

WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water Testing Performance in 2023



SAFETY STANDARDS ENSURE QUALITY

The Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) provides summary information from 2023 about your drinking water; where it comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) and Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) drinking water quality standards. Throughout the year, samples were collected and analyzed for more than 100 contaminants. The majority of the sample results showed no detectable contaminants, and the ones that did are presented in the following tables.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Brownsburg's drinking water comes from groundwater pumped from eight wells drawing water from the White River Basin and the purchase of approximately 400,000 gallons per day from Citizens Energy Group, which draws surface water from the local reservoir.

SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general public. Immuno-compromised individuals such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 healthcare providers or the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).



CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER

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 land's surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, which in some cases are radioactive material, and picks up substances resulting from the presence of animal or 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 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 a result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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 water poses a health risk.

LEAD, COPPER, AND DRINKING WATER

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience 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 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 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 [epa.gov/safewater/lead](https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).



UNDERSTANDING THE TABLES

The following tables contain detailed information about the water that is delivered to your home or business. Your water is regularly tested for chemicals and substances, as well as radioactivity.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Water Provider		MCLG	MCL	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
		Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected				
Fluoride (ppm)	2020	1 0.79	0.781-0.79	2 4	3 4	No	4 Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

- 1. Highest Level Detected** - The highest level of detected contaminant in drinking water.
- 2. MCLG** - The level of contaminant below which there is no known or expected health risk.
- 3. MCL** - The highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- 4. Likely Source Contamination** - The most likely way the contaminant enters drinking water.

DEFINITIONS AND TERMS

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

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

MCL (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.

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): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.

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 \$10,000,000.

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.

PCi/L: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

ND: Not detected at or above the reporting level.

N/A: Not analyzed or not applicable (when used in average column, only one data point is available).

BROWNSBURG WATER DEPARTMENT TEST RESULTS – IN5232002

Our water system tested a minimum of 25 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.

Disinfectant	Collection Date	Highest RAA	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	1	-	4	4	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS:

Chemical sampling of drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; information provided refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Period	Action Level (AL)	Range of Levels Detected	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, Free (ppm)	2019 - 2022	1.3	0.052 - 0.84	0.6	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives, corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppb)	2019 - 2022	15	2 - 3.2	2.1	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits, corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Disinfection By-Products	Period	Highest LRAA	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2022 - 2023	28	6.9 - 29.2	0	60	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2022 - 2023	23	17.7 – 32.8	0	60	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2022-2023	44	24.9 – 58.9	0	80	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2022-2023	39	9.9 – 54.1	0	80	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2022-2023	5	3.2 – 5.3	0	80	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2022-2023	5	3.4 – 6.1	0	80	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	2023	3.7	0 – 3.7	0	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production waste.
Barium (ppm)	2023	0.46	0.32 – 0.46	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	0.693	0.672 – 0.693	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	2019	0.591	0.406 – 0.591	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate-Nitrate(ppm)	2023	0.78	0.65 – 0.78	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	2022	0.7	-2.2 - 0.7	0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta/Photon Emitters (mrem/yr)	2022	1.1	0 - 1.1	0	4	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2022	1.4	0.9 - 1.4	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2022	1.3	0.9 - 1.3	0	5	No	
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2022	0.1	0.1	0	5	No	

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS:

In the table below, we have shown the unregulated contaminant that was detected. EPA used the Unregulated Contaminated Monitoring Rule (UMCR) 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. Data below is representative of samples collected through EPA UMCR 5 monitoring.

Unregulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Lithium (ppb)	2023	9.9	9.4 - 9.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.

CITIZENS ENERGY GROUP SYSTEM-WIDE RESULTS (INDIANAPOLIS)

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS:

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine (ppb)	2023	5.1	0 - 5.1	3	3	No	Herbicide runoff.
Barium (ppm)	2023	0.26	0.035 – 0.26	2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	1	0.21 - 1	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	1.95	ND – 1.95	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	2023	ND	ND	70	70	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
Simazine (ppb)	2023	0.57	ND - 0.57	4	4	No	Herbicide runoff.
Xylenes (ppm)	2023	ND	ND	10	10	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.

Turbidity	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	TT	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	2023	0.13	0.020 – 0.13	100% < 1 95% < 0.3	No	Soil runoff.

Untreated Source Water	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	TT	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Cryptosporidium (org/10L)	2023	3	ND – 3	N/A	N/A	
Giardia (org/10L)	2023	7	ND – 7	N/A	N/A	
TOC (ppm) (Untreated Water)	2023	7.7	1.5 – 7.7	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm)	2023	3.1	0.13 – 3.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS) (ppb)	2023	44 (LRAA)	17 – 62	No goal for the total	60	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2023	55 (LRAA)	24 – 69	No goal for the total	80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards & Unregulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Aluminum (ppb)	2023	150	ND – 150	N/A	200	N/A	Natural deposits, water treatment additive.
Chloride (ppm)	2023	210	21 – 210	N/A	250	N/A	Natural deposits, water treatment additive.
Hardness (ppm)	2023	424	172 – 424	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching.
Iron (ppm)	2023	0.24	ND – 0.24	N/A	0.3	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching.
Manganese (ppm)	2023	ND	ND	N/A	0.05	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching.
Metolachlor (ppb)	2023	0.30	ND – 0.30	N/A	N/A	N/A	Herbicide runoff.
Nickel (ppb)	2023	2.4	ND – 2.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching.
pH (Std units)	2023	8.5	7 – 8.5	N/A	6.5 - 8.5	N/A	
Sodium (ppm)	2023	160	14 – 160	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching.
Sulfate (ppm)	2023	187	6.2 – 187	N/A	250	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching.

Microorganisms	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
E. coli	2023	ND	ND	0	1	No	Human and animal fecal waste.
Total Coliforms	2023	1.3%	0 – 1.3%	N/A	5.0%	No	Naturally present in the environment
Cryptosporidium (org/10L)	2023	N/A	ND	0	TT	No	Removed during treatment.
Giardia (org/10L)	2023	N/A	ND	0	TT	No	Removed during treatment.

Radioactive Contaminants (Indpls)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium (-226 & -228) (pCi/L)	2022	0.80	ND - 0.80	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Uranium (pCi/L)	2022	2.0	ND – 2.0	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	Highest Level Detected	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.3	1.3	0.27	1.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppb)	2022	0	15	9.1	32	No	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS:

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 Water Drinking Act. Data below is representative of samples collected through EPA UCMR 5 monitoring and the IDEM PFAS Voluntary Monitoring Program.

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2023	4	ND - 4	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2023	5	ND - 5	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxa)	2023	5.1	ND - 5.1	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2023	7.6	ND - 7.6	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities and certain firefighting activities.
Lithium	2023	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment.

Tested for 25 other PFAS compounds. No others were detected.

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.

This report contains very important information about the quality of your potable water. Please read this report or contact someone who can translate the information.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

Town of Brownsburg

brownsburg.org

Water Utilities

brownsburg.org/390/Water-Utilities

Utility Billing

brownsburg.org/236/Utility-Billing-Department

Indiana Dept. of Environmental Management

in.gov/idem

Environmental Protection Agency

epa.gov/safewater

Centers for Disease Control

cdc.gov



CONTACT US

For additional information, or questions about this report contact, Water Superintendent Frank Monts at fmonts@brownsburg.org or (317) 858-4147.



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