Brown County Water Utility, Inc.
2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Issued May 2024

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources are our own well fields, where six wells draw from the Indian Creek aquifer. In addition, we purchase water from three sources- Citizens Water, which is treated well water from their Harding Street south well field; from Jackson County Water Utility; and from the Town of Nashville.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

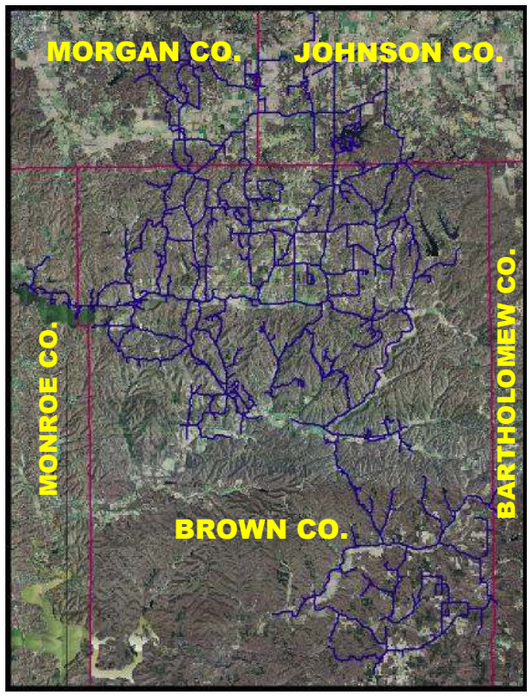
Our Watershed Protection Efforts

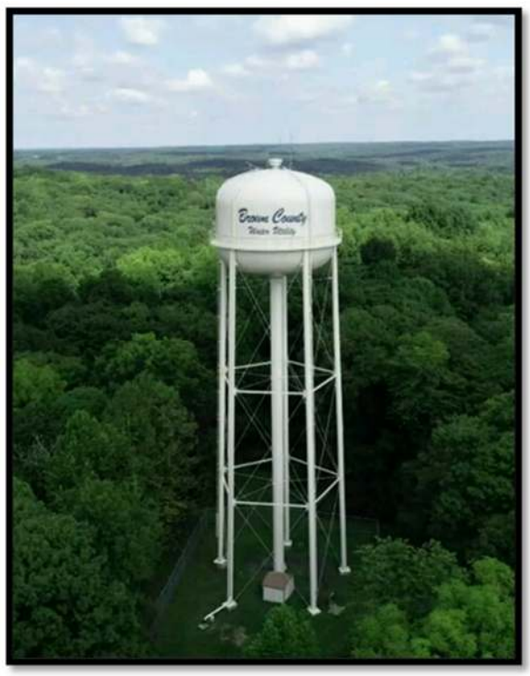
Our water system is working with the community to increase awareness of better waste disposal practices to further protect the sources of our drinking water. We are also working with other agencies and with local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe. To help protect our water supply wells, Brown County Water Utility, Inc. updated the Phase II Wellhead Protection Plan in 2023. The Wellhead Protection Plan focuses on public awareness and education and spill prevention and reporting. For more information or to join the local planning team and assist with the development and implementation of the Wellhead Protection Plan, contact Christy Schmidt, Office Manager, at 812-988-6611.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our office at 812-988-6611. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you'd like to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Tuesday of each month at 8 a.m. at the office of the Utility, 5130 North State Road 135, Beanblossom, Indiana.

Brown County Water Utility, Inc. (PSWID IN5207001) routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table on the following page shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 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.

Brown County Water Service Area





ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Data list is from 2023 or the most recent testing in accordance with regulations. No samples were above Allowable Limits. Not listed are the numerous other contaminants for which we tested that were not detected. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. In addition to producing our own water, Brown County Water Utility purchases water from Citizens Water and Jackson County Water Utility, Inc. The following information is provided as required relative to those supplies.

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. 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 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Mission Statement:
The Mission of Brown County Water Utility is to improve the quality of life for its rural service area by supplying its members with quality water at a reasonable cost.

Brown County Water Utility, Inc. 2023 Treated Drinking Water Quality Data (1)

Substance	MCL	Highest Result & (Range Detected)	Ideal Goals MCLG	Compliance Achieved?	Likely source of Contamination
Lead & Copper					
Lead (2020-2023)	15 ppb = AL	2.61 ppb (2) (Range 0.21-25.7)	0	Yes	Corrosion of Customer Plumbing
Copper (2020-2023)	1.3 ppm = AL	0.209 ppm (2) (Range 0.00323—0.533	0	Yes	Corrosion of Customer Plumbing
Microbiological, Disinfection Byproducts, Regulated Contaminants, and Radiological Contaminants					
Coliform (TCR) (3)	Treatment Technique Trigger	1 positive sample during month of October	0	Yes	Naturally present in environment
Free Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL =4	Highest RAA= 1 (Range = 0-1.6)	MRDLG = 4	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppm) (5) 5379 Helmsburg School Rd	60 ppb	RAA=24.7 (Range = 16.6-30.8)	0	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppm) (5 6700 SR 135 S	60 ppb	RAA=22.5 (Range = 18.0-23.7)	0	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppm) (5) 6758 Bear Creek Rd	60 ppb	RAA=19.1 (Range = 13.2-30.1)	0	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppm) (5) 8174 Spearsville Rd	60 ppb	RAA=19.6 (Range = 14.2-27.7)	0	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppm) (5) 5379 Helmsburg School Rd	80 ppb	RAA=42.2 (Range = 28.1-59.0)	0	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppm) (5) 6700 SR 135 S	80 ppb	RAA=37 .3 (Range = 29.8-44.2)	0	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppm) (5) 6758 Bear Creek Rd	80 ppb	RAA=29.6 (Range = 22.0-46.6)	0	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppm) (5) 8174 Spearsville Rd	80 ppb	RAA=32.9 (Range = 22.0-49.2)	0	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Arsenic (ppb)	10 ppb	1.97	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2 ppm	0.0583	2 ppm	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane (mg/L)	0.1 mg/L	0.00917 (0.00359-0.00917)	0	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	4 ppm	0.2 (Range = 0.2—0.2)	4 ppm	Yes	Natural deposits and treatment additive
Radioactive Contaminants (4)					
Combined Radium 226/228 (2019)	5 pCi/L	1.5 (Range = 1.5 - 1.5)	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium (2019)	15 pCi/L	0.47 (Range = 0.47 - 0.47)	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (2019)	0	1.4 (Range = 1.4—1.4)	0	Yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium-226	5 pCi/L	0.05 (Range = 0.05—0.05)	0	Yes	
Radium-228	5 pCi/L	1.4 (Range = 1.4—1.4)	0	Yes	

Jackson County Water Utility, Inc.

Constituent	Compliance	Highest Level Detected	Range Low-High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony, Total (ppb)	Y	2.48	2.48	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Arsenic (ppb)	Y	0.33	0.33	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	Y	0.043	0.043	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	Y	0.65	0.65	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	Y	9	9-9	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories
Dibromochloromethane (mg/L)	Y	0.00737	0.00332-0.00737	0	0.1	
Dibromochloromethane (mg/L) (Nashville Water Department)	Y	0.00632	0-0.00632	0	0.1	
Nickel (mg/L)	Y	0.0053	0.0053	0.1	0.1	
Nitrate (ppm)	Y	0.11	0.11	10	10	Fertilizer; septic tank leachate
Nitrate-Nitrite (ppm)	Y	1	0.9-1	10	10	Fertilizer; septic tank leachate
Selenium (ppb)	Y	0.98	0.98	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb) (5) (2022-2023)	Y	9	7.33-8.85	0	60	By-product of chlorination treatment
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb) (5) (2022-2023)	Y	11	7.53-11.5	0	60	By-product of chlorination treatment
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb) (5) (2022-2023)	Y	5	3.15-8.77	0	60	By-product of chlorination treatment
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb) (5) (2022-2023)	Y	10	7.34-10	0	60	By-product of chlorination treatment
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb) (5) (2022-2023)	Y	22	12.3-27.7	0	80	By-product of chlorination treatment
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb) (5) (2022-2023)	Y	25	20-23.4	0	80	By-product of chlorination treatment
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb) (5) (2022-2023)	Y	13	9.32-17.4	0	80	By-product of chlorination treatment
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb) (5) (2022-2023)	Y	25	19.3-23.8	0	80	By-product of chlorination treatment

Citizens Water 2023 Treated Drinking Water Quality Data

Substances Detected (units)	MCLG (Goal)	MCL (Limit) / AL	Compli-ance Achieved?	Highest Result & (Range Detected)	Possible Source Where did it come from?
Haloacetic acids [HAA5] (ppb) (5) (2022-2023)	0	60	YES	5.3 (Range = 5.34-5.34)	By-product of chlorination treatment
Haloacetic acids [HAA5] (ppb) (5) (2022-2023)	0	60	YES	5.2 (Range = 5.24-5.24)	By-product of chlorination treatment
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb) (5) (2022-2023)	0	80	YES	12.2 (Range = 12.23—12.23)	By-product of chlorination treatment
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb) (5) (2022-2023)	0	80	YES	11.81 (Range = 11.81—11.81)	By-product of chlorination treatment

(1) The results of voluntary PFAS testing conducted in May 2023 showed no detectable PFAS in any of the active wells.
(2) Levels detected represent the 90th percentile value as calculated from total samples in test year.
(3) Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. There are no additional health effects violation notices.
(4) Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta particle and photon radioactivity in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(5) RAA—Running Annual Average was calculated from data from the second quarter of 2022 through the end of 2023.

In these tables 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:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - 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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
There is convincing evidence that the addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one ounce in 7,350 gallons.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons.
Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
BDL- Below Detection Level
TT-Treatment Technique: A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than 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 and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. Brown County Water Utility is 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 of lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the 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.

You can find this report and other helpful information on our website:
www.browncountywater.com

Este Informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguién que lo entiende bien.