

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Pittsboro Water Company

IN5232019

Annual Water Quality Report for the Period of January 1 to December 31, 2024.

This report 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.

The source of drinking water used by PITTSBORO WATER COMPANY is purchased surface water from Citizens Water. All Source Water Assessment Plans (SWAP) or Well Head Protection Plan (WHPP) should be obtained through Citizens Water. The other source of drinking water used by PITTSBORO WATER COMPANY is groundwater well on site.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Gary Golay, Water Works Operator: WT3/DSL

Phone: 317-892-3326

If you would like to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled town council meetings. They are held on the third Tuesday of every month at 7:00 pm.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el Agua que bebe. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo Entienda bien.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Location
<u>INDIANAPOLIS- 5249004</u>	<u>SW</u>	<u>South Well Fields- Well #2 and Well #9A</u>
<u>PITTSBORO WELL</u>	<u>GW</u>	<u>TREATMENT PLANT WELL</u>

What's in my drinking water before it is treated?

The source of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, spring, 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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminant does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

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.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- 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 two 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>

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations established limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. The presence of contaminants in drinking water does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

What if I have special health considerations?

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.

How is the water treated?

Citizens Water's ground water treatment plants aerate and filter water to remove dissolved iron and manganese. Citizens Water's surface water treatment plants physically remove solids or other contaminants through coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration. Chlorine is added to destroy any bacteria present and to maintain a level of disinfectant as the water travels through the distribution systems. Fluoride is added to help strengthen resistance to cavities. A small amount of ammonia is used to minimize byproducts of the disinfection process and to allow chlorine to persist in the system. For a few weeks each year, when the water system is cool, no ammonia is added to help maintain good water quality.

What is Cryptosporidium?

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that lives in the intestines of animals and people. When ingested, this microscopic pathogen may cause a disease called tosporidiosis, which has flu-like symptoms. Although there has been no cryptosporidium found in treated finished drinking water, it is found in source water such as White River, Fall Creek, and Eagle Creek Reservoir. Citizens Water utilizes a stringent monitoring program, testing source water and finished drinking water, as well as using online monitors that measure the clarity of water, which helps determine the likelihood of the microbe's presence in the drinking water prior to sending it out to purchase water systems.

How hard is my water?

As common with water in this region, Citizens Water is considered hard due to the natural levels of minerals calcium and magnesium. The water hardness, expressed as calcium carbonate, typically ranges from 200 to 350 milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm). This equates to 12 to 20 grains per gallon (the measure often referred to in determining water softener levels). Water hardness can vary depending on water source.

What can I do to conserve water?

Plenty! Water conservation measures taken today are critical to ensuring an adequate supply of treatable drinking water in the future. Simple steps you can take at home and in the office can go a long way to reducing your bill and, just as important, conserving water. Don't let the water run when you're brushing your teeth or shaving, run dishwashers and washing machines only when they're full, use a shut-off nozzle on your garden hose, and use a broom (not a hose!) to clean driveways and sidewalks. You should regularly check toilets and faucets for leaks. And, listen to your lawn, it doesn't need as much water as you might think. Set automatic sprinklers to run every other day at most. A good thorough soaking once or twice a week is all your lawn needs to thrive. And take advantage of technology available to turn your irrigation system off when it's raining. Following these tips can save hundreds of gallons of water every month.

Water Quality Test Results

The Pittsboro Water Company routinely monitors contamination in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results sampled by the town during the monitoring period of January 1 to December 31, 2024, or the last mandatory sample period:

LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS								
Contaminants	Date Sampled	MCL G	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile (range)	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Possible or Suspected Source: (Where did it come from?)
Copper	2023-2024	1.3	1.3	0.67 (.019-1.1)	0	ppm	NO	Corrosion of customer plumbing
Lead	2023-2024	0	15	0(0-3.4)	0	ppm	NO	Corrosion of customer plumbing

Lead Service Lines New Federal Environmental Protection Agency regulations, specifically the Lead and Copper Rule Revised, require the Town of Pittsboro to identify and document materials used in drinking water pipes. Homeowners must be notified if their water service lines are made of lead (Pb), galvanized steel that is or was downstream of lead, or unknown materials. The Town of Pittsboro has done a survey of all water service lines within the water system. Results can be seen at <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/Pittsboro-IN>.

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, Especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decrease in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children or people who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of heart disease, high blood Pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risk.

Our system collected samples under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium. The monitoring is being conducted so the EPA can receive occurrence data for these compounds to determine what additional compounds may be regulated in drinking water. The Town of Pittsboro collected samples from 1-1-24 through 10-29-24 and detected the compounds shown below. These compounds are not regulated currently. If you Would like to view our results, contact our office at 317-892-3326 or ggolay@townofpittsboro.org.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR)								
Contaminant	COLLECTION DATE OF HV			HIGHEST VALUE (HV)		Units	Violation	Range of sample dates
PFHxA	1-9-24			.0039		Ug/l	NO	1-1-24 – 10-29-24
PFPeA	1-9-24			.0043		Ug/l	no	1-1-24 – 10-29-24
Microbiological Contaminants								
Contaminant:	MCLG: (goal)	MCL, TT or AL: (amount allowed)	Levels Found: (detected results system wide)	Compliance Achieved? For all 2024	Possible or Suspected Source: (Where did it come from?)			
Coliform, E. coli	0	0	0	YES	Human and animal fecal waste			
Total Coliform	0	0	0	YES	Naturally present in environment			
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts								
Contaminant	Sample Point		Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
Chlorine (total)	N/A	2	-	4ppm	MRDL=4	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
HAA5 (ppb) Haloacetic Acids	400 E Main	22.2 ppb	11-24.4 ppb	No goal	60 ppb	No	Byproducts of disinfection with chlorine	
HAA5 (ppb) Haloacetic Acids	608 W Main, A	16.9	9.3-21.4 ppb	No goal	60 ppb	NO	Byproducts of disinfection with chlorine	
TTHMs (ppb) Trihalomethanes	400 E Main	37.7	19.3-52.3 ppb	No goal	80 ppb	No	Byproducts of disinfection with chlorine	
TTHMs (ppb) Trihalomethanes	608 W Main, A	38.2	18.9-49.1 ppb	No goal	80 ppb	No	Byproducts of disinfection with chlorine	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	2022	0.19 ppm	0.19 -0.19	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling waste; discharges from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride	2022	0.698 ppm	0.698 -0.698	4	4.0	No	erosion of natural deposits; water additives which promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer	
Combined Radium 226/228	2023	1.382 pCiL	1.382 pCi/L	0	5	NO	Corrosion of custom	
Combined Uranium	2023	0.009	0.009	Ug/L	30	0	erosion of natural deposits;	
Gross Alpha, Excl Radon & U	2023	1.6	1.6	pCi/L	15	0	erosion of natural deposits;	
Radium -226	2023	.68	.68	pCi/L	5	0	erosion of natural deposits;	
Radium -228	2023	0.702	0.702	pCi/L	5	0	erosion of natural deposits;	
Violations								
No Violations this period.								

Citizens Water – Contaminates Detected during the monitoring period of January 1 to December 31, 2024:						
Section I – Contaminants Detected (Treated Drinking Water Data)						
Contaminant:	MCLG: (goal)	MCL, TT or AL:(amount allowed)	Max of all samples	Levels Found: average and detected results system wide	Compliance Achieved?	Possible or Suspected Source: (Where did it come from?)
Regulated Contaminants (Sampled at Treatment Plants)						
				0.035 ppm (0.026- 0.27 ppm)		
Barium (ppm)	2 ppm	2 ppm	.27 ppm		YES	Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 ppm	4 ppm	.95 ppm	0.62 ppm (0.094- .95 ppm)	YES	natural deposits & treatment additive
Nickel	NA	NA	3.1 ppb	1.0 ppb (ND-1.0 ppb)	YES	

Definitions:

Action Level Goal or ALG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or

MCLG: 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

The highest level of 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 or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MRDLGs do not reflect or MRDLG: the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or

MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Average or Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based in running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million- or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

NA: not applicable

ND: not detected

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.

Turbidity: The measure of the cloudiness of water. Citizens Water monitors turbidity as it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

HIGHEST LEVEL (HL): HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED

Nitrate-Nitrite	10	100	3.31	0-3.1 ppm	YES	Fertilizer, septic tank leachate
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.3	0.064 ppm (ND –3.3 ppm)	YES	Fertilizer, septic tank leachate
Atrazine (ppb)	3 ppb	3 ppb (RAA)	1.4 ppb	0.23 (ND-1.4 ppb)	YES	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	4 ppb	4 ppb	.41 ppb	BDL (ND – 0.41 ppb)	YES	Herbicide Runoff
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.8	1.3 (ND-2.8 ppb)	N/A	Natural Deposits
Disinfection Byproducts						
Total Trihalomethanes	N/A	80 ppb	44 ppb	13.6-62.1 ppb	YES	Byproducts of disinfection with chlorine
Halo acetic acids (HAA5)	N/A	60 ppb	31 ppb	9.03 -51.4 ppb	YES	Byproducts of disinfection with chlorine
Residual Disinfectants						
Chloramines	4 ppm	4ppm	2.9	2.0 ppm (0.12– 2.9 ppm)	YES	Water additive used to control microbes
Microbiological Contaminants						
Coliform, E. coli	0	1	ND	ND	YES	Human And animal fecal waste
Total Coliforms	N/A	5.0%	1.3 %	0.50% (0% - 1.3 %)	YES	Naturally present in environment
Secondary Drinking Water Standards & Unregulated Parameters						
Aluminum (ppm)	N/A	200 ppb	230 ppb	88 ppb (ND – 230 ppb)	N/A	Natural deposits; water treatment additive
Chloride (ppm)	N/A	250 ppm	215ppm	75 ppm (22 -215 ppm)	N/A	Natural deposits; water treatment additive
Hardness (ppm)	N/A	N/A	420ppm	292 ppm (149 - 420 ppm)	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
Iron (ppm)	N/A	.3 ppm	.15 ppm	.0043 (ND-0.15 ppm)	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
Manganese (ppm)	N/A	0.05 ppm	.00040	BDL (ND-.00040 ppm)	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
Metolachlor (ppb)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	N/A	Herbicide runoff
Nickel (ppb)	N/A	N/A	3.1 ppb	BDL (ND -3.1 ppb)	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
pH (Standard Units)	N/A	6.5 - 8.5	8.5	7.8 (7.0 -8.5)	N/A	N/A
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	158ppm	53 ppm (13 –158 ppm)	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	250 ppm	178ppm	45 ppm (6.8-178 ppm)	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
Untreated Source Water						
Cryptosporidium	N/A	N/A	1	.3 (ND-1 oocysts/10L)	N/a	Removed during treatment
Giardia (org/10L)	N/A	N/A	183	33 (ND – 183 oocysts/10L)	N/A	Removed during treatment
TOC (Untreated Water)	N/A	N/A	5.4 ppm	4.1 ppm (3.0 -5.4 ppm)	N/A	Naturally present in the environment

*Untreated source water data (in order) from the following plant intakes: White River/ Fall Creek/ T.W. Moses/ White River North

+