

Bourbon Water Works

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Consumer Confidence Report 2025

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Bourbon Water Works
104 E Park Avenue
Bourbon, IN 46504

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I 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 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Bourbon's water source is an underground aquifer of sand and gravel left from a glacial outwash. It is pumped to the treatment plant by means of three 200-ft deep wells. At the treatment plant, water is aerated and the Iron is filtered out. Blended sodium

phosphate is added to develop a protective coating on the inside of pipes to prevent lead and copper from leaching into the water from your homes plumbing. Lastly, chlorine is added to keep the water delivery system disinfected.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our Water Department is working with the community to increase awareness of better waste disposal practices to further protect the source of our water. We are also working with other agencies and with local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and

bacteria, that 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; and radioactive contaminants, 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.

How can I get involved?

Questions regarding this report may be addressed by calling 574-342-4755 or attending regularly scheduled Town Council meeting held 6:00 PM in the Town Hall at 104 East Park Avenue on the second Tuesday of each month. We encourage you to participate and give us your feedback.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water Wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection. Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, Iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Bourbon Water Works 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 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>.

Instructions on how to access publicly accessible lead service line inventory is available at <http://idem.120water-ptd.com>.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

those substances listed on the following page were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than

one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Wellhead Protection Plan

Wellhead Protection is a program focused on protecting drinking water from potential contamination. The WHP Plan focuses on public awareness and education and spill prevention and reporting. For your reference, a complete copy of Bourbon's WHP Plan is available at the Town Hall located at 104 East Park Avenue, Bourbon, Indiana. For more information or to join the local planning team and assist with the implementation of the WHP Plan, contact Steve Walsh, Bourbon Utilities Operator-In-Charge, at (574) 342-4755. For more information please visit online at bourbon-in.gov/departments/water.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below, please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not Included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not Included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Highest LRAA	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	4	4	4	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	15	15	15	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (asCl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1	0.3	1.6	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	5.2	4.2	5.2	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.16	0.16	0.16	2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	100	100	0.7	0.7	0.7	2023	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane	0	0.1	0.0005	0	0.0005	2023	No	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.5	0.5	0.5	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	0.1	0.1	0.002	0.002	0.002	2023	No	
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen](ppm)	10	10	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	50	50	0.2	0.2	0.2	2023	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	0	15	1.6	1.6	1.6	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper- action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.82	2025	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead- action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	2025	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Deficiencies	Unresolved significant deficiencies that were identified during a survey done on the water system are shown below				
Date Identified	Facility	Code	Activity	Due Date	Description
8/19/2020	Distribution System	DS10	Sanitary survey letter response	9/23/2023	System has greater than 25% water loss ¹
8/19/2020	Distribution System	DS10	Sanitary survey corrective action/plan	3/13/2024	System has greater than 25% water loss

¹ Currently in the process of constructing a new water treatment plant. The issue with the water loss may be due to the main meter at the current treatment plant, not being able to be calibrated. Once the new treatment plant is operational, we will complete a water audit, in 2025 to readiness the water loss deficiency.

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
AVG	Average. Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
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.
TT	Treatment Technique: 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 a treatment technique under certain conditions.

For more information please contact:

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