## What Is The Source of Water for Whitestown's System?

Whitestown's customers receive 100% of their water purchased by Whitestown Municipal Utilities (WMU), which originates from Citizens Water and is transported through WMU's distribution system.

The water supply for Citizens Water comes from several sources including White River and Fall Creek, as well as the Geist, Morse, and Eagle Creek Reservoirs. Citizens Water also supplements their supply through a number of wells for smaller areas which it serves directly.

Following treatment by Citizens Water, the source water is piped to a connection point adjacent to the Whitestown booster pumping station and then into the distribution system. These facilities are owned and operated by WMU.

## What's New?

### Legacy Core Water Main Replacement

Whitestown is working hard now to replace the last of the remaining water main that was originally installed in the 1950s. The new water main will reduce the need for repairs, service interruptions, increase fire protection, and provide improved water quality. The work will begin Summer 2021 and will be completed in Fall of 2021.

# You Can Help!

Decisions you make about your water usage have an impact on water quality. Here are a few suggestions for actions you can take to help keep water supplies clean and plentiful.

1. Limit lawn watering to 2-3 times per week. The best time to water lawns and other plants is between 4:00am-7:00am.
2. Don't dump soap, motor oil, fats, grease, pharmaceuticals, or other waste products into house drains, storm drains, creeks, or streams.
3. Sweep driveways, sidewalks, and steps rather than hosing them off. Turn off garden hoses when not in use.
4. Check for leaks in your plumbing to save water and money.
5. Wash vehicles in grassy areas to prevent runoff into storm sewers.
6. Add rain barrels to your downspouts and incorporate rain gardens to your yard to collect water for watering plants or washing vehicles.
7. Dispose of out-dated or unneeded medications properly (not down the drain).

# Consumer Confidence Report

## On Annual Water Quality

WHITESTOWN

***Whitestown Municipal Utilities***
***PWSID IN5206014***

***For The Period of:***
***January 1 to December 31, 2020***
***Whitestown, Indiana***

This report is intended to provide our water customers with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by Whitestown Municipal Utilities to provide safe drinking water. As required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), these drinking water reports provide information on where water comes from and how it compares to current standards.

Since all of Whitestown's water is purchased through Citizens Water, a Consumer Confidence Report from Citizens Water is also included.

If, after reading these reports, you have any questions or concerns, please contact us at (317) 733-8584.

### Informacion Muy Importante:

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

## To Whitestown Customers...

On behalf of the Whitestown Town Council, we want to express our appreciation for having you as our customer. While we work diligently to provide the best service possible, we need your help too. If you see standing water on the road, in a ditch or in a yard, and it hasn't been raining – please call us. If you see anyone filling up water tanks directly from a hydrant – please call us immediately! If you see a vehicle has hit a hydrant – please call us! Help us become more proactive by reporting potential problems. Our customers help us provide better service and deliver a high quality water product and we welcome your involvement.


water is life
and infrastructure makes it happen™

For additional information, please contact:
Whitestown Director of Public Works
Danny Powers
Phone: (317) 769-6557
Fax: (317) 733-8674
dpowers@whitestown.in.gov

**Annual Water Quality Report**
**Whitestown System—**
**Jan 1-Dec 31, 2020**

## Water Quality Test Results

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. Unless otherwise indicated, the data is from testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2019.

- **AL (*Action Level)*** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements or action which a water system must follow.
- **ALG (*Action Level Goal)*** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Avg *(average)*** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- **LRAA (*Locational Running Annual Average*)** The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four (4) calendar quarters.
- **MCL (*Maximum Contaminant Level*)** 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.
- **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 Disinfectant 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.
- **ppm *(parts per million)*** or milligrams per liter; one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
- **ppb *(parts per billion)*** or micrograms per liter; one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

# 2020 Regulated Contaminants Detected

**Lead and Copper.** 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 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. The Whitestown water system is a consecutive system to Citizens Water which also samples and monitors water quality.

## Lead and Copper

| Substances Detected | Date Sampled | Substances Detected | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | 2019 | Copper | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.79 | 0 | ppm | No | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead | 2019 | Lead | 0 | 15 | 1.2 | 0 | ppb | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |

## Regulated Contaminants

**Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts (DBP's)**

| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products | Collection Date | *Highest Level | Range of Levels | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine | 2020 | 2 | 2-2 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL= 4 | ppm | No | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2020 | 32.7 | 15.1-45.9 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2020 | 49.2 | 27.8-62.8 | No Goal for Total | 80 | ppb | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

***Based on a running annual average***

## Coliform Bacteria

| MCLG | Total Coliform MCL | Highest No. of Positive | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL | Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 positive monthly sample. | 1 | 0 | 0 | No | Naturally present in the environment. |

**Citizens Energy Group--Indianapolis and Morgan County**
**Consumer Confidence Report Data 2020**

| Contaminant | MCLG (Goal) | MCL (Limit) | Average of All Samples | Maximum of All Samples | 2020 System Wide Range | Compliance Achieved | Possible Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganics:** | | | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 ppm | 2 ppm | 0.12 ppm | 0.27 ppm | 0.032 - 0.27 ppm | YES | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 ppb | 100 ppb | ND | ND | ND | YES | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 ppm | 4 ppm | 0.66 ppm | 1.3 ppm | 0.10 - 1.3 ppm | YES | Natural deposits & treatment additive |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 ppm | 10 ppm | 0.77 ppm | 4.6 ppm | ND - 4.6 ppm | YES | Fertilizer, septic tank leachate |
| Selenium (ppb) | 50 ppb | 50 ppb | 0.67 ppb | 2.4 | ND - 2.4 ppb | YES | Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| **Other Regulated Organics:** | | | | | | | |
| 2,4-D (ppb) | 70 ppb | 70 ppb | ND | ND | ND | YES | Herbicide runoff |
| Atrazine (ppb) | 3 ppb | 3 ppb | 0.34 ppm | 2.3 ppm | ND - 2.3 ppb | YES | Herbicide runoff |
| Simazine (ppb) | 4 ppb | 4 ppb | 0.021 ppb | 0.70 ppb | ND - 0.70 ppb | YES | Herbicide runoff |
| Xylenes, Total (ppb) | 10,000 ppb | 10,000 ppb | 0.028 ppb | 0.64 ppb | ND - 0.64 ppb | YES | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories |
| **Turbidity:** | | **TT** | | | | | |
| Turbidity (NTU) | N/A | 1 NTU | 0.08 NTU | 0.24 NTU | 0.01 - 0.24 NTU | YES | Soil runoff |
| Turbidity (% below TT) | N/A | 100% <0.3 NTU | N/A | N/A | 100.0% | YES | Soil runoff |
| **Secondary Drinking Water Standards & Unregulated Contaminants:** | **MCLG (Goal)** | **SMCL** | * Secondary standards are non-mandatory guidelines established by the EPA to assist utilities in managing drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, odor, and color. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL. | | | | |
| Aluminum (ppb) | N/A | 200 ppb | 44 ppb | 180 ppb | ND - 180 ppb | N/A | Natural deposits; water treatment additive |
| Chloride (ppm) | N/A | 250 ppm | 67 ppm | 170 ppm | 20 - 170 ppm | N/A | Natural deposits; water treatment additive |
| Hardness (ppm) | N/A | N/A | 300 ppm | 420 ppm | 140 - 420 ppm | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching |
| Iron (ppm) | N/A | 0.3 ppm | BDL | 0.086 ppm | ND - 0.086 ppm | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching |
| Manganese (ppm) | N/A | 0.05 ppm | BDL | 0.11 ppm | ND - 0.11 ppm | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching |
| Metolachlor (ppb) | N/A | N/A | 0.027 ppb | 0.18 ppb | ND - 0.18 ppb | N/A | Herbicide runoff |
| Nickel (ppb) | N/A | N/A | BDL | 2.5 ppb | ND - 2.5 ppb | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching |
| pH (Standard Units) | N/A | 6.5 - 8.5 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 7.2 - 8.4 | N/A | |
| Sodium (ppm) | N/A | N/A | 42 ppm | 140 ppm | 6.8 - 140 ppm | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching |
| Sulfate (ppm) | N/A | 250 ppm | 44 ppm | 170 ppm | 11 - 170 ppm | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching |
| Zinc (ppb) | N/A | 5000 ppb | BDL | 8.0 ppb | ND - 8.0 ppb | N/A | Natural deposits |
| **Untreated Source Water:** | | | | | | | |
| Cryptosporidium (org/10L) | N/A | N/A | 0.62 | 5 | ND - 5 oocysts / 10L | N/A | |
| Giardia (org/10L) | N/A | N/A | 2.3 | 36 | ND - 36 cysts / 10L | N/A | |
| TOC (Untreated Water, ppm) | N/A | N/A | 3.7 ppm | 6.8 ppm | 2.4 - 6.8 ppm | N/A | Naturally present in the environment |
| **Indianapolis** | | | | | | | |
| **Disinfectant Residual:** | **MRDLG** | **MRDL** | | | | | |
| Chloramines (measured as Total Chlorine) | 4 ppm | 4 ppm | 1.9 ppm | 2.9 ppm | 0.030 - 2.9 ppm | YES | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| **Copper and Lead (Indianapolis)** | **MCLG** | **AL** | | | | | |
| Copper (ppm) [2020 Data] | 1.3 ppm | 1.3 ppm | 0.099 ppm | 0.57 ppm | 0.22 ppm is the 90th Percentile (0 of 65 > AL) | YES | Corrosion of customer plumbing |
| Lead (ppb) [2020 Data] | 0 ppb | 15 ppb | 3.1 ppb | 36 ppb | 7.7 ppb is the 90th Percentile (1 of 65 > AL) | YES | Corrosion of customer plumbing |
| **Organic Disinfection By-products (Indianapolis)** | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) | N/A | 80 ppb | 45 ppb | 60 ppb (LRAA) | 20 - 67 ppb | YES | By-product of chlorination treatment |
| Haloacetic acids (HAA5) | N/A | 60 ppb | 33 ppb | 37 ppb (LRAA) | 18 - 50 ppb | YES | By-product of chlorination treatment |
| **Microorganisms (Indianapolis)** | | | | | | | |
| E coli | 0 | 1 | ND | ND | ND | YES | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Total Coliforms | N/A | 5.0% | 0.06% | 0.27% | 0 - 0.27% | YES | Naturally present in the environment |
| Cryptosporidium (org/10L) | 0 org/10L | TT | N/A | N/A | No Organisms Found | YES | Removed during treatment |
| Giardia (org/10L) | 0 org/10L | TT | N/A | N/A | No Organisms Found | YES | Removed during treatment |
| **Radionuclides (Indianapolis): [2019 Data]** | | | | | | | |
| Combined Radium (-226 & -228) | 0 | 5 pCi/L | N/A | 1.73 pCi/L | 0.5 - 1.73 pCi/L | YES | Erosion of natural deposits |

**Citizens Energy Group--Indianapolis and Morgan County**
**Consumer Confidence Report Data 2020**

| Contaminant | MCLG (Goal) | MCL (Limit) | Average of All Samples | Maximum of All Samples | 2020 System Wide Range | Compliance Achieved | Possible Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Combined Uranium | 0 | 30 ppb | N/A | 9.7 ppb | ND - 9.7 ppb | YES | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha, Excl. Radon & Uranium | 0 | 15 pCi/L | N/A | 6.7 pCi/L | -0.28 - 6.7 pCi/L | YES | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Additional Detected 2020 Monitoring Required by EPA (UCMR 4)** | *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 Drinking Water Act (SDWA). | | | | | | |
| Bromide | N/A | N/A | 35 ppb | 56 ppb | 25 - 56 ppb | N/A | Naturally present in the environment |
| Haloacetic acids (HAA5) | N/A | 60 ppb | 36 ppb | 52 ppb | 18 - 52 ppb | N/A | By-product of chlorination treatment |
| Haloacetic acids (HAA6) | N/A | N/A | 8.0 ppb | 11 ppb | 5.2 - 11 ppb | N/A | By-product of chlorination treatment |
| Haloacetic acids (HAA9) | N/A | N/A | 42 ppb | 59 ppb | 22 - 59 ppb | N/A | By-product of chlorination treatment |
| Manganese (ppb) | N/A | 50 ppb (SMCL) | 0.76 ppb | 1.2 ppb | 0.41 - 1.2 ppb | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching |
| TOC (Untreated Water, ppm) | N/A | N/A | 3.2 ppm | 4.4 ppm | 2.3 - 4.4 ppm | N/A | Naturally present in the environment |
| **Morgan County** | | | | | | | |
| **Disinfectant Residual:** | **MRDLG** | **MRDL** | | | | | |
| Chloramines (measured as Total Chlorine) | 4 ppm | 4 ppm | 1.5 ppm | 1.8 ppm | 0.76 - 1.8 ppm | YES | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| **Copper and Lead (Morgan County)** | **MCLG** | **AL** | | | | | |
| Copper (ppm) [2018 Data] | 1.3 ppm | 1.3 ppm | 0.070 ppm | 0.16 ppm | 0.12 ppm is the 90th Percentile (0 of 24 > AL) | YES | Corrosion of customer plumbing |
| Lead (ppb) [2018 Data] | 0 ppb | 15 ppb | 1.2 ppb | 7.7 ppb | 3.5 ppb is the 90th Percentile (0 of 24 > AL) | YES | Corrosion of customer plumbing |
| **Organic Disinfection By-products (Morgan County)** | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) | N/A | 80 ppb | N/A | 9.3 ppb | 9.1 - 9.3 ppb | YES | By-product of chlorination treatment |
| Haloacetic acids (HAA5) | N/A | 60 ppb | N/A | 5.3 ppb | 5.1 - 5.3 ppb | YES | By-product of chlorination treatment |
| **Microorganisms (Morgan County)** | | | | | | | |
| E coli | 0 | 1 | ND | ND | ND | YES | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Total Coliforms | N/A | 5.0% | ND | ND | ND | YES | Naturally present in the environment |