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 water is piped to one of two connection points adjacent to a Whitestown booster pump station and then into the distribution system. These facilities are owned and operated by WMU.

About Whitestown's Water System

Whitestown owns and maintains all distribution infrastructure within Whitestown. Currently, Whitestown maintains:

124 Miles of Watermain 1,694 Fire Hydrants

2 Booster Pump Stations

3 Water towers totaling 2,650,000 gallons of storage

5,813 Water Customers

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.

Consumer Confidence Report

On Annual Water Quality

WHITESTOWN

Whitestown Municipal Utilities
PWSID IN5206014

For The Period of:
January 1 to December 31, 2024
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.

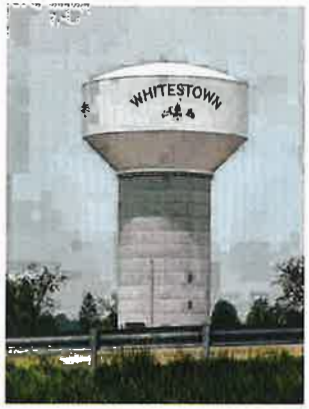
If, after reading these reports, you have any questions or concerns, please contact us at (317) 733-8584.

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
Jason Forsythe
Phone: (317) 733-8584
dpw@whitestown.in.gov

Annual Water Quality Report
Whitestown System—
Jan 1-Dec 31, 2024

2024 WHITESTOWN CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Sources of 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 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.

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 EPAs 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 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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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.

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).

WMU Water Distribution Operator performing a GIS locater on a hydrant for the Town Map

2024 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	Range of levels	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2019-2022	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.736	0	.0091-0.98	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2019-2022	Lead	0	15	1.0	0	.2- 4.4	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts (DBP's)

Disinfectants and	Sample	Collection	*Highest	Range of	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of
Chlorine	-	2024	2	-	MRDLG = 4	MRDL= 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	602 E Pierce St	2023- 2024	57.9	26.3—57.9	0	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	3900 300 S	2023- 2024	62.3	31.8 - 62.3	0	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	602 E Pierce St Whitestown	2023 - 2024	73.7	55.5– 73.7	0	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	3900 300 S Lebanon	2023 - 2024	74.4	55– 74.4	0	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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, 2024.

- **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.

Citizens Energy Group--Indianapolis and Morgan County
Consumer Confidence Report Data 2024

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS (Sampled at Treatment Plants)

Contaminant	MCLG (Goal)	MCL (Limit)	Average of All Samples	Maximum of All Samples	System Wide Range	Compliance Achieved	Possible Source
Atrazine (ppb)	3 ppb	3 ppb (RAA)	0.23 ppb	1.4 ppb	ND - 1.4 ppb	YES	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (ppm)	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.035 ppm	0.27 ppm	0.026 - 0.27 ppm	YES	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100 ppb	100 ppb	1.3 ppb	2.8 ppb	ND - 2.8 ppb	YES	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.62 ppm	0.95 ppm	0.094 - 0.95 ppm	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.064 ppm	3.3 ppm	ND - 3.3 ppm	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Simazine (ppb)	4 ppb	4 ppb	BDL	0.41 ppb	ND - 0.41 ppb	YES	Herbicide runoff
Contaminant	**TT**		**Average of All Samples**	**Maximum of All Samples**	**System Wide Range**	**Compliance Achieved**	**Possible Source**
Turbidity (NTU)	100% <1 NTU 95% <0.3 NTU		0.046 NTU	0.30 NTU	0.020 - 0.30 NTU	YES	Soil runoff

SOURCE WATER QUALITY MONITORING (Prior to Treatment)

Contaminant	TT	Average of All Samples	Maximum of All Samples	System Wide Range	Compliance Achieved	Possible Source
Cryptosporidium (Untreated Water, org/10L)	N/A	0.3	1	ND - 1 oocyst / 10 L	N/A	
Giardia (Untreated Water, org/10L)	N/A	33	183	ND - 183 oocysts / 10 L	N/A	
TOC (Untreated Water, ppm)	N/A	4.1 ppm	5.4 ppm	3.0 - 5.4 ppm	N/A	Naturally present in the environment

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS & UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (Sampled at Treatment Plant)

* 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.

Contaminant	SMCL	Average of All Samples	Maximum of All Samples	System Wide Range	Possible Source
Aluminum (ppb)	200 ppb	88 ppb	230 ppb	ND - 230 ppb	Natural deposits; water treatment additive
Chloride (ppm)	250 ppm	75 ppm	215 ppm	22 - 215 ppm	Natural deposits; water treatment additive
Hardness (ppm)	N/A	292 ppm 17 grains/gal	420 ppm 25 grains/gal	149 - 420 ppm 8.7 - 25 grains/gal	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
Iron (ppm)	0.3 ppm	0.0043 ppm	0.15 ppm	ND - 0.15 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
Metolachlor (ppb)	N/A	ND	ND	ND	Herbicide runoff
Nickel (ppb)	N/A	1.0 ppb	3.1 ppb	ND - 3.1 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
Orthophosphate (ppm)	N/A	0.22 ppm	2.4 ppm	ND - 2.4 ppm	Additve to prevent lead and copper leaching from plumbing
pH (Standard Units)	6.5 - 8.5	7.8	8.5	7.0 - 8.5	
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	53 ppm	158 ppm	13 - 158 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
Sulfate (ppm)	250 ppm	47 ppm	190 ppm	8.1 - 190 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching

Indianapolis

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS (Sampled in Distribution System)

Contaminant	MRDLG	MRDL	Average of All Samples	Maximum of All Samples	System Wide Range	Compliance Achieved	Possible Source
Chloramines (measured as Total Chlorine)	4 ppm	4 ppm	2.0 ppm	2.9 ppm	0.12 - 2.9 ppm	YES	Water additive used to control microbes
Contaminant	**MCLG (Goal)**	**MCL (Limit)**	**Average of All Samples**	**Maximum of All Samples**	**System Wide Range**	**Compliance Achieved**	**Possible Source**
E coli	0	1	ND	ND	ND	YES	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliforms	N/A	5.0%	0.50%	1.3%	0% - 1.3%	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
Combined Radium (-226 & -228) [2022 data]	0	5 pCi/L	N/A	0.80 pCi/L	ND - 0.80 pCi/L	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, Excl. Radon & Uranium [2022 data]	0	15 pCi/L	N/A	2.0 pCi/L	ND - 2.0 pCi/L	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant	**MCL**		**Average of All Samples**	**Maximum of All Samples**	**System Wide Range**	**Compliance Achieved**	**Possible Source**
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	80 ppb (LRAA)		48 ppb	58 ppb (LRAA)	24 - 70 ppb	YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	60 ppb (LRAA)		34 ppb	42 ppb (LRAA)	17 - 50 ppb	YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS (Sampled at Customer Tap)							
Contaminant	**MCLG**	**AL**	**Sites Above AL**	**90th Percentile**	**System Wide Range**	**Compliance Achieved**	**Possible Source**
Copper (ppm) [2024 Data]	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm (90th percentile)	0 of 66	0.20 ppm	ND - 0.34 ppm	YES	Corrosion of customer plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) [2024 Data]	0 ppb	15 ppb (90th percentile)	1 of 66	5.2 ppb	ND - 150 ppb	YES	Corrosion of customer plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING (UCMR 5) and IDEM VOLUNTARY MONITORING (Sampled at Treatment Plant)					
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). Data below is representative of samples collected through EPA UCMR 5 monitoring and the IDEM PFAS Voluntary Monitoring Program.					
Contaminant	**HBRV**	**Average of All Samples**	**Maximum of All Samples**	**System Wide Range**	**Possible Source**
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2000 ppt	0.21 ppt	3.8 ppt	ND - 3.8 ppt	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, and certain firefighting activities
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	NA	0.34 ppt	4.8 ppt	ND - 4.8 ppt	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, and certain firefighting activities
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	NA	0.36 ppt	5.3 ppt	ND - 5.3 ppt	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, and certain firefighting activities
Tested for 26 other PFAS compounds. No others were detected	NA	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, and certain firefighting activities
Lithium	NA	ND	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment

Morgan County

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS (Sampled in Distribution System)							
Contaminant	**MRDLG**	**MRDL**	**Average of All Samples**	**Maximum of All Samples**	**System Wide Range**	**Compliance Achieved**	**Possible Source**
Chloramines (measured as Total Chlorine)	4 ppm	4 ppm	1.6 ppm	2.0 ppm	1.2 - 2.0 ppm	YES	Water additive used to control microbes
Contaminant	**MCLG (Goal)**	**MCL (Limit)**	**Average of All Samples**	**Maximum of All Samples**	**System Wide Range**	**Compliance Achieved**	**Possible Source**
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N/A	80 ppb	10 ppb (1 sample)	10 ppb (1 sample)	10 ppb (1 sample)	YES	By-product of chlorination treatment
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	N/A	60 ppb	1.9 ppb (1 sample)	1.9 ppb (1 sample)	1.9 ppb (1 sample)	YES	By-product of chlorination treatment
E coli	0	1	ND	ND	ND	YES	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliforms	N/A	5.0%	0.69%	8.3% (1 sample)	0% - 8.3%	YES	Naturally present in the environment

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS (Sampled at Customer Tap)							
Contaminant	**MCLG**	**AL**	**Sites Above AL**	**90th Percentile**	**System Wide Range**	**Compliance Achieved**	**Possible Source**
Copper (ppm) [2024 Data]	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm (90th percentile)	0 of 22	0.13 ppm	ND - 0.18 ppm	YES	Corrosion of customer plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) [2024 Data]	0 ppb	15 ppb (90th percentile)	0 of 22	1.1 ppb	ND - 2.3 ppb	YES	Corrosion of customer plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits