Whiteland Water Works
549 Main St.
Whiteland, IN 46184

WHITELAND WATER WORKS

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?
Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Whiteland Water Works is once again proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. We would also like to mention that our new meter reading system is just about completely installed. Whiteland Water would like to thank everyone for your cooperation with this effort.

Special Health Information
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 Cryptospordidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791). To ensue that tap water is of high quality, EPA prescribes limiting the amount of certain substances in water provided by public water systems. U.S FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. 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.

Where does my water come from?
Whiteland Water Works is supplied by groundwater, which is purchased from Indiana-American Water Company. Water is pumped from six well fields located in the cities of Franklin and Greenwood.

Source water assessment and its availability.
For a copy of the most recent source-water assessment available, please contact the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) www.in.gov/idem.

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 stromwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the results of oil or 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.

Regulated Substances (Measured on the Water Leaveing the Treatment Facility)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections (Low - High)	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	2009	0	15	1.3	<ND-1.3	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2012	2	2	0.3	0.1-0.30	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits discharged of drilling wastes discharge of metal refineries
Beta/Photon emitters (pCi/L)	2009	0	50[1]	1.4	0.6-1.4	Yes	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2012	4	4	0.79	0.45-0.79	Yes	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2014	10	10	0.43	0.01-1.23	Yes	Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	2010	0	30	2	ND-2	Yes	Erosion of natual deposits
m,p-Xylene	2012	10	10	0.56	ND-0.56	Yes	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Other Compounds (Measured in the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections (Low - High)	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes-TTHM (ppb)	2014	NA	80	25.6	25.6-25.6	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids-HAA5 (ppb)	2014	NA	60	13	13-13	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections (Low - High)	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm)	2014	4	4	0.83	1.0-1.0	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes

Unregulated Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Level Found	Range of Detections (Low - High)	Typical Source
Hardness (gpg)	2014	19	16-22	Erosions of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2012	50.9	7.4-50.9	Naturally occurring
Sulfate (ppm)	2012	78.1	17.7-78.1	Erosions of natural deposits

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	Number of Samples	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2014	1.3	1.3	1.08	20	2	Yes	Corrosion of housold plumbing systems; erosions of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2014	0	15	0.1	20	0	Yes	Corrosion of housold plumbing systems; erosions of natural deposits

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Containment Level Goal	Total Coliform MCL	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL	Total N.Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive mthly sample	2		0	Y	Naturally present in the environment

Total Coliform

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 that allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring (TCR), Routine Minor	10/1/2014	10/31/2014	Total colciform bacteria were found in our drinking water during the period indicated in enough samples to violate a standard.

1. The MCL for Beta/photon emitters is written as 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L as the level of concern for beta emitters.

2. Although Nickel is a regulated contaminant, there is no MCL

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular meetings are held on the 2nd Monday of each month at Whiteland Town Hall at 7:00 p.m. The public is welcome.

For more information, call Jason Clayman with Whiteland Water Works at 317-530-0217 or e-mail to jclayman@townofwhiteland.com

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term

MCLG: *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal* : The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for ar margin of safety.

MCL: *Maximum Contaminant Level:* The highest level of a MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

MRDLG: *Maximum residual disinfection level goal:* The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefit of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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.

MNR: *Monitored by not regulated.*

MPL: *State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level*

Water Conservation Tips:

1: Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.

2. Wash full loads of laundry

3. Water the lawn and garden as little as possible; when necessary, water in the early morning or late evening.

4. Sweep leaves and clippings from walks and driveways instead of using the hose.

What about Radon?

Radon is a radioactive gas that occurs naturally in some groundwater. It may pose a health risk when the gas is released from water into air, as occurs during showering, bathing, or washing dishes or clothes. Radon gas released from drinking water is a relatively small part of the total radon in air. Radon is released into homes and groundwater from soil. The Johnson County water was tested for radon in 1998. The amounts found ranged from none detected to 229 picocuries per liter (pCi/L). EPA is proposing to regulate this substance in the range of 300 pCi/L to 1,500 pCi/L. Inhalation of radon gas has been linked to lung cancer, however, the effects of radon ingested in drinking water are not yet clear. If you are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level. For additional information on how to have your home tested, contact your Indiana Radon Hotline at (800) 272-9732 or call (800) SOS-RADON.