



WHITELAND, IN

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WHITELAND WATER WORKS 2019 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

About Whiteland Water Works

Whiteland Water Works provides public water services to its nearly 4,500 residents. Currently the Town of Whiteland has two water towers that each have a 300,000 gallon storage capacity for a total of 600,000 gallon total capacity.

What is a Water Quality Report?

To comply with State and U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, Indiana American Water issues a report annually describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect your drinking water sources. In 2019, we conducted tests for many contaminants, all of which were below state and federal maximum allowable levels. This report provides an overview of last year's (2019) water quality. It includes details about where your water comes from and what it contains.

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).

Is My Water Safe?

In 2019, as years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards, with the following exceptions: Whiteland Water Works was in violation of the EPA Copper Rule in that we were required to take 40 samples in each of two rounds. During the first round (January 1 – June 30, 2019) we had (4) samples that exceeded the maximum containment level with (4) samples exceeding the EPA limits, in the second round (July 1 – December 31, 2019), we had (4) samples that exceeded the maximum containment level with (4) samples exceeding the EPA limits (see lead and copper results on next pages). Our water has not violated any other water quality standards or maximum containment levels in this reporting.

Why are there contaminants in my 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 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 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 number 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. 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.

Special Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as a person 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).

To ensure 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, 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.

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 line and home plumbing. 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>.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Report

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.

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.

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

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

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

MRDLG: *Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:* The level of 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 contamination.

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 but not regulated.*

MPL: *State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level*

GPG: grains per gallon

PPM: *Parts per million:* One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

PPB: *Parts per billion:* One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

Violations Disclosure

Whiteland Water Works was in violation of Lead Consumer Notice and Routine Monitoring Report of the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) during 2019. Both of these violations were identified with our staff and appropriate notification has been achieved.

Water Quality Results

Regulated Substances (Measured on Water Leaving the Treatment Facility)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	2018	2	2	0.3	0.1-0.3	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries
Fluoride (ppm)	2018	4	4	0.64	0.53-0.64	Yes	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	2019	10	10	0.23	ND-0.23	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Compounds (Measured in the Distribution System)

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products (units)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2019	10.1	9.8-10.3	No goal for the total	60	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2019	26	25.3-26.6	No goal for the total	80	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectant Residual – Measured in the Distribution System

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MRDL	MRDLG	Level Found	Range Low-High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	1	1-1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Other Compounds (Measured in the Distribution Systems)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	Highest % of Positive Samples Detected Per Month	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	2019*	No more than 5% of the monthly samples can be positive per month	0%	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

*Violation - Town of Whiteland missed reporting for the months of October 2019 and December 2019. Compliance was achieved for these months on 2/25/2020

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

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Level Found	Range of Detections (Low-High)	Typical Source
Germanium	2019	0.37	ND-0.37	Naturally occurring
Hardness (gpg)	2019	21	15-26	Naturally occurring
Manganese (ppb)	2019	82	0.66-82	Naturally occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater
Sodium (ppb)	2018	37.8	9.1-37.8	Naturally occurring
Sulfate (ppm)	2018	59.7	39.8-59.7	Erosion of natural deposits

Other Unregulated Compounds (Measured in the Raw Water prior to Treatment)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Level Found	Range of Detections (Low-High)	Typical Source
Bromide (ppm)	2019	0.05	0.03-0.05	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2019	1.398	0.816-1.398	Naturally present in the environment

*Monitored under UCMR3, the EPA has not set drinking water standards for these contaminants

*Monitored under UCMR4, the EPA has not set drinking water standards for these contaminants.

Whiteland Water Works purchases 100% of its water from Indiana-American Water Company so the treatment facility mentioned above is their treatment plant and test results

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results

1st Round – January 1, 2019 – June 30, 2019*

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3	1.3	0.91	40	4	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosions of natural deposits.
Lead	2019	0	15	1.1	40	4	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosions of natural deposits.

*Violation – Lead Consumer Notice was not mailed to participants within the allotted time per IDEM guidelines. Compliance was achieved on November 19, 2019.

2nd Round – July 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3	1.3	1.22	40	4	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosions of natural deposits.
Lead	2019	0	15	1.7	40	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosions of natural deposits.

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decision affecting drinking water. Regular meetings are held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at Whiteland Town Hall at 7 p.m. The public is always welcome. For more information, call the Water Superintendent at (317) 530-0216.

Respectfully submitted,

Josh Wade
 Sewer Superintendent & Water Supervisor
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Town of Whiteland
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