



## **GREENFIELD WATER UTILITY**

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### **CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR THE CITY OF GREENFIELD WATER UTILITY, INDIANA PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION NUMBER 5230004**

A Consumer Confidence Report is an annual report for customers on the quality of drinking water provided by a community water system. This is a requirement that was written into the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments. The United States Environmental Protection Agency published the final regulations on August 19, 1998. Consumer Confidence Reports are required to be provided annually by all community water systems. This report is required to be distributed by mail to all customers of systems serving a population greater than 10,000. All affected water systems will be required to provide Consumer Confidence Reports no later than 14 months after promulgation of the final EPA rule (October 1999). This report must contain data for 2015. Each subsequent report is due on July 1 (i.e., 2015 data on July 1, 2016). For the year 2015, the City of Greenfield Water Utility met all EPA and State drinking water health standards.

#### **WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION**

Questions or comments on this report may be directed to Mr. Charles Gill, Supt. of the Greenfield Water Utility at phone number 477-4350 or Mr. Jimmy Griffith, Water Plant Operator for the Greenfield Water Utility at phone number 477-5350. Normal Business hours are 8am-4pm Monday through Friday. The Greenfield City Council meets every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 7:00pm in the Council Chambers of Greenfield City Hall. City Hall is located at 10 South State Street in Greenfield. The Greenfield Board of Public Works and Safety meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 10:00am in the Council Chambers of Greenfield City Hall. These public meetings provide an opportunity for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality.

#### **SOURCE OF WATER FOR GREENFIELD**

The City of Greenfield Water Utility draws water from aquifers in Greenfield. The water is pumped from the City wells to the Filtration Plants and then put through the filtration and disinfection process. It is then sent into the water distribution system. The total capacity of all plants is seven million gallons per day, with the capability to expand to eleven million gallons per day. The City currently averages approximately 2.4 million gallons per day. A Wellhead Protection Program is in place. Wellhead Protection is available for viewing upon request.

#### **EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION**

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline @ 1-800-426-4791.

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 systems disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. 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 @ 1-800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over 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.

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.

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 storm water 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 agricultural, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminant, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- 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, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

THIS REPORT, ALONG WITH OTHER VITAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CITY OF GREENFIELD, IS AVAILABLE ON THE CITY OF GREENFIELD WEB PAGE.

[www.greenfieldin.org](http://www.greenfieldin.org)

**“DEDICATED TO SAFE DRINKING WATER”**

## DEFINITIONS

AVG	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL)	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.
MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCLG)	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.
ACTION LEVEL (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
ACTION LEVEL GOAL (ALG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which is no expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
VARIANCES AND EXEMPTIONS	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
Nd	No Detection
ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
pCi/l	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL (MRDL)	The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL (MRDLG)	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

## DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

A detected contaminant is any contaminant detected at or above its minimum detection limit (MDL). The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

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. The Greenfield Water Utility 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>.

## UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

The purpose of monitoring for unregulated contaminants in drinking water is to provide data to support the EPA Administrator's decisions concerning whether or not to regulate these contaminants in the future for the protection of public health. The Greenfield Water Utility has tested for unregulated contaminants as required. A copy is available upon request.

\* See Definitions

\*\* 90% of samples must be below the Action Level for Lead and Copper. Last required test in 2014

# The most recent tests available for compliance was taken in 2014

NOTE: The EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water contaminants. The contaminants listed are the only contaminants detected in Greenfield Municipal Water. Please understand that none of the compounds listed are at or above the limits established by the USEPA. For a complete list of contaminants that are tested, contact the Greenfield Water Utility.

## COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS

TREATMENT TECHINUES	NO VIOLATION
LEAD AND COPPER CONTROL	NO VIOLATION
MONITORING AND REPORTING DATA	NO VIOLATION
RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS	NO VIOLATION
VIOLATION OF A VARIANCE OR EXEMPTION	NO VIOLATION
VIOLATION OF AN ADMINISTRATIVE OR JUDICIAL ORDER	NO VIOLATION
SPECIAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	NO VIOLATION

**GREENFIELD WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2015 \***

<b>INORGANIC</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>DETECTED</b>	<b>RANGE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
ARSENIC	10ppb	0ppb	2.8ppb	0.7ppb-2.8ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
BARIUM	2ppm	2ppm	0.313ppm	0.268ppm-0.313ppm	Discharge of drilling waste-metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE (NATURAL)	4ppm	4ppm	0.8ppm	0.3ppm-0.8ppm	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from aluminum & fertilizer factories.
<b>LEAD AND COPPER</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>90th Percentile</b>	<b># OF SITES OVER AL</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
LEAD **	15ppb	0ppb	1.3ppb	1	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion from natural deposits.
COPPER **	1.3ppm	1.3ppm	0.698ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion from natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
<b>NITRATES</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>DETECTED</b>	<b>RANGE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
NITRATE (measured as nitrogen)	10ppm	10ppm	0.63ppm	Nd-0.63ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>DETECTED</b>	<b>RANGE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
HALOACETIC ACID	60ppb	N/A	12.07ppb	Nd-16.8ppb	By-product from disinfection
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	80ppb	N/A	43.25ppb	13ppb-53ppb	By-product from disinfection
<b>SPECIAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS</b>					
<b>INORGANIC</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>DETECTED</b>	<b>RANGE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
SODIUM (UNREGULATED)	N/A	N/A	10.91ppm	8.72ppm-13.1ppm	
<b>DISINFECTANT</b>	<b>MRDL</b>	<b>MRDLG</b>	<b>DETECTED</b>	<b>RANGE</b>	
CHLORINE	4.0ppm	N/A	1.0ppm	0.2ppm-1.7ppm	
<b>UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>DETECTED</b>	<b>RANGE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
MOLYBDENUM #	N/A	N/A	8.9ppb	4.9ppb- 12.2ppb	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent.
STRONTIUM #	N/A	N/A	580ppb	528ppb- 690ppb	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions.
1,4- DIOXANE #	N/A	N/A	0.23ppb	Nd-0.45ppb	Cyclic aliphatic ether, used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos.

Coliform Bacteria- On March 3, 2015, the distribution system had a coliform bacteria sample come back positive for total coliform. 3 repeat samples were taken from that site and upstream and downstream sites. All repeat samples came back negative. Since all repeat samples came back negative, there is no violation. Coliform bacteria is naturally present in the environment.