



Indiana's "Call Before You Dig"  
phone center can be reached  
toll-free at 1-800-382-5544  
or go to 811NOW.com



For more information on water quality,  
visit the Indiana Department of  
Environmental Management website:  
[www.in.gov/idem](http://www.in.gov/idem)

### Questions?

Questions or comments on this report may be directed to Mr. Charles Gill, Manager of the Greenfield Water Utility at phone number 477-4350 or Mr. Jimmy Griffith, Assistant Manager 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



More information about contaminants  
and potential health effects can be  
obtained by calling the EPA's Safe  
Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791,  
or via the web at  
[www.epa.gov/environmental-topics/water-topics](http://www.epa.gov/environmental-topics/water-topics)

**CITY OF GREENFIELD**

**CHUCK FEWELL, MAYOR**

10 South State Street, Greenfield, IN 46140



**GREENFIELD WATER**

## 2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT



**DEDICATED TO SAFE DRINKING WATER  
SINCE 1884**

For more information, please visit us at:  
[www.greenfieldin.org](http://www.greenfieldin.org)

## 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 2022. Each sub-sequent report is due on July 1 (i.e., 2021 data on July 1, 2022). For the year 2021, the City of Greenfield Water Utility met all EPA and State drinking water health standards.

### 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 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.

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.

### WATER CONTAMINANTS

- 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 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 that 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 that same protection for public health.

2019 WATER QUALITY RESULTS

| REGULATED SUBSTANCES  |              |     |      |                 |              |            |   |
|---|--------------|-----|------|-----------------|--------------|------------|---|
| SUBSTANCES (UNIT)   | YEAR SAMPLED | MCL | MCLG | RESULTS         | RANGE        | VIOLATIONS | TYPICAL SOURCE                          |
| Arsenic (ppb)   | 2018         | 10  | 0    | 1.3             | 0.6 - 1.3    |            | Natural Deposits                        |
| Barium (ppm)  | 2018         | 2   | 2    | 0.234           | 0.2 - 0.234  |            | Natural Deposits                        |
| E. Coli   | 2019         | 1   | 0    | 0               | N/A          |            | Human and animal fecal waste            |
| Fluoride (ppm)  | 2018         | 4   | 4    | 0.7             | 0.3 - 0.7    |            | Natural Deposits                        |
| Gross Alpha, Excl Radon & Uranium (pCi/L)   | 2017         | 15  | 0    | 2.8             | 0.44 - 2.8   |            | Erosion of natural deposit              |
| Nickel (ppb)  | 2018         | N/A | N/A  | 4.1             | 3.2 - 4.1    |            | Natural Mineral Deposit                 |
| Nitrate (ppm)   | 2019         | 10  | 10   | 0.49            | ND - 0.49    |            | Fertilizers, septic tank leaching       |
| Haloacetic Acid (ppb)   | 2019         | 60  | N/A  | 13              | ND - 21      |            | Disinfection by-product                 |
| Total Coliform Bacteria   | 2019         | 0   | 0    | 1               | N/A          |            | Naturally present in environment        |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)   | 2019         | 80  | N/A  | 37              | 12 - 38      |            | Disinfection by-product                 |
| Chlorine (ppm)  | 2019         | 4   | 4    | 0.76            | 0.2 - 1.4    |            | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Tap water sample were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community |              |     |      | 90th percentile |              |            |   |
| Copper (ppm)  | 2017         | 1.3 | 1.3  | 0.817           | 0 of 30>AL   |            | Corrosion of household plumbing         |
| Lead (ppb)  | 2017         | 15  | 0    | 1.2             | 0 of 30>AL   |            | Corrosion of household plumbing         |
| SECONDARY SUBSTANCES  |              |     |      |                 |              |            |   |
| SUBSTANCES (UNIT)   | YEAR SAMPLED | MCL | MCLG | RESULTS         | RANGE        | VIOLATIONS | TYPICAL SOURCE                          |
| Sodium (ppm)  | 2018         | N/A | N/A  | 8.9             | 4.9 - 12.2   |            | Erosion of natural deposit              |
| Molybdenum (ppb)  | 2016         | N/A | N/A  | 580             | 528 - 690    |            |   |
| Strontium (ppb)   | 2016         | N/A | N/A  | 0.23            | ND - 0.45    |            |   |
| 1,4 Dioxane (ppb)   | 2016         | N/A | N/A  | 0.2             | ND - 0.80    |            |   |
| Bromide (ppb)   | 2016         | N/A | N/A  | 37.45           | 32.1 - 42.9  |            |   |
| Manganese (ppb)   | 2018         | N/A | N/A  | 29.13           | 13.1 - 38.8  |            |   |
| Haloacetic Acid (HAA6Br) (ppb)  | 2018         | N/A | N/A  | 5.37            | 1.82 - 6.92  |            |   |
| Haloacetic Acid (HAA9) (ppb)  | 2018         | N/A | N/A  | 11.24           | 2.49 - 13.59 |            |   |
| Total Organic Carbon (ppb)  | 2018         | N/A | N/A  | 1250            | 1150 - 1360  |            |   |

DEFINITIONS

**ACTIONAL 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.

**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.

**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 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>.

UNREGUALTED 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.

NOTE: The EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water contaminants. The contaminants listed above 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.

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

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 2.5 million gallons per day. A Wellhead Protection Program is in place. Wellhead Protection is available for viewing upon request.

