



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

Working together to remove lead pipes

To follow the EPA's 2021 Lead and Copper Rule Guidelines, GWU will be collecting an inventory of all water service line materials with an emphasis on service lines with lead material.

Our crews will continue working in your area to identify your homes service line material. GWU will have crews out locating and hydro-excavating in yards and roadways.

The below QR Code is a link for the City of Greenfield's LSLI (Lead Service Line Inventory) map. You can also access this map through our website www.greenfieldin.gov



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

Follow Greenfield Utilities on:



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

CITY OF GREENFIELD

Guy Titus, MAYOR

10 South State Street, Greenfield, IN 46140



GREENFIELD WATER

2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT



DEDICATED TO SAFE DRINKING WATER SINCE 1884

For more information, please visit us at: www.greenfieldin.gov

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 2024. Each subsequent report is due on July 1 (i.e., 2024 data on July 1, 2025). For the year 2024, 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.

LCRR, LCRI, & PFAS UPDATES

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

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.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
SUBSTANCES	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL	MCLG	Highest Value	RANGE	UNIT	TYPICAL SOURCE
1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE	2025	200	0	13	0 - 13	ppt	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Arsenic	2024	10	0	1.31	0.47 – 1.31	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Barium	2024	2	2	0.369	0.308 – 0.369	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2024	4	4	0.83	0.13 – 0.83	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	2024	0.1	0.1	0.0233	0.0029-0.0233	mg/L	
Nitrate-Nitrite	2025	10	10	0	0 – 0.00	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2024	50	50	0.36	0 – 0.36	ppb	Discharge from Petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
SUBSTANCES	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL	MCLG	DETECTED	RANGE	UNIT	TYPICAL SOURCE
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	2023	5	0	1.29	1.13 - 1.29	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, Excl. Radon & U	2023	15	0	2.92	0.25 - 2.92	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium – 226	2023	5	0	1.13	0.10 - 1.13	pCi/L	
Radium – 228	2023	5	0	1.29	0.07 - 1.29	pCi/L	

Disinfectant	Date	MRDL	MRDLG	Highest RAA	RANGE	UNIT	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine	2025	4	4	0.83	0.28 – 1.12	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites though out the community							
	AL	90th percentile	Sites Over AL				
Copper, FREE	2023	1.3	0.627	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	
Lead	2023	15	1.1	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL	MCLG	DETECTED	RANGE	UNIT	TYPICAL SOURCE
Sodium	2024	N/A	N/A	19.45	18.1 – 20.8	ppm	Erosion of natural deposit

Disinfection Byproducts	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	17.03	0-25.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2025	51.78	15-65.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

VIOLATIONS			
Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
6/30/2025-8/3/2025	Consumer Confidence Rule	CCR Adequacy/Availability/Content	Inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or failure to deliver a CCR Certification form to the state on time.

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 is based on running annual average monthly samples.

LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENT - A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENT - A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

LRAA - Locational Running Annual Average

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.

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.

mrem - millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

NA - Not Applicable

Nd - No Detection

picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

ppb - micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm - milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

RAA - Running Annual Average

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE OF TT - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

VARIANCES AND EXEMPTIONS - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

SOURCE OF WATER FOR GREENFIELD

The City of Greenfield Water Utility draws water from aquifers in Greenfield. The water is pumped from the 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 Greenfield Water Utility currently averages approximately 2.5 million gallons per day. A Wellhead Protection Program is in place. Wellhead Protection is available for viewing upon request.

UCMRS

Our system collected samples under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium. This monitoring is being conducted so the EPA can receive occurrence data for these compounds to determine what additional compounds may need to be regulated in drinking water. We collected samples in December 2023 and June 2024 and did not detect any of the compounds. If you would like to view our results, contact our office at 317-477-4350.

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. 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.

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>.