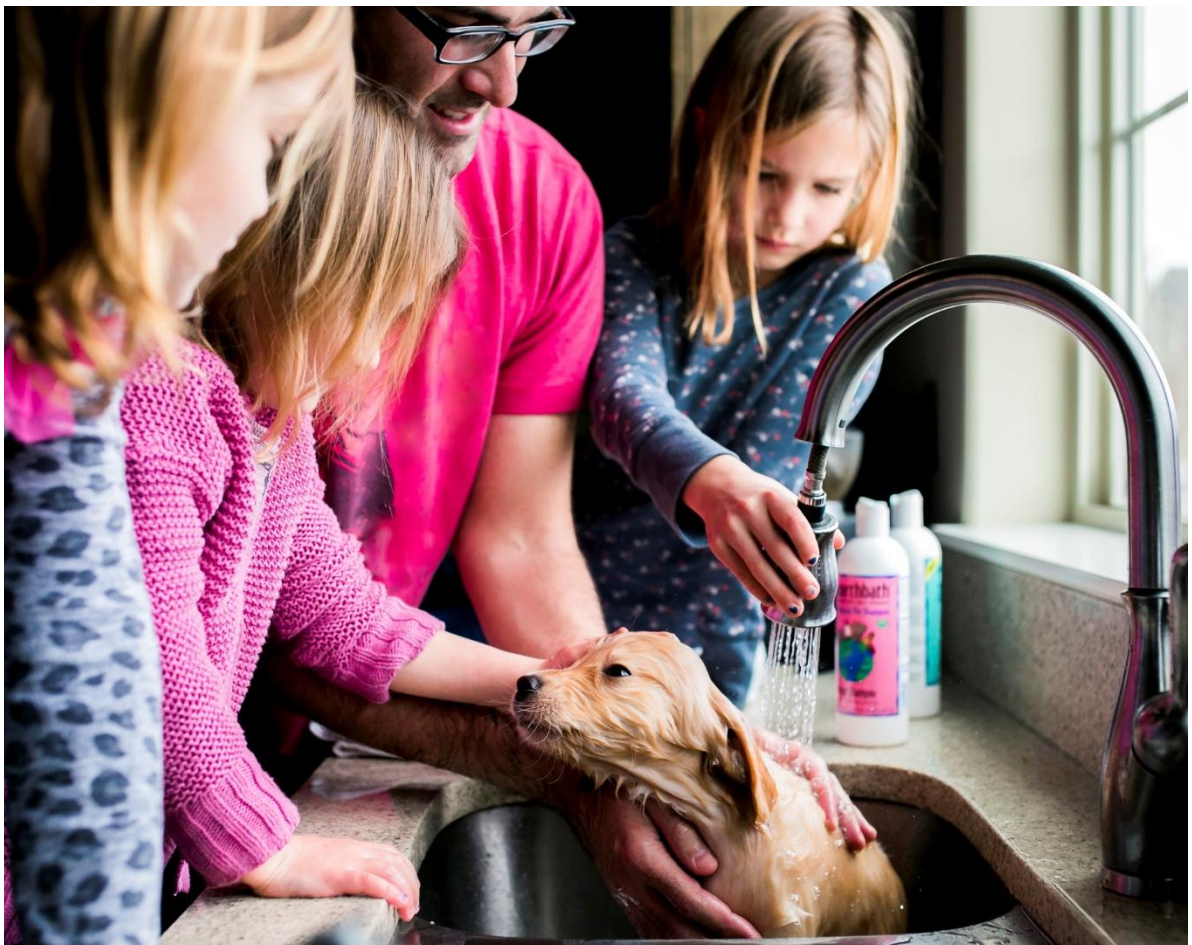
# Greenville Water Utility Annual Water Quality Report for 2024

**PWS ID: IN5222004**



# A Message From Your Town Council and Water Board President

Dear Community,

This is your annual report about your drinking water quality, also called a Consumer Confidence Report or CCR. Having clean, safe water is one of the most important services we provide, and we want you to be as informed as possible about your drinking water.

This report is intended to provide peace of mind and confidence in your drinking water. Here we explain where your water comes from, the results of the sampling that we have performed, and what we are doing to protect you and your family. We are proud to report that the water we provide to you met all federal and state requirements in 2024.

If upon reading this report, you have any questions, or don't feel that peace of mind, please reach out. You may contact us at (812) 923-9821 and gredden@visitgreenvillein.com.

Sincerely,

**Greg Redden**
PO Box 188
Greenville, IN 47124

# About Your Water

## Where Your Drinking Water Comes From

Most drinking water in the United States comes from a river, a lake, or from an underground well. The water we provide for you comes from wells located in sand and gravel aquifer adjacent to the Ohio River. This is purchased from the Edwardsville Water Utility Water Company. We also purchase water from Floyds Knobs. This water is treated by Indiana-American Water which has wells in Clark County.

## We Protect the Source

Sources of water, whether surface or groundwater, are continually being impacted by the surrounding communities. The most effective way to prevent contamination of our water sources is to educate people about potential contamination sources and how to minimize or eliminate them completely.

## What Is in Your 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.
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 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.
- 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, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The 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 some small amounts of 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

## Sampling and Testing

We take more than 60 samples across our water system per year. We’re looking for bacteria, metals, and chemicals to make sure the water continues to be safe to drink.

## Bacteria

We look for bacteria regularly, as required by law, and there are 11 locations in the water system where we take samples for analysis. More thorough testing, evaluation, and action is required if bacteria are found in even a small percentage of tests.

## Disinfection by-products (Trihalomethane (THM) or Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

Each year we look for byproducts of the disinfection process. When chlorine, the disinfectant we use to protect against the water of bacteria and viruses, starts to break down in the water, it can form new compounds. These compounds, trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetic acid (HAA5), have been known to cause cancer at high levels. The legal limit for drinking water is 80 parts per billion and 60 parts per billion respectively. We test these compounds at 2 different locations in the water system.

## Lead and Copper

We take water samples from 20 different homes in our system every 3 years to test them for lead and copper. More information about lead and copper can be found on page 8.
There are no safe levels 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 health effects to infants and children include decrease in

IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of people 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 risk.

**Lead Service Line Inventory**

Not only is Greenville sampling to track potential lead and copper in the water system. We have also gone through and documented each service line material. No lead service lines were found in the water system. Please visit https://idem.120water-ptd.com to find our service line inventory. Once you reach the website, type in Floyd County into location search. Scroll until you see Greenville Water Utilities and hit download inventory.

For anyone unable to access this inventory through the website please contact our office at 812-923-9821 and request a copy to come pick up.

**PFAS**

These are synthetic chemicals found in many manufacturing products and products used for everyday use. Testing for this chemical is new in drinking water. Test for these chemicals were tested through a program through the EPA, the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR). See page 13 for more information and test results.

Our system collected samples under the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for the 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium. This monitoring is being conducted so the EPA can receive occurrence data for the compounds to determine what additional compounds may need to be regulated in drinking water. We collected samples in February, April, August and October of 2024. We detected compounds shown on page 13. These compounds are not regulated currently. If you would like to view our results, contact our office at 812-923-9821.

# Your Water Meets All Standards

In the tables on pages 8-11, you will find all the substances that we detected in your drinking water. Here, we would like to highlight a few substances that we pay close attention to in our water because of their potential effects on public health:

In the tables on pages 9-13 you will find all the substances that we detected in your drinking water.

Here, we would like to highlight a few substances that we pay close attention to in our water because of their potential effects on public health. See page 5:

| **Lead**<br>***Tested throughout the Greenville Water System. Testing is done every 3 years. Most recent tests were done in 2024.*** | |
|---|---|
| **Amount We Found** | **1.31 ppb** |
| Ideal Goal (MCLG) | 0 ppb |
| 90th Percentile | 1.31 ppb |
| Action Level | 15 ppb |
| Source: Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits | |
| **Violation** | **No** |

| **Total Haloacetic Acids**<br>***Tested throughout the Greenville Water System. This is sampled on a yearly basis*** | |
|---|---|
| **Amount We Found** | **4.9ppb** |
| Ideal Goal (MCLG) | No goal |
| Highest Level Allowed (MCL) | 60 ppb |
| Range of Levels Detected | 4.91-4.91 ppb |
| Source: By-product of drinking water disinfection | XX |
| **Violation** | **No** |

| **Total Trihalomethanes[1]**<br>***Tested throughout the Greenville Water Utility. This is sampled on a yearly basis*** | |
|---|---|
| **Amount We Found** | **12 ppb** |
| Highest Level Allowed (MCL) | 80 ppb |
| Range of Levels Detected | 12-12 ppb |
| Source: By-product of drinking water disinfection | |
| Violation | No |

| **Copper**<br>***Tested throughout the Greenville Water System. Testing is done every 3 years. Most recent tests were done in 2024*** | |
|---|---|
| **Amount We Found** | **0.885 ppm** |
| Ideal Goal (MCLG) | 1.3 ppm |
| 90th Percentile | 0..885 ppm |
| Action Level | 1.3 ppm |
| Source: Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems | |
| **Violation** | No |

*[1] Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location (LRAA). The Highest LRAA reflects the highest average at any location and the Range Detected reflects all samples used to calculate the running annual averages.*

*MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.*

*MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level: This is the highest level allowed of a pollutant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as possible to the goal using the best available technology.*

*PPM: Part Per Million = 1 drop of water in a hot tub*

*PPB - Part Per Billion = 1 drop of water in an Olympic size swimming pool*

# Stay Informed About Your Water

## Monthly Board Meetings

We need your understanding and support to be successful, so we hope you will get involved with us all the ways you can on projects, programs, and policies. You are welcome to attend our board meetings. We meet on the second Monday of each month at Greenville Town Hall. A meeting agenda is posted on our website before each meeting. We always make time to hear from guests and answer questions so please join us to learn more about what we're working on. Your input is important to us!

## Projects and Rates

Infrastructure projects and our rates go hand in hand. We can't keep the system in top shape without your help, so we want you to be as informed as possible about what we need and why. Check out our website at www.visitgreenvillein.com to learn about projects and ways you can have input to them.

**Contact us at (812) 923-9821, gredden@visitgreenvillein.com, or at our website listed above.**

To be notified of water utility emergencies such as boil water advisories and outages and for Town of Greenville Water, sign up for text/email alerts! Go to www.reachalert.com or call 877-307-9313 for assistance. 1. Create account

2. Follow the prompts and enter preferred method of contact

3. Choose network name: Greenville

4. Select type of account: Business or resident

5. Enter address and select from dropdown box

# Your Role in Water Quality

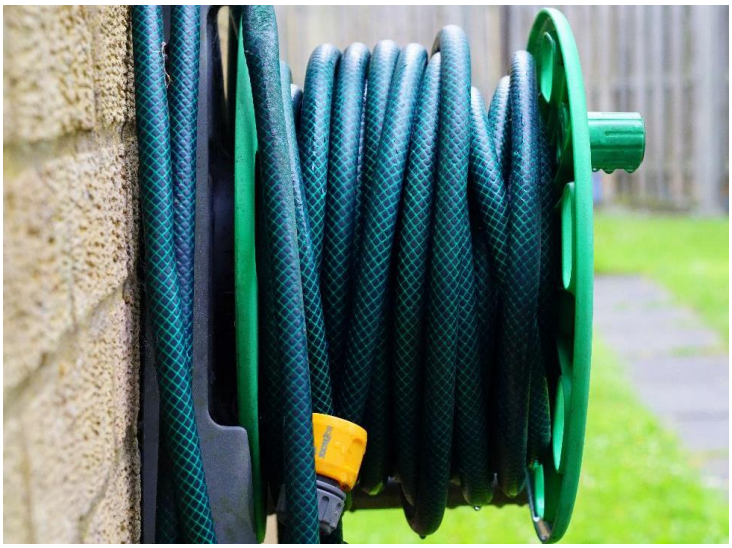
## Check Your Home or Business' Plumbing for Lead and Copper

We work hard to provide high quality water when it arrives on your property. Once the water we provide passes through the meter on your property however, it is exposed to a whole new environment in your home that we have no control over. But you do.

Some of the things that can change the water quality on your property include your plumbing and pipe material, how long you go without running the water, and whether or how you connect outdoor hoses to your home's water supply. 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. Greenville Water Utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, if present, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Audi Findley at (812)-923-9821 Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead (opens in a new window).

## Run Water After Vacation

Another factor that affects water quality in your home is how "stale" the water is. When you leave your home or business for a long time, as you may when you take a vacation, the water in the pipes and plumbing doesn't move. When water has been sitting in the pipes for days, bacteria can grow, and if you have lead or copper plumbing, those metals can start to seep into the water. The best thing to do when you get back from being away after a long time is to run the water on full blast for 30 seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. And always use cold water for cooking, to draw in fresh water from the outside.



## Safely Connect Outdoor Hoses

A third factor that can influence water quality in your home is connections to your water outside your home. The outdoor spigot connection to a hose provides a potential way for pollutants to enter your plumbing. If you use the hose to spray chemicals on your yard by connecting the nozzle to a spray bottle, or if you have a sprinkler system connected, there is the potential for chemicals from the bottle or the lawn to be accidentally sucked back into your internal plumbing. To prevent this from happening, the State of Indiana requires that you have a device installed to prevent that from happening. Please contact us for more information on protecting our community water system from contaminates.

## Look Out for Special Populations

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people 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/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 at 800-426-4791.

## Additional Resources

- Information on lead in drinking water: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead (opens in a new window)
- Requirements of the Water Quality Report (also known as the Consumer Confidence Report): http://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/201405/documents/guide_grg_ccr_2011.pdf (opens in a new window)
- The Safe Drinking Water Act: www.epa.gov/sdwa (opens in a new window)
- CDC Guide to Understanding your CCR: http://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/public/understanding_ccr.html (opens in a new window)
- American Water Works Association: http://www.awwa.org (opens in a new window)
- Water Environment Federation: http://www.wef.org (opens in a new window)
- Groundwater Information: https://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis and http://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/ (opens in a new window)

- Indiana Health Department: (317) 233-1325 | https://www.in.gov/health/

# Table of Water Data for 2024

Listed below is a comprehensive summary of the quality of the water we provide to you. Greenville Water Utility purchases all our water from two main suppliers, Edwardsville Water Utility and Indiana-American (purchased through Floyds Knobs Water Utility). These suppliers pump and treat the water at its source. Therefore, they are required to take more samples than Greenville Water Utility. In various tables below the results for each utility are listed separately. If you have any questions about these elements, please contact us.
The samples were taken in 2022-2024 unless noted otherwise.

### **Lead and Copper – Tested throughout the Greenville Water System. Testing is done every 3 years. Most recent tests were done from 2022-2024. Edwardsville Water Utility and Indiana-American results are included.**

| Item Detected | EPA's AL - for a representative sampling of customer homes | Ideal Goal (MCLG) | 90% of customers' homes were less than | Violation | Source | Sites Over AL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead (Greenville result) 2024 | 15 | 0 ppb | 1.31 ppb | No | Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits | 0 |
| Lead (Edwardsville Water Utility result taken in 2022) | 15 | 0ppb | 1.52 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits | 0 |
| Lead (Indiana-American result) 2021-2024 | 15 | 0 ppb | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits | 0 |
| Copper (Greenville Result) 2024 | 1.3 | 1.3 ppm | 0.885 ppm | No | Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives | 1 |
| Copper (Edwardsville Water Utility result taken in 2022) | 1.3 | 1.3 ppm | 0.814 ppm | No | Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives | 0 |
| Copper (Indiana-American result) 2021-2024 | 1.3 | 1.3 ppm | ..026 ppm | No | Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives | 0 |

*MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level: This is the highest level allowed of a pollutant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as possible to the goal using the best available technology.*
*MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The goal level of a pollutant in drinking water. Below this amount, there is no known or expected health effect.*
*PPB - Part Per Billion = 1 drop of water in an Olympic size swimming pool*
*PPM - Part Per Million = 1 drop of water in a hot tub*

## **Volatile Organic Contaminants-** Greenville is not required to test for these. Edwardsville Water Utility is listed below.

| Volatile Organic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Violation | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 2023 | 0.52 ppb | 0.52-0.52 | 70 | 70 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |

## **Coliform Bacteria –** Tested throughout the Greenville Water system. Edwardsville Water Utility and Indiana-American are listed below

| Water System Name | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) | Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level | Highest Number of Positive | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level | Violation | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edwardsville Water Utility | 0 | 0 positive samples | 0 | | 0 | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| Indiana-American | 0 | In the month of June, 1.11% of samples returned as positive | 0 | | 0 | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| Greenville | 0 | 0 positive samples | 0 | | 0 | No | Naturally present in the environment |

## **Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)** Results below are from our source water systems, Edwardsville Water Utility (ED) and Indiana-American (IAWC). Greenville is not required to sample these chemicals.

| Chemicals Detected | Highest Level Allowed (MCL) | Ideal Goal (MCLG) | Highest Result | Range of Test Results for the Year | Violation | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barium (Edwardsville Water Utility sampled in 2023) | 2 ppm | 2 ppm | .0304 ppm | .0304 – .0304 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (Edwardsville Water Utility sampled in 2023; Indiana-American sampled in 2021) | 4.0 ppm | 4 ppm | ED .654 ppm<br>IAWC .77 ppm | ED .654 – .654<br>IAWC .77-.77 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) Both sampled in 2023 | 10 ppm | 10 ppm | ED 1.29 ppm<br>IAWC .14 ppm | ED 1.29-1.29<br>IAWC .14-.14 | No | Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Thallium (Edwardsville Water Utility sampled in 2023) | 2 ppb | 0.5 ppb | 0.0002 ppb | 0.3 – 0.3 ppb | No | Discharge from electronics, glass and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories |

## Radioactive Contaminants – The Greenville Water Utility is not required to monitor for these elements. Edwardsville Water Utility (ED) and Indiana-American (IAWC) results are listed below. Both suppliers sampled these elements in 2023.

| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beta/photon emitters* | 2023 | ED 2.92 IAWC .3 | ED 2.92-2.92 IAWC .3-.3 | 0 | 4 | Mrem/yr | ED No IAWC No | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Uranium | 2017 | ED 1.1909 IAWC .3065 | ED 1.1909-1.909 IAWC 0.365-.0365 | 0 | 30 | Ug/l | ED No IAWC No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha (excluding Radon and Uranium) | 2023 | ED 3.2 IAWC 1.45 | ED 3.2-3.2 IAWC 1.45 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | ED No IAWC No | Erosion of natural deposits |

** 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.*

## **Disinfection By-products** - Monitored throughout the Greenville Water system (GWU). Edwardsville Water Utility (ED) and Indiana-American (IAWC) results are included. All tests were taken in 2024

| Disinfection By-product | Highest Level Allowed (MCL) - One Year Average | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | Highest LRAA | System Wide Range of Results | Violation | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) | 80 ppb | No goal for the total | GWU 12 ppb ED 12 ppb IAWC 49 | GWU 12-12 ED 9.2-12 IAWC 31.5-49.4 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 60 ppb | No goal for the total | GWU 4.9 ED 4 IAWC 19 | GWU 4.9-4.9 ED 3-4 IAWC 13.9-18.6 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

*TTHMs - Total Trihalomethanes*
*HAA5 - Total Haloacetic Acids*
*LRAA- Locational Running Annual Average*

**Total Chlorine Residual – Monitored throughout the Greenville Water system. Edwardsville Water Utility and Indiana-American results are included.**

| Water System | Minimum Disinfectant Residual Level Allowed | Highest Level Detected | Yearly Range | Violation | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Greenville Water (2024) | 4 ppm | 1 ppm | 1 – 1 ppm | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Edwardsville Water Utility (2024) | 4 ppm | 1 ppm | .09-2.3 ppm | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Indiana-American (2024) | 4 ppm | 1.31 ppm | .5 – 1.82 ppm | No | Water additive used to control microbes |

**Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring – Greenville is not required to monitor for these chemicals. Indiana-American results and Edwardsville (ED) are listed.**

| Chemical | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Violation | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sulfate | 2018 | 46.7 ppm | NA | NA | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium | **2021** | IAW 18.3ppm ED 18.3ppm | NA | NA | NA | No | Naturally occurring |
| Hardness | 2023 | IAW 184 ppm ED 184 ppm | 154-208 ppm | NA | NA | No | Naturally occurring |

*NA- Not applicable*

**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING**

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are necessary. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored. The tables below provide information on the unregulated contaminants that were detected in the water system under the previous round of monitoring for Indiana American

**Indiana American additional water quality parameters of interest**

| Parameter | Units | Year Sampled | Level Found | Rang Detected | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bromochloracetic Acid | **ppb** | **2019** | **4.2** | **3.3 to 4.2** | **By product of drinking water disinfection** |
| Bromodichloroacetic Acid | **ppb** | **2019** | **5.5** | **4.4 to 5.5** | **By product of drinking water disinfection** |
| Chlorodibromoacetic Acid | **ppb** | **2019** | **1.6** | **1.5 to 1.6** | **By product of drinking water disinfection** |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dibromoacetic Acid | **ppb** | **2019** | **1.7** | **1.4 to 1.7** | **By product of drinking water disinfection** |
| Dichloracetic Acid | **ppb** | **2019** | **6.5** | **5.1 to 6.5** | **By product of drinking water disinfection** |
| Monobromoacetic Acid | **ppb** | **2019** | **0.47** | **0.39 to 0.47** | **By product of drinking water disinfection** |
| Trichloroacetic Acid | **ppb** | **2019** | **6.8** | **5.2 to 6.8** | **By product of drinking water disinfection** |

| Parameter | Units | Year Sampled | Level Found | Range | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manganese | **ppb** | **2019** | **1.5** | **NA** | **Naturally occurring** |

**Indiana American additional water quality parameters of interest**

## (UCMR) Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are necessary. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored. The table below provides information on the unregulated contaminants that were detected in the water system under the current round of monitoring. See results for Greenville, IAWC and Edwardsville Water. 2022-2023

| UNREGULATED COMPOUNDS |
|---|

| Analyte | Year Sampled | Amount Detected | Range | Proposed U.S. EPA MCL | Hazard Index Calculation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)1 | **2024** | **IAWC-2.1 GVW- 3.6 ED-2.6** | **ND 0-7.2 0-2.6** | **4.0 ppt** | **NA** | |
| Perflurooctane sulfonic acid | **2024** | **IAWC- ND GVW- ND ED-ND** | **NA** | **4.0 ppt** | **NA** | |
| Hexafluoropropyleneoxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)(GenX Chemicals) | **2024** | **IAWC-ND GVW-ND ED-ND** | **NA** | **1.0 Hazard Index (unitless)** | **NA** | |
| Herfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) | **2024** | **IAWC-ND GVW-ND ED-ND** | **NA** | | | |
| Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) | **2024** | **IAWC-ND GVW-ND ED-ND** | **NA** | | | |
| Perfluornonanoic acid (PFNA) | **2024** | **IAWC-ND GVW-ND ED-ND** | **NA** | | | |

PFOA- 7.2 was highest detected for Greenville Water. Average is 3.6 for 2024

| | |
|---|---|
| **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. |
| **MRDLG** | Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: This is the lowest amount of cleaning chemical drinking water should have, because it is the lowest amount needed to make sure bacteria and viruses can't live. |
| **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. |
| **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. |
| **mg/L** | Number of milligrams in one liter of water |
| **pCi/L** | Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) |
| **NA** | Not applicable |
| **ND** | Not detected |
| **NR** | Monitoring not required, but recommended |
| **NTU** | Nephelometric Turbidity Units: Turbidity is measured with an instrument called a nephelometer. Measurements are given in nephelometric turbidity units. |
| **PPM** | Part Per Million= 1 drop of water in a hot tub |
| **PPB** | Part Per Billion = 1 drop of water in an Olympic size swimming pool |
| **PPT** | Part Per Trillion (ppt) = 1 drop of water in a lake that's 6 square acres |
| **Avg.** | Average-Regulatory compliance with some MCLs based on running annual average of monthly samples. |
| **LRAA** | Locational Running Annual Averages |

For more information on the U.S. EPA's proposed PFAS drinking water standards, including the Hazard Index, please visit https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas. PFAS chemicals are unique, so two PFAS chemicals at the same level typically do not present the same risk. Therefore, you should not compare the results for one PFAS chemical against the results of another.

### Abbrevation Definitions

## En español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, contáctenos por correo electrónico a gregredden@visitgreenvillein.com o por teléfono al 812-923-9821.