Greenville Water Utility

Introduction:

Greenville Water Utility is pleased to present a summary of the quality of our drinking water provided to you during the last year (2019). The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that water companies (regardless of size) issue an annual Consumer Confidence Report to their customers, in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks the water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. Greenville Water Utility is committed to providing you with a safe and reliable water supply.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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).

Do I need to take special precautions?

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 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).

Definitions:

- **Non-Detects (ND)** - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
- **Not Applicable (NA)**
- **NR** - Monitoring not required, but recommended.
- **pCi/l** - picocuries per liter (a measure of Radioactivity)
- **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter** - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in $10,000.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** - One Part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The Goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)-** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)-** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)-** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **ALG (Action Level Goal)-** The level on a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allows 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.
- **Variances & Exemptions-** State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.
- **MNR** - Monitored Not Regulated
- **MPL** - State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

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 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 agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemical, which are by-products 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.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Additional Information for Lead:

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. Greenville Water 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.

Summary:

Greenville Water Utility meets or surpasses all Federal and State drinking water standards. We did not have any violations during the calendar year of 2019. If you have any questions concerning this report please call Audi Findley, Town of Greenville Water Superintendent at 812-923-9821. We encourage you to participate and give us your feedback. Office hours are Monday through Friday between the hours of 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. at the Greenville Town Hall located at 9706 Clark Street located in Greenville, Indiana. Our regularly scheduled board meetings are held on the 2nd Monday of every month at 7:00 P.M. at the Greenville Town Hall.

Where does my water come from?

Treated water is purchased from two utilities: Edwardsville Water Co. and Indiana-American Water Co. The connection with Indiana-American Water Co. is made through Floyd Knobs Water Co.

Is Our Water Safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Please Share This Information:

Large water volume customers (like apartment complexes, hospitals, schools, and/or industries) are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute them to your tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees. This "good faith" effort will allow non-billed customers to learn more about the quality of the water they consume.

Our Watershed Protection Efforts:

Our water system is working with the community to increase awareness of better waste disposal practices to further protect the sources of our drinking water. We are also working with other agencies and with local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe. (Edwardsville Water Co.)

Keeping your lawn green?

Irrigation systems are starting up! Did you know, improperly maintained irrigation systems can pose a health risk to the water system in your community?

Please register your irrigation system with our office. Call 812-923-9821.

Source water assessment and its availability

Avoid direct dumping into water systems. We should desist from disposing of rubbish or any other waste products into lakes, rivers, streams or oceans. You can do your best to clean your local creeks, streams, and ditches whenever you notice litter.

Play an active role in reducing water pollution by conserving water at all times. You can achieve this by ensuring the taps are always turned off when they are not in use. Conserving water reduces the amount of contaminated water that needs to be treated.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The tables on the next page list all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions on the front page.

We need to talk

To be notified of water utility emergencies such as boil water advisories and outages and for Town of Greenville and Greenville Police Dept. notifications, 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

Edwardsville Water Company - IN5222001

Regulated Contaminants								
Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# of Samples Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.653	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2019	1	1 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	11	6.4 - 15	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	05/03/2017	0.0331	0.0331 - 0.0331	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	05/03/2017	0.659	0.659 - 0.659	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2019	2	2.01 - 2.01	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Thallium	05/03/2017	0.3	0.3 - 0.3	0.5	2	ppb	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; Drug factories.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta\photon emitters	08/14/2017	3.1	3.1 - 3.1	0	4	mrem/yr	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	08/14/2017	3.2	3.2 - 3.2	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	08/14/2017	1.1909	1.1909 - 1.1909	0	30	ug/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Greenville Water Company Test Results - IN5222004

Regulated Contaminants

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	2019	1	1 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	5.3	5.3 - 5.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	14	14 - 14	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# of Samples Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/01/2018	1.3	1.3	0.498	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/01/2018	0	15	1	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Indiana-American Water Company - IN5210005

Regulated Contaminants - Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facilities

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Fluoride (ppm)	2018	4	4	0.17	NA	Yes	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	2019	10	10	0.34	NA	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results - Measured in the Distribution System

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile	# of Samples Over AL	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2018	15	0	1	30	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	2018	1.3	1.3	0.644	30	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Other Regulated Compounds - Measured in the Distribution System

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range Low-High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2019	80	NA	43.1	32.7 - 43.1	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2019	60	NA	18.6	13.7 - 18.6	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Disinfectant Residual - Measured in the Distribution System

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MRDL	MRDLG	Level Found	Range Low-High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Chlorine	2019	4	4	1.41	0.91 - 1.53	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes.

Bacterial Results - Measured in the Distribution System

Substance	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Percentage of Positive Samples Detected Per Month	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	2019	TT	NA	2.3%	Yes	Naturally present in the environment.

Unregulated Substances - Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facilities

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Level Found	Range (Low - High)	Typical Source
Hardness (ppm)	2019	185	137 - 216	Naturally occurring.
Manganese (ppb)[1]	2019	1.5	NA	Naturally-occurring element; Commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; Used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks.
Sodium (ppm)	2018	18.8	NA	Naturally occurring.
Sulfate (ppm)	2018	46.7	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.

Unregulated Substances - Measured in the Distribution System

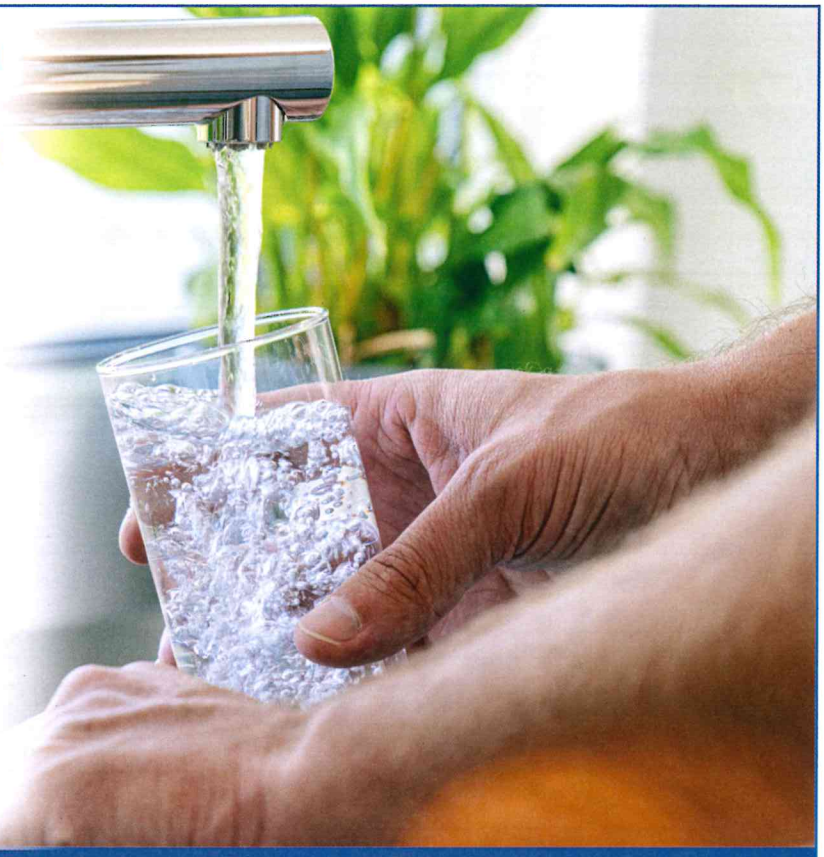
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Level Found	Range Low-High	Typical Source
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ppb)[1]	2019	5.5	4.4 - 5.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)[1]	2019	4.2	3.3 - 4.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb)[1]	2019	1.6	1.5 - 1.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)[1]	2019	1.7	1.4 - 1.7	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)[1]	2019	6.5	5.1 - 6.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)[1]	2019	0.47	0.39 - 0.47	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)[1]	2019	6.8	5.2 - 6.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Other Unregulated Compounds - Measured in the Raw Water Prior to Treatment

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Level Found	Range (Low - High)	Typical Source
Bromide (ppm)[1]	2019	0.04	NA	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)[1]	2019	1.23	NA	Naturally present in the environment.

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

GREENVILLE
WATER UTILITY



Water is life! Let's conserve this valuable resource.
Here are a few tips to save water daily:

1. Only run the dishwasher when it's full.
2. Install faucet aerators.
3. Turn off the water when brushing your teeth.
4. Repair leaky toilets.
5. Water lawns in the early morning or late evening.
6. Install a rain monitor on irrigation systems.
7. Mulch around plants to retain moisture.
8. Install a rain barrel for garden or lawn use.
9. Mow lawns at 2"-3" for better water control.
10. Use a broom instead of a hose to clean a walkway.

See how much water is wasted by a dripping faucet:
https://drinktap.org/Water-Info/Water-Conservation/Drip-Calculator

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT 2019

Greenville Water Utility
P.O. Box 188
Greenville, IN 47124

Methods of payment:
Mail, Office (drop in and see us)

Don't have time?
Pay by credit card (online only)
www.visitgreenvilleIn.com