

2023 WATER QUALITY RESULTS

REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
SUBSTANCES	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL	MCLG	HIGHEST RAA	RANGE	UNIT	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic	2021	10	0	1.2	0 - 1.2	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Barium	2021	2	2	0.256	0.21 - 0.256	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2021	4	4	0.8	0.2 - 0.8	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	2021	0.1	0.1	0.0046	0.0016-0.0046	mg/L	
Nitrate-Nitrite	2023	10	10	0.12	0-0.12	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
HIGHEST							
Disinfectant	Date	MRDL	MRDLG	RAA	RANGE	UNIT	
Chlorine	2023	4	4	0.73	0.23 - 1.45	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes
Tap water sample were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites though out the community		AL		90th percentile	Sites Over AL		
Copper	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							
SUBSTANCES	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL	MCLG	RESULTS	RANGE	UNIT	TYPICAL SOURCE
Sodium	2021	N/A	N/A	17.6	15 - 20.2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposit
Manganese	2018	N/A	N/A	29.13	13.1 - 38.8	ppb	
Haloacetic Acid (HAA6Br)	2018	N/A	N/A	5.37	1.82 - 6.92	ppb	
Haloacetic Acid (HAA9)	2018	N/A	N/A	11.24	2.49 - 13.59	ppb	
Total Organic Carbon	2018	N/A	N/A	1250	1150 - 1360	ppb	
Disinfection Byproducts							
Disinfection Byproducts	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	14.5	1.1-20.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2023	44.8	14.1-48.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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.

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.

TREATMENT TECHNIQUES	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 ADMINISTRATIVE/JUDICIAL ORDER	NO VIOLATION
SPECIAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	NO VIOLATION

UCMRS (PFAS/PFOA, Lithium)

The City of Greenfield Water Utility completed the first UCMRS sampling event 2023. We had no detections in the samples we collected. We are scheduled to collect another round of samples in 2024.

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.

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>.