

# Greenwood Utilities

YOUR PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANY

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to

you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from seven wells pumping from the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility well rankings of this system by Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality are provided in Figure 1 immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request.

## Figure 1

Well #1	420001-05	moderate susceptibility to contamination
Well #2	420001-06	moderate susceptibility to contamination
Well #3	420001-07	moderate susceptibility to contamination
Well #4	420001-10	moderate susceptibility to contamination
Well #5	420001-12	moderate susceptibility to contamination
Well #6	420001-13	moderate susceptibility to contamination

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please call Jamie Stowers at 662-453-7234. Greenwood Utilities Commission typically meets the third Tuesday of the month at 2:00 p.m. at 101 Wright Place, Greenwood.

Greenwood Utilities routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Figure 2 shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to

## ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWS ID #0420001  
May 2018

December 31st, 2017. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes,

inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the 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 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 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Greenwood Utilities works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

## 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. Greenwood Utilities 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>.

# 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 table below lists 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 below the table.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u> or <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT</u> or <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u> Low   High		<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b> (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	0.30	0.04	0.64	2017	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	3	6	2017	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethane] (ppb)	NA	80	10.4	2.41	10.4	2017	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0067	0.0028	0.0067	2016	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.0034	0.0011	0.0034	2016	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.235	0.146	0.235	2016	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>		<u># Samples</u> <u>Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds</u> <u>AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2015		0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action levels at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2015		0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Unit Descriptions</b>								
<u>TERM</u> ppm ppb NA ND NR				<u>DEFINITION</u> ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (mg/L) NA: Not applicable ND: Not detected NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended				
<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>								
<u>MCLG</u> : 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 margin of safety.				<u>MRDLG</u> : Maximum residual disinfection level goal: 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.				
<u>MCL</u> : 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.				<u>MRDL</u> : 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.				
<u>TT</u> : Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.				<u>MNR</u> : Monitored Not Regulated				
<u>AL</u> : Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.				<u>MPL</u> : State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level				
<u>Variations and Exemptions</u> : State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.								

For more information please contact:

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