Greenwood Utilities

YOUR PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANY

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWS ID #0420001

June 2020

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 rankings assigned to each well of this system 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
Well #7	420001-15	lower 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 December 31st, 2019. 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.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year we were required to conduct one (1) Level 1 assessment. One (1) Level 1 assessment was completed. 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. In addition, we were required to take one (1) corrective action and we completed this action.

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 occuring 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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.30	0.00	1.30	2019	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)ppb)	NA	60	3	NO RANGE	NO RANGE	2019	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs[Total Trihalomethane] (ppb)	NA	80	3.22	NO RANGE	NO RANGE	2019	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0045	NO RANGE	NO RANGE	2019	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosiion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	0.04	0.03	0.04	2019	NO	Typical Source for Nitrite; runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.195	NO RANGE	NO RANGE	2019	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Additional Contaminants (Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.								
Sodium	NA	NA	120k ppb	86k	120k	2019	NO	Road salt, water treatment chemicals, water softeners and sewage effluents
Chromium	NA	0.1 ppm	0.0024 ppm	NO RANGE	NO RANGE	2019	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2018	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbling systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action levels at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2018	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyamide (ppm)	NA	0.2 ppm	0.051 ppm	2019	0	NO	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel/sheet metal factories; erosion of natural depsoits.

Additional Monitoring (As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/ chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.)

Name	Reported Level	Range Low	Range High
HAAS (ppm)	3.3	.84	3.3
HAA6Br (ppb)	1.05	.31	1.05
HAA9 (ppb)	5.15	.84	5.15
Bromide (ppb)	33.9	22.1	33.9
manganese (ppb)	23.9	.54	23.9

Unit Descriptions

TERM	DEFINITION
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

Important Drinking Water Definitions

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 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.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MRDLG: 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.

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.

MNR: Monitored Not Regulated

MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

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