



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

CITY OF GREENVILLE

Public Water Supply Name

MS760004

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each community public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

- Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
- Advertisement in local paper
- On water bills
- Other

Date customers were informed: / /

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: 8.26.2011

- CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)

Name of Newspaper:

Date Published: / /

- CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)

Date Posted: / /

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www.greenville.ms.us

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Handwritten signature of Heather M. Anderson

Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

8/26/11
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518

570 East Woodrow Wilson • Post Office Box 1700 • Jackson, Mississippi 39215-1700
601/576-7634 • Fax 601/576-7931 • www.HealthyMS.com

Equal Opportunity In Employment/Service

City of Greenville
Water Department
340 Main Street
Greenville, MS 38701-4039

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PO Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215-1700

City of Greenville
2010 Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Greenville
(PWS ID# 0760004)

CORRECTED COPY

Spanish (Español)
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

Is my water safe?
Our Quality Assurance personnel collected approximately 700 individual samples from locations throughout the city during 2010. These samples were submitted to and tested by the Mississippi State Department of Health. We vigilantly safeguard our water supply but unfortunately have to report that our system violated a maximum contaminant level for disinfection byproducts. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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).

Where does my water come from?
Our water comes from twelve wells located throughout the city. All of these wells draw water from the Cockfield Aquifer at a depth of approximately 600 feet. All are interconnected through approximately 150 miles of large diameter distribution pipes. The distribution piping includes cast iron, ductile iron, galvanized steel, and Polyvinylchloride. We chlorinate and fluoridate the groundwater prior to its injection into the distribution system at all well sites. At this time no other treatment is required under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

How much water is produced by the water system daily?
The combined total production of the water system varies with demand. The theoretical maximum production capacity is 22,320,000 gallons per day. A typical daily production is 7,500,000 gallons per day.

Why is our water brown?
The cockfield aquifer includes strata of prehistoric plant material that the water must travel through to reach our wells. These strata release tannins into the water in the form of dissolved solids. These solids are bound to the water molecules. This makes the color extremely difficult to remove.

Can the color be filtered out?
Homeowners can filter some of the color out with whole-house filters. These filters utilize activated carbon, zeolites, and/or other naturally occurring minerals. The City is investigating the feasibility of utilizing new emerging technologies to remove the color from the water.

Source water assessment and its availability.
Our source water assessment has been completed by the Mississippi State Department of Health. The report is available for review at the Office of the Public Works Director.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
The sources of drinking water (both tap 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.
Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 agricultural, 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; and 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, EPA prescribes regulations that 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.

How can I get involved?
Our city council conducts its meetings on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 4:00 p.m. We encourage all citizens who have any questions or concerns regarding their water service or other public services that the city provides to meet with us. We ask that customers who have questions concerning their water bills or regarding disruptions in service to please first contact the City of Greenville Water Department at 378-1580. For other technical concerns as to water quality utilize the telephone numbers listed below. You may also e-mail any comments or questions to us at help@www.greenville.ms.us

How Does Our Water Compare to Others?
For 2009 the City of Greenville Water System scored a 3.3 out of 5.0 on its sanitary survey conducted by the Mississippi Department of Health.

Other Information:
To comply with the "Regulation Governing Foundation of Community Water Supplies," the CITY OF GREENVILLE is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within optimal range of 0.7 - 1.3 ppm was 9. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7 - 1.3 ppm was 50%. For general information about the City of Greenville, you can view our home page on the internet at <http://www.greenville.ms.us>. Or you may want additional information about your drinking water. You may contact our certified waterworks operators listed below or you may prefer to log on to the Internet and obtain specific information about your system and its compliance history at the following address: <http://www.mspb.state.ms.us/waterworks/index.html>
Information including current and past bill water notices, compliance and reporting violations, and other information pertaining to your water supply including "Why, When, and How to Boil Your Drinking Water" and "Flooding and Safe Drinking Water" may be obtained.

Significant Deficiencies:
The City of Greenville Water Utility during a State review conducted on 8/25/2010 was determined to have two significant deficiencies. Unreported Cross Connections which was resolved by 3/31/2011. No approved Emergency Response Plan or updated Vulnerability Assessment which was resolved by 3/31/2011.

Disinfection Byproducts Violation:
Test results we received show that our system exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminant level(MCL), for trihalomethanes(thm's). The standard or Maximum Contaminant Level(MCL) is 0.080mg/l. The violation covered under this notification are for the 2nd quarter 2010, test result 0.107 mg/l, 3rd quarter 2010, test result 0.090mg/l, sample taken July 2010, 4th quarter 2010, test result 0.083mg/l, sample taken September 2010. Notification for the last two quarters violations were received by the water system April 25, 2011. There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. However if you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care provider about drinking this water. This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes(thm's) in excess of the maximum contaminant level(MCL) over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of developing cancer. The state only provides for tests for disinfection byproducts once per quarter for one location in the water system. The location is selected by the water system based on criteria set by the state and then approved by the state. The location has to provide a worst case scenario for the purpose of the regulation. This notice is for a series of violations. The test results show that our levels are dropping as a result of extensive flushing undertaken by the water system. The only immediately available corrective action.

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 in pipes, 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. City of Greenville 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

Water Quality Data Table

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
2011 AUG 29 AM 9: 29

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	MRDLG	MRDL		Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	18			2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	89			2010	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (CL ₂) (ppm)	4.0	4.0	Average 0.34	0.22	0.34	2010	No	Chlorine is classified as a contaminant but is added to the water for disinfection purposes.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA		2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.00126	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.01338	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.0004	NA		2010	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.0028288	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.705	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Mercury (Inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	0.000425	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	ND	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	ND	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.0049262	NA		2010	No	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	0.0561	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.0013	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

UNDETECTED CONTAMINANTS

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants					
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	ND	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits

Term	Definition
Ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
Ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Term	Definition
MCLG	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	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	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	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	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	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	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	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:
 Milon Kearney // 340 Main Street // Greenville, MS 38701 // 662-378-1699 // 662-378-1508(fax) // waterplan@www.greenville.ms.us
 Brad Jones // 340 Main Street // Greenville, MS 38701 // 662-378-1538 // bjones@www.greenville.ms.us // email me to be added to our distribution lists for updates.
 The Greenville Public Works Department maintains a presence on www.facebook.com. For up-to-date information go to www.facebook.com and search for

City of Greenville
2010 Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Greenville
(PWS ID# 0760004)

RECEIVED
2011 JUL -6 PM 3:41

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

Is my water safe?

Our Quality Assurance personnel collected approximately 700 individual samples from locations throughout the city during 2010. These samples were submitted to and tested by the Mississippi State Department of Health. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Mississippi State Department of Health drinking water standards. We vigilantly safeguard our water supply and unfortunately have to report that our system violated a maximum contaminant level for disinfection byproducts. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

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Can the color be filtered out?

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Source water assessment and its availability:

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Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 agricultural, 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; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the results of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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.

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How Does Our Water Compare to Others?

For 2009 the City of Greenville Water System scored a 3.3 out of 5.0 on its sanitary survey conducted by the Mississippi Department of Health.

Other information:

For general information about the City of Greenville, you can view our home page on the internet at <http://www.greenville.ms.us>. Or you may want additional information about your drinking water. You may contact our certified waterworks operators listed below or you may prefer to log on to the Internet and obtain specific information about your system and its compliance history at the following address: <http://www.msdh.state.ms.us/watersupply/index.htm> Information including current and past boil water notices, compliance and reporting violations, and other information pertaining to your water supply including "Why, When, and How to Boil Your Drinking Water" and "Flooding and Safe Drinking Water" may be obtained.

Vulnerability Assessment:

The City of Greenville Water Utility performed a federally mandated vulnerability assessment. The document produced as a result of this process will be utilized as guidance for the implementation of strategies to enhance the protection of our utility facilities.

Disinfection Byproducts Violation:

Test results we received show that our system exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminant level (mcl), for trihalomethanes (thm's). The standard or Maximum Contaminant Level (mcl) is 0.080mg/L. The violation covered under this notification are for the 3rd quarter 2010, test result 0.090mg/L, sample taken July 2010, 4th quarter 2010, test result 0.089mg/L, sample taken September 2010. Notification for both violation were received by the water system April 25, 2011. There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. However if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor. If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care provider about drinking this water. This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes (thm's) in excess of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of developing cancer. The state only provides for tests for disinfection byproducts once per quarter for one location in the water system. The location is selected by the water system based on criteria set by the state and then approved by the state. The location has to provide a worst case scenario for the purpose of the regulation. This notice is for a series of violations. The test results show that our levels are dropping as a result of extensive flushing undertaken by the water system. The only immediately available corrective action.

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. City of Greenville 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, 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>.

2 satisfy PN

Water Quality Data Table

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL		Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	10.89			2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	83			2010	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (CL ₂) (ppm)	4.0	4.0	Average 0.33	0.16	0.48	2010	No	Chlorine is classified as a contaminant but is added to the water for disinfection purposes.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA		2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.00126	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0133378	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.0004	NA		2010	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes, Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.0028288	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.705	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.000425	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	NA		2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	NA		2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.0049262	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds		Typical Source
						AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.010009	2010	0	No		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.001147	2010	0	No		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

UNDETECTED CONTAMINANTS

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG Or MRDLG	MCL Or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants					
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	ND	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
Ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
Ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	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	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	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	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	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	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	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	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Milton Kearney // 340 Main Street // Greenville, MS 38701 // 662-378-1699 // 662-378-1508(fax) // waterplant@www.greenville.ms.us

Brad Jones // 340 Main Street // Greenville, MS 38701 // 662-378-1538 // bjones@www.greenville.ms.us // email me to be added to our distribution lists for updates.

The Greenville Public Works Department maintains a presence on www.facebook.com. For up-to-date information go to www.facebook.com and search for Greenville, Mississippi Public Works Department and then become a fan.



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

July 14, 2011

Heather Hudson, Mayor
City of Greenville
340 Main Street
Greenville, MS 38701

Dear Mayor Hudson:

A review of the city's 2010 Consumer Confidence report has been completed and the following deficiencies will need to be addressed **immediately**. Once addressed the customers must be informed of the corrections and the availability of a corrected copy. Please submit a corrected copy once you have done so to our office with a copy of the water bill showing the availability of a corrected copy.

1. Please be reminded that the CCR should provide an accurate report of the system's standing for the reporting year and should report factual information. The following statement was found to be inaccurate, please make appropriate revisions: "Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Mississippi State Department of Health drinking water standards."
2. All violations for the reporting year must be reported on the CCR this includes violations that have completed the public notification requirement. The system currently has 4 TTHM violations and 2 public notice violations that must be reported on the CCR. The violations listed only cover the 4 TTHM violations not the failure to give public notice.
3. All unresolved significant deficiencies for the reporting year that are unresolved must be reported on the CCR. You should have received in your CCR packet a summary report of the significant deficiencies that must be reported with required language. This system has two significant deficiencies that should have been reported on this year's CCR. The following statements must be included in your CCR:
 - During a sanitary survey conducted on 8/25/2010, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s):
Unprotected cross-connections

Corrective actions: The backflow assemblies have been tested and a report submitted to the Mississippi State Department of Health. All deficiencies are scheduled to be completed by 3/30/2011.

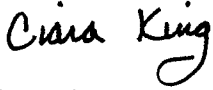
- During a sanitary survey conducted on 8/25/2010, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s): No approved emergency response plan or vulnerability analysis (updated)
Corrective actions: The emergency response plan has been completed and certification of completion given to the Mississippi State Department of Health. All deficiencies are scheduled to be completed by 3/30/2011.

4. The most current results for the last five years must be included on the contaminants page. Contaminants that have “no detects” (designated by a ‘ < ’ on your results or an ‘ND’) do not have to be included on your report; however, you may include them if you wish. The following contaminants were missing or had incorrect data included:
 - a. Chlorine--- 0.34 (Your Water), (Range) 0.22-0.34
 - *b. Arsenic—0 .001135 (Your Water)
 - c. Barium – 0.013338 (Your Water)
 - *d. Chromium—0.003162
 - e. Fluoride—0.705 (Your Water)
 - *f. Selenium – 0.006068 (Your Water)
 - g. TTHM—89 ppb (Your Water)
 - h. HAA5 – 18 ppb (Your Water)
 - i. Copper—0.0561 ppm (Your Water)
 - j. Lead – 0.00131 ppb (Your Water)
 - k. Xylenes, total – 1.3195 (Your Water)
 - l. Nitrate- No detect
 - m. Nitrite—No detect
 - n. Cadmium—No Detect
5. MS law requires that systems with fluoride report each year the number of months each year that the system maintains the optimal levels of fluoride. The following statement must be included on the CCR:
 - a. *To comply with the “Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies”, the CITY OF GREENVILLE is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 9. The*

percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 50%.

If you have any questions concerning the corrections to your CCR please contact Ciara King or Joan Cockrell at 601-576-7518. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ciara King". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping "K" at the end.

Ciara King
Compliance and Enforcement
MS Bureau of Public Drinking Water

Pc: Waterworks Operator, Milton Kearney

percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 50%.

If you have any questions concerning the corrections to your CCR please contact Ciara King or Joan Cockrell at 601-576-7518. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Ciara King
Compliance and Enforcement
Bureau of Public Water Supply

Pc: Waterworks Operator, Milton Kearney