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).

760014

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from two wells located at the Airport. Both wells draw water from the Cockfield Aquifer at a depth of approximately 600 feet. Both are interconnected through approximately 10 miles of large diameter distribution pipes, most installed in 1941. 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 both 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 1,400,000 gallons per day. A typical daily production is 233,000 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 organic compounds. These compounds are bound to the water molecules. This makes the color extremely difficult to remove.

Can the color be filtered out?

Customers 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. The City has investigated the feasibility of utilizing a variety of technologies to remove the color from the water. The capital cost of installing treatment systems at each well range from $2.0 - $2.7 million per well.

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 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.

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 *bjones@greenvillems.org* or *mkearney@greenvillems.org*.

How Does Our Water Compare to Others?

For 2014 the City of Greenville Water System scored a 4.7 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.greenvillems.org. 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 AWhy, When, and How to Boil Your Drinking Water@ and AFlooding 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.

Conservation Tips:

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily there are many low cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers – a 5 minute showers uses 4 to 5 of gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving, 3-5 gallons per minute go down the drain. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

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, primarily found in buildings constructed before 1986. The 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. You can also insist that your plumber use only Lead Free fixtures, pipes, and solder.

The only violation that your water supply had for 2014 was delivering the 2013 Water Quality Report out after the deadline of July 1, 2013. Ours was hand delivered on August 5, 2014.

2015 JUN 10 PM 4: 19

WATER SUPPLY

							ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppm)	0	0.010	0.0005	NA	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0025	NA	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium(ppm)	0.004	0.004	0.0005	NA	2013	No	
Cadmium(ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0005	NA	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	0.1	0.1	0.0035	NA	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.331	NA	2013	No	
Mercury(ppm)	0.002	0.002	0.0005	NA	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium(ppm)	0.05	0.05	0.0025	NA	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium(ppm)	0.002	0.002	0.0005	NA	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants	**MCLG**	**AL**	**Water**	**Date**	**Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**Typical Source**
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.20	2014	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	0.015	0.015	0.002	2014	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

CB

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) // mkearney@greenvillems.org.

Brad Jones // 340 Main Street // Greenville, MS 38701 // 662-378-1650 // bjones@www.greenvillems.org // Email to be added to 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.