

2016 JUN 22 AM 9:17

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2015

City of Greenwood

Public Water Supply Name

420001

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 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 or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
 On water bills (attach copy of bill)
 Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
 Other direct URL as message on bills

Date(s) customers were informed: 6/30/16, 7/6/16, 7/12/16

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: ____/____/____

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy)

Date Emailed: ____/____/____

- As a URL (Provide URL _____)
 As an attachment
 As text within the body of the email message

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: 6/20/16

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

http://bit.ly/GUCWQR2016

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2015 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. 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.

Anthony H. Simelane, CEO/President
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

06-17-16
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
(601)576-7800

May be emailed to:

water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CCR Due to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2016!

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report **2016 MAY 18 PM 4: 15**
 City of Greenwood
 PWS#: 0420001
 May 2016

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water 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 four wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. 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. The wells for the City of Greenwood have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jamie Stowers at 662-453-7234. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Tuesday of each month at 10:30 AM at 101 Wright Place.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2015, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 storm-water 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 agriculture, urban storm-water 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 and septic systems; 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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2012*	.00816	.00309 - .00816	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2012*	.76	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2014/16	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2012*	.195	.117 - 0195	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2014/16	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2014*	9	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2014*	11.26	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2015	.3	.03 – 1.15	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015.

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminate violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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. Our water system 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>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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 1-800-426-4791.

The City of Greenwood 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.

2016 JUN 22 AM 9:17

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 six 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

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jamie Stowers at 662-453-7234. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Tuesday of each month at 2:00 PM 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

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>.

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWS ID #0420001
June 2016

December 31st, 2015. 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.

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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.3	0.3	1.15	2015	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	9	No range	No range	2014	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethane] (ppb)	NA	80	11.26	No range	No range	2014	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0081	0.0035	0.0081	2012	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	9.876	No range	No range	2010	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.144	0.117	0.195	2012	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
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	2014/16	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action levels at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2014/16	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Unit Descriptions								
TERM ppm ppb NA ND NR				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. Variations 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:

Jamie Stowers • P.O. Box 866 • Greenwood, MS 38930 • Phone: 662-453-7234


Greenwood Utilities
 YOUR PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANY

Energy Savings Tips

- Set your household thermostat to 68° in the winter and 78° in the summer and keep air conditioner filters clean.
- Clean your refrigerator condenser every 3 months.
- Remember to turn off all appliances when not using them.
- Turn down the thermostat on your water heater to 110° – 120° and insulate it. Water heater jackets are available at local hardware outlets.
- About 10% of your monthly electric bill goes to lighting your home. By replacing the standard incandescent lights with long lasting, energy-efficient compact florescent lights, you can save money and electricity while protecting the environment. Compact fluorescents use 75% less energy and can burn for 10,000 hours as compared to 750 hours, the average life of an incandescent.
- Spare your electric range and oven by cooking meals in a toaster oven, slow cooker, or other energy-saving appliance. If you must use your oven, cook several dishes at once and turn it off a few minutes before the food is cooked.
- Ceiling fans used alone or along with an air conditioner can save on your air conditioner costs and work best in rooms with high ceilings.
- Use natural sunlight to light your home and warm up a room in the winter. In summer, use shades or drapes to keep your rooms cool.
- Shading your air conditioner unit not only saves energy but helps lengthen the life of the unit. The shade provided by a tree or shrub eases the strain on an air conditioner unit. Just be sure not to block the air circulation necessary to run the machine efficiently.

General Information

Greenwood Utilities regular office hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday – Friday.

The office address is: 101 Wright Place
Greenwood, MS 38930

You will be billed each month for services provided to you. If you do not receive a statement in the mail, you are still expected to pay your full balance due.

Solid Waste services are collected for the city, questions should be directed to 662-455-7660.

Sewer services are collected for the city, questions should be directed to 662-455-7666.

Payment Information

Make payments using your credit card or electronic check! Pay online at www.greenwoodutilities.com. Please note that a convenience fee will be charged for these services. You can also pay in person at the following locations:

Wal-Mart Supercenter – 2200 Highway 82 West

Big Star Eastgate – 2606 Highway 82 East

(The merchants above charge a small convenience fee for this service.)

Bank drafts drawn 5 days after billing are available at no cost by completing the necessary authorization form available at Greenwood Utilities' office.

Greenwood Utilities also has a convenient drive-through cashier window with after-hours drop box and an additional drop box located in the median of our two drive-through lanes.

Explanation Of Terms

PCA – Power Cost Adjustment or Fuel Adjustment, an increase/decrease to the cost per KWH to reflect changing fuel costs and purchased power costs.

KWH – Kilowatts per hour. A kilowatt-hour is equal to 1,000 watts of power used for 1 hour.

Mgal – 1,000 gallons of water, the measurement used to read your water meter.

Energy (charge) – The amount you are charged based on your rate and KWH used.

Fixed Charge – A fixed or minimum charge for maintaining and reading the meter.

Days – The number of service days.

Rate – The rate classification of your meter.

Usage – The number of KWH or Mgal that you used this month.

Due Date – Your payment in full is expected on or before this date.

Service/Description – Services are provided to this address.

How To Read Your Meter

A typical water or electric meter has four or five dials, which are read left to right. Each dial represents a digit of your reading. The dials alternate in the direction in which they turn (one clockwise and the next counterclockwise). Only white dials are used to calculate billed usage. To read the dial, just choose the lower of the two numbers that the pointer is between. The reading of this meter is 48217.

