2017 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

AIRBASE - CITY OF GREENVILLE

Public Water System Name

MS 0760014

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 (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, 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 email, fax** (but not preferred) **or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the 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 ***(Email the message to the address below)***
- ☐ Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 6 / 19 /2018 / /2018 / /2018

✓ CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used HAND DELIVERED BY WATER SYSTEM OPERATOR

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6 / 19 / 2018

CCR was distributed by Email (***Email MSDH a copy***) Date Emailed: / / 2018

- ☐ As a URL _____ (***Provide Direct 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: / / 2018

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address:

_____ (***Provide Direct URL***)

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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 PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

_____

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

06-20-18

Date

Submission options (*Select one method ONLY*)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800
Not a preferred method due to poor clarity

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2018!

CORRECTED COPY

City of Greenville
2017 Drinking Water Quality Report
Mid Delta Regional Airport
(PWS ID# 0760014)

Spanish (Espanol)
Este informe contiene information muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este infore o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducer la informacion.

Is my water safe?

Our Quality Assurance personnel collected approximately 24 individual samples from locations on the Airport during 2017. 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 once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report is a snapshot of last years 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 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 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 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 agricultural, 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, urban storm-water 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 System Compare to Others?

For 2017 the City of Greenville Water System scored 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 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.

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 City of Greenville Airbase water system (MS0760014) had one violation for 2017, for C.C.R. certification deadline violation on the 2016 C.C.R.

In 2017 your water system tested for 21 Volatile Organic Compounds: 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, CIS-1,2-Dichloroethylene, Total Xylenes, Dichloromethane, O-Dichlorobenzene, P-Dichlorobenzene, Vinyl Chloride, 1,1-Dichloroethylene, Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, Carbon Tetrachloride, 1,2-Dichloropropane, Trichloroethylene, 1,1,2-Trichlorethane, Tetrachloroethylene, Chlorobenzene, Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Styrene. All of the listed Volatile Organic Compounds had test results of less than 0.5 part per billion(ppb). The Maximum Contaminant Level(MCL) for the listed Volatile Organic Compounds ranged from 5ppb to 10,000ppb.

Water Quality Data Table

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
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	26.5	0	26	2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	53.0	17	70	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine(CL_2) (ppm)	4.0	4.0	1.10	0.17	1.96	2017	No	Chlorine is classified as a contaminant by the U.S.E.P.A. but is added to the water for disinfection purposes.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppm)	0.006	0.006	0.0005	NA		2016	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardan ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppm)	0	0.010	0.0005	NA		2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards Runoff from glass and electronics production was
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0026	NA		2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium(ppm)	0.004	0.004	0.0005	NA		2016	No	
Cadmium(ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0005	NA		2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	0.1	0.1	0.0013	NA		2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.384	NA		2016	No	
Mercury(ppm)	0.002	0.002	0.0005	NA		2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium(ppm)	0.05	0.05	0.0025	NA		2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium(ppm)	0.002	0.002	0.0005	NA		2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate(ppm)	10	10	ND	NA		2017	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrite(ppm)	1	1	ND	NA		2017	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	0.1	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systen Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	0.015	0.015	4	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systen 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 cl 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 convincir 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 // 662-378-1608 // 662-378-1508(fax) // mkearney@greenvillems.org.

Donde Baldwin // 340 Main Street // Greenville, MS 38701 // 662-378-1650 //donde.baldwin@clearwatersol.com//

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.

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). 7600 14 6/8/18

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 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 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 agricultural, 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, urban storm-water 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 System Compare to Others?

For 2017 the City of Greenville Water System scored **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 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.

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 City of Greenville Airbase water system (MS0760014) had one violation for 2017, for C.C.R. certification deadline violation on the 2016 C.C.R.

In 2017 your water system tested for 21 Volatile Organic Compounds: 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, CIS-1,2-Dichloroethylene, Total Xylenes, Dichloromethane, O-Dichlorobenzene, P-Dichlorobenzene, Vinyl Chloride, 1,1-Dichloroethylene, Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, Carbon Tetrachloride, 1,2-Dichloropropane, Trichloroethylene, 1,1,2-Trichlorethane, Tetrachloroethylene, Chlorobenzene, Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Styrene. All of the listed Volatile Organic Compounds had test results of less than 0.5 part per billion(ppb). The Maximum Contaminant Level(MCL) for the listed Volatile Organic Compounds ranged from 5ppb to 10,000ppb.

Antimony (ppm)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NA	2016	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppm)	0	0.010	0.0005	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0026	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium(ppm)	0.004	0.004	0.0005	NA	2016	No	
Cadmium(ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0005	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	0.1	0.1	0.0013	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.384	NA	2016	No	
Mercury(ppm)	0.002	0.002	0.0005	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium(ppm)	0.05	0.05	0.0025	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium(ppm)	0.002	0.002	0.0005	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate(ppm)	10	10	0.08	NA	2017	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrite(ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	2017	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	~~0.076~~ 0.1	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	0.015	0.01 5 4	~~0.0019~~	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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 // 662-378-1608 // 662-378-1508(fax) // mkearney@greenvillems.org.
Donde Baldwin // 340 Main Street // Greenville, MS 38701 // 662-378-1650 //donde.baldwin@clearwatersol.com//
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.