REC WATER SUPPLY
2010 JUL -1 AM 10: 45

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Town of Richton
Public Water Supply Name

0560004
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

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

- X Advertisement in local paper
- X On water bills
- X Other Available at Richton Pubic Library & City Hall

Date customers were informed: 6 / 17 / 2010

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: / /

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

Name of Newspaper: The Richton Dispatch

Date Published: 6 / 17 / 2010

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

Date Posted: 6 / 15 / 2010 Richton Public Library
Richton City Hall

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

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.

Michael W Roffino mayor
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/28/2010
Date

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

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Richton
PWS#: 0560004
June 2010

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual News and Quality Drinking Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the about the quality water and service 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 is from two well drawing from the Miocene Series Aquifer and the Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

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 source of contamination. The general susceptibility ranking assigned to each well of this system is provided 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. Well # 2 for the Town of Richton has a higher susceptibility of contamination ranking while Well #3 received a moderate susceptibility of contamination ranking.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact James H. Pitts at 601-788-6015. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month, 6:30 PM, 206 Dogwood Avenue East (Richton Municipal Complex).

We routinely monitor your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. In cases monitoring wasn't required in 2009, the table refects 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 tank, 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 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.

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

(TT) Treatment Technique - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level - The Maximum Allowed is the highest contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

(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.

(MRDLG) Maxium residual disinfectant 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.

(PPM) Parts Per Million - or (MG/L) Milligrams Per Liter - one part per millions corresponds to one minute in two years or a penny in ten thousand dollars.

(PPB) Parts Per Billion - or (PG/L) Micrograms Per Liter - one part per billions corresponds to one minute in two thousand years or a single penny in ten million dollars.

(Positive Samples/Month) Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive.

(PCI/L) Picocuries per liter - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
TTHM	No	2007*	7.68	No Range	ppb	0	80	By products of drinking water disinfection
HAA5	No	2007*	11.20	No Range	ppb	0	60	By products of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony	No	2006*	<0.0005	0	ppm	.006	.006	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	No	2006*	<0.0005	0	ppb	.05	.05	Erosion of natural products; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	No	2006*	0.074960	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	No	2006*	<0.0001	0	ppm	.004	.004	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defence industries
Cadmium	No	2006*	<0.0001	0	ppm	.005	.005	Corrosion of galvanized popes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	No	2006*	<0.0005	0	ppm	.01	.01	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	No	2006*	<0.005	0	ppm	.2	.2	Discharge from steel/metal factories: discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	No	2006*	<0.100	0	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge form fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury	No	2006*	<0.0002	0	ppm	.002	.002	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (As N)	No	2009	<0.2	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (As N)	No	2009	<0.05	0	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (As N)	No	2009	<0.25	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	No	2006*	<0.000785	0	ppm	.05	.05	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge for mines
Thallium	No	2006*	<0.0005	0	ppm	0.002	.002	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronic, glass, and drug factories
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	No	2009	2.21	2.12 - 2.23	ppm	0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# of Samples > AL	Sample Date	Violations	Typical Source
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.040	10	2008*	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching; Corrosion of household plumbing; from wood preservatives
Lead	0	.015	0.001	10	2008*	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

*Most Recent Sample

As you can see by the table our system had no contaminants 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. The Town of Richton 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 at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers testing for $10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substance that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic 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 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.

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 provides. 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.

The Town of Richton 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.

Copies are available upon request at Richton Library and Richton City Hall.

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Richton
PWS#: 0560004
June 2010

...to present to you this year's Annual News and Quality Drinking Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the ...ity water and service we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of ... We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water ... are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water is from two well drawing from the Miocene Series Aquifer and ...Formation Aquifer.

...ce assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply ...ential source of contamination. The general susceptibility ranking assigned to each well of this system is provided immediately ...rt containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water ...available for viewing upon request. Well # 2 for the Town of Richton has a higher susceptibility of contamination ranking while ...ed a moderate susceptibility of contamination ranking.

...y questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact James H. Pitts at 601-788-6015. If you want to learn ...ttend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month, 6:30 PM, 206 Dogwood Avenue ...Municipal Complex).

...monitor your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists contaminants that were detected during the ...ary 1st to December 31st, 2009. In cases monitoring wasn't required in 2009, the table reflects the most recent results. As water ...s surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick ...or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that ...m sewage treatment plants, septic tank, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and ...can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas ...ining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water ...idential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of ...ustrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be ...ining or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA ...scribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including ...ttled water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of ...ese substances does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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

...Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must ...ow.

...ent Technique - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

...mum Contaminant Level - The Maximum Allowed is the highest contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as ...LGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

...mum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to ...h. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

...mum residual disinfectant level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to ...h. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

...mum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that ...disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

...r Million - or (MG/L) Milligrams Per Liter - one part per millions corresponds to one minute in two years or a penny in ten ...sand.

...r Billion - or (PG/L) Micrograms Per Liter - one part per billions corresponds to one minute in two thousand years or a single ...illion dollars.

...ves/Month) Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive.

...ies per liter - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

TEST RESULTS

Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
...anic Contaminants							
No	2007*	7.68	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-products of drinking water disinfection
No	2007*	11.20	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-products of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony	No	2006*	<0.0005	0	ppm	.006	.006	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	No	2006*	<0.0003	0	ppb	.05	.05	Erosion of natural products; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	No	2006*	0.074960	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	No	2006*	<0.0001	0	ppm	.004	.004	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	No	2006*	<0.0001	0	ppm	.005	.005	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	No	2006*	<0.0003	0	ppm	.01	.01	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	No	2006*	<0.005	0	ppm	.2	.2	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	No	2006*	<0.100	0	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge form fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury	No	2006*	<0.0002	0	ppm	.002	.002	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (As N)	No	2009	<0.2	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (As N)	No	2009	<0.05	0	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (As N)	No	2009	<0.25	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	No	2006*	<0.000785	0	ppm	.05	.05	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge for mines
Thallium	No	2006*	<0.0003	0	ppm	0.002	.002	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronic, glass, and drug factories

Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	No	2009	2.21	2.13 - 2.33	ppm	0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)								
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# of Samples > AL	Sample Date	Violations	Typical Source
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.040	10	2008*	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching; Corrosion of household plumbing; from wood preservatives
Lead	0	.015	0.001	10	2008*	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

*Most Recent Sample

As you can see by the table our system had no contaminants 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. The Town of Richton 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 at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers testing for $10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substance that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic 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 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.

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 provider. 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.

The Town of Richton 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.

Copies are available upon request at Richton Library and Richton City Hall.

105-9-1tc

ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
01-0002000	05/20	06/20

SERVICE ADDRESS

1354 HWY 15

METER READINGS CURRENT	PREVIOUS	USED
263	257	6

CHARGE FOR SERVICES

WTR	26.00
TAX	1.82
NET DUE >>>	27.82
SAVE THIS >>	
GROSS DUE >>	27.82

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:

TOWN OF RICHTON

P.O. BOX 493 • RICHTON, MS 39476

(PHONE) 788-6015

PRESORTED
FIRST-CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 12
RICHTON, MS

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
	07/15/2010	
NET AMOUNT	*SAVE THIS*	**GROSS AMOUNT**
27.82	.00	27.82

CCR'S AVAILABLE

01-0002000

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

BLOSSMAN GAS INC.
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
P. O. BOX 1110
OCEAN SPRINGS, MS 39566-1110