

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY  
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM  
CALENDAR YEAR 2012

2013 JUL -8 AM 9:41

Town of Coffeeville  
Public Water Supply Name

0810007  
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. **Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form 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 \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) customers were informed: 01/6/13, 2/7/13, 12/13/13

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: Coffeeville Courier

Date Published: 06/27/13

CCR was posted in public places. (*Attach list of locations*) Date Posted:     /     /    

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

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the 2012 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.

[Signature]  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

7-4-13  
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:  
Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

# 2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Coffeerville

### Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The Town of Coffeerville vigilantly safeguards its water supplies.

### Do I need to take special precautions?

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/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 source of water is three wells that draw from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

### Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. For a copy of this report, please contact our office at 662.675.2642.

### 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 agriculture, 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 (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

2013 JUL -1 09:43:37  
RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

### How can I get involved?

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you'd like to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month in the Town Hall at 6:00 p.m.

### Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis.

### 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. Town of Coffeerville 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

### A message from MSDH concerning Radiological sampling

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007-December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

## Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

Contaminant	WQIC	MCL	Max	Range	Source	Frequency	Priority	Typical Source
	Score	Level	Cont	Min	Max			
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
<i>(There is convincing evidence that exposure to these contaminants is associated with potential health risks.)</i>								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	0.20	0.02	0.68	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								

Fecal coliform/E. coli (positive samples)	0	0	0	NA	2009	No	Human and animal fecal waste
A violation occurs when a routine sample and a repeat sample, in any given month, are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.							
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	0	0	NA	2012	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

Contaminant	MCLG	AL	TT	Year	Exceeding AL	AL	Potential Source
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2009-2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2009-2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (AS N) ppm	0	10	0.10	2012	0	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion from natural deposits
Arsenic (ppm)	.010		.0008	2010	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from electronic production waste
Barium (ppm)	2		.0092	2010	0	No	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4		.112	2010	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Definitions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
positive samples	positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
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.

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.

For more information please contact:

Ronney Campbell

662.675.2642

THE COFFEEVILLE

Courier

All I can hear now is the humming of the air conditioner. We have had some hot days and it doesn't cool down really. Shirley Grier and her grandson, Hunter Grier, they can do it again next year. and Rose said she hopes

THE STATE

The

YALOBUSHA COUNTY

News

Before me, A Notary Public of Yalobusha County, this day came Sarah H. Williams, who states on oath that she is the Business Manager of THE COFFEEVILLE COURIER, a public newspaper published in the Town of Coffeeville and having a general circulation in the said County and State, and makes oath further that the advertisement, of which a copy as printed is annexed hereto, was published in said newspaper for 1 week in its issued numbered and dated as follows, to-wit:

Volume 103 Number 26 Dated the 27 day of June, 2013

Affiant further states that she has examined the foregoing 1 issue of said newspaper, and that the attached notice appeared in each of said issue as aforesaid of said newspaper.

*Sarah H. Williams*

Business Manager

**THE COFFEEVILLE COURIER**

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of June, 2013.

*Peggy Bennett*

Notary Public, Yalobusha County, Mississippi

1 time 85" @ \$3.50

\$ 297.50

Proof of Publication

3.00

**Total**

**\$ 300.50**

My commission expires 10-8-13.



RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY  
2013 JUL -8 AM 9:41

# 2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## Town of Coffeeville

THE STA

YALOBU:

Before me  
states on oath  
lic newspaper  
said County  
printed is ann  
and dated as f

Volume 10

Affiant further  
the attached no

Sworn to and su

1 time 85" @ \$  
Proof of Public

Total

My commission

### Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The Town of Coffeeville vigilantly safeguards its water supplies.

### Do I need to take special precautions?

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/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 source of water is three wells that draw from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

### Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. For a copy of this report, please contact our office at 662.675.2642.

### 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 agriculture, 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 (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### 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. Town of Coffeeville 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

### A message from MSDH concerning Radiological sampling

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 through December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

## Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health

# Growin' Green

THE COURIER

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

COFFEEVILLE, MS 38922

THE STA  
YALOBU,

Before me  
states on oath  
lic newspaper  
said County a  
printed is ann  
and dated as f

Volume 102

Affiant further  
the attached no

Sworn to and su

1 time 85" @ \$2  
Proof of Publicat

Total

My commission

Contaminant	MCLG or MCL	MCL TT or MRL	Year Valid	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
Chlorine Residual (ppm) (MCLG)								
Chlorine (see CR) (ppm)	4	4	0.20	0.02	0.68	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
Fecal coliforms E. coli (positive samples)	0	0	0	NA		2009	No	Human and animal fecal waste
A violation occurs when a routine sample and a typical sample, in any given month, are both coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.								
Total Coliform (positive completions)	0	0	0	NA		2017	Yes	Naturally present in the environment.

Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Year Valid	Range Low	Range High	# Samples Exceeded AL	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level of 1.3 mg/L (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2009-2011		0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level of 0.01 mg/L (ppb)	0	15	2	2009-2011		0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate Nitrite (AS Ni) ppm	0	10	0.10	2012		0	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion from natural deposits
Arsenic (ppm)	.010		.0001	2010		0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from electric production waste
Barium (ppm)	2		.0002	2010		0	No	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4		.10	2010		0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligram per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or microgram per liter (µg/L)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month. Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
<b>Equipment Intaking Water Treatment</b>	
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 in law in the MCLG 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.
MRDCA	MRDCA: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDCA do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MREDL	MREDL: 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.

Ronney Campbell  
601.614.2687

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY  
2013 JUL - 8 AM 9: 41