

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

2013 JUN -7 AM 9: 37

Town of Richton
Public Water Supply Name

0560004

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: 5/30/2013 / / , / /

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: The Richton Dispatch

Date Published: 5/30/2013

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 5/23/13

Richton Public Library & Richton Municipal Complex

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.

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

6-6-2013
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

JCJC to hold summer baseball camp

The annual Jones County Junior College Summer Baseball Camp will take place June 3-4 and June 6-7 at Community Bank Park.

The camp is for youngsters ages 5-12. Registration fee is \$100

per camper. Youngsters will receive 12 hours of baseball instruction and scrimmage and a JCJC baseball t-shirt. Return the registration form by May 31 to ensure receiving a camp t-shirt. The form is located at

<http://www.jcjc.edu/camps/baseball/>.

Registration begins at 8:30 a.m. on June 3.

For more information, contact assistant coach Chris Kirtland at 601-477-4088 or chris.kirtland@jcjc.edu

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Richton

PWS#: 0560004

May 2013

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 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 601-788-6000. 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 at 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, 2012. In cases monitoring wasn't required in 2012, 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 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) Maximum 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 (MGL) 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 (PGL) 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.

(PC/L) Picouries per liter - Picouries 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/MCLL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---|------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---|------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|

| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|-------|------|----------|-----|---|----|--|
| THM | No | 2010* | 4.04 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By products of drinking water disinfection |
| HAAs | No | 2010* | 0.00 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By products of drinking water disinfection |

| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----|-------|--------|---|-----|----|----|---|
| Barium | No | 2010* | 0.0621 | 0 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (As N) | No | 2011* | 0.19 | 0 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate-Nitrite (As N) | No | 2011* | 0.19 | 0 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|------|------|-------------|-----|---|--------|---|
| Chlorine | No | 2012 | 2.00 | 1.07 - 2.30 | ppm | 0 | MRDL=4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|------|-----|-------------|-------|---|----|-----------------------------|
| Gross Alpha | No | 2012 | 1.8 | 0.39 - 1.8 | pCi/L | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 226 | No | 2012 | 0.7 | 0.421 - 0.7 | pCi/L | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |

| Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper) | | | | | | |
|--|-------|------|-------------------|-------------|------------|---|
| Contaminant | MCLG | AL | # of Samples > AL | Sample Date | Violations | Typical Source |
| Copper | 0.002 | 1.3 | 10 | 2011* | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching; Corrosion of household plumbing; from wood preservatives |
| Lead | 0.1 | 0.15 | 10 | 2011* | No | Corrosion of household plumbing system; 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 substances 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 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.

***** 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 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 completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

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.

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2013 JUN -7 AM 9: 37

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------|------------|
| ACCOUNT NO. | SERVICE FROM | SERVICE TO |
| 03-0096000 | 04/28 | 05/28 |
| SERVICE ADDRESS | | |
| 709 CRAPEMYRTLE ST. | | |
| METER READINGS | | |
| CURRENT | PREVIOUS | USED |
| 1575 | 1572 | 3 |
| CHARGE FOR SERVICES | | |

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:
TOWN OF RICHTON
 P.O. BOX 493 • RICHTON, MS 39476
 (PHONE) 768-6015

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 |
| | 06/15/2013 | |
| NET AMOUNT | TAXES | GROSS AMOUNT |
| 26.25 | .00 | 26.25 |

CCR'S AVAILABLE

WTR 17.50
 SWR 8.75
 NET DUE >>> 26.25
 SAVE THIS >>
 GROSS DUE >> 26.25

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

03-0096000
 DONNA SHIPLEY
 709 CRAPEMYRTLE ST.

RICHTON, MS 39476

56/04