

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY  
CCR CERTIFICATION  
CALENDAR YEAR 2013  
TOWN OF SALLIS

2014 MAY 22 4:18:44

Public Water Supply Name

0040010

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

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

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

- \*\* Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)  
On water bills (attach copy of bill)  
Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- \*\* Other Posting at Town hall and copies available at Town hall.

Date(s) customers were informed: 5 / 8 / 14, / / , / /

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 STAR HERALD

Date Published: 5 / 8 / 14

\*\* CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 5 / 8 / 14

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

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the 2013 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.

JACK ABLES, MAYOR

5/15/14

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
*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](mailto:Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us)*

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Town of Sallis  
 PWS#: 0040010  
 April 2014

2014-04-15 PM12:31

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from four wells drawing from the Lower & Middle Wilcox Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Sallis have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jack Ables at 662-289-4909 or cell:601.940.2167. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at 5:00 PM at the Town Hall.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2013, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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

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

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

*Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)* - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

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

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

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

**TEST RESULTS**

| Contaminant                   | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measure -ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|--------------------|------|-----|--|
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b> |               |                |                |  |                    |      |     |  |
| 8. Arsenic                    | N             | 2011*          | .9             | .8 - .9  | ppb                | n/a  | 10  | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |

|                                 |   |          |       |               |     |     |          |   |
|---------------------------------|---|----------|-------|---------------|-----|-----|----------|---|
| 10. Barium                      | N | 2011*    | .07   | .02 - .07     | ppm | 2   | 2        | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                                |
| 15. Cyanide                     | N | 2011*    | 64.51 | 11.63 – 64.51 | ppb | 200 | 200      | Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories                                     |
| 16. Fluoride                    | N | 2011*    | .101  | No Range      | ppm | 4   | 4        | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead                        | N | 2009/11* | 1     | 0             | ppb | 0   | AL=15    | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits  |
| <b>Disinfection By-Products</b> |   |          |       |               |     |     |          |   |
| Chlorine                        | N | 2013     | 1     | .50 – 1.5     | ppm | 0   | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes   |

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.

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

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

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Town of Sallis 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.

Please Note: This report will not be mailed individually to customers, however, you may request a copy from our office.

Statement

Date: May 8, 2014

2014 MAY 22 AM 8:44

To: **Town of Sallis**  
Post Office Box 73  
Sallis, Mississippi 39160

For publication of described notice, copy of which is attached.

Ad Space 3x12.25 Times 1 and making proof, \$189.75

Payment received from \_\_\_\_\_



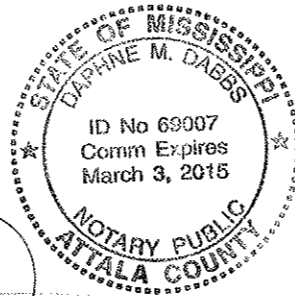
(Clerk)  
The Star-Herald  
207 North Madison St.  
Kosciusko, MS 39090

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

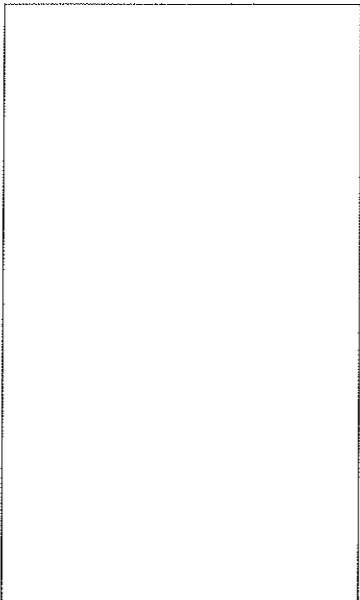
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
COUNTY OF ATTALA

Personally came before me, the undersigned, a NOTARY PUBLIC in and for Attala County, Mississippi, the CLERK of The Star-Herald, a newspaper published in the City of Kosciusko, Attala County, in said state, who, being duly sworn deposes and says that The Star-Herald is a newspaper as defined and described in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amended Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of **2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**, has been published in said newspaper 1 time, to-wit:

On the 8th day of May 2014



(Clerk)



SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me, this 8th  
day of May, 2014.

Daphne M. Dahls  
(Notary Public)  
My Commission Expires: March 3, 2015

FILED  
2014 MAY 22 AM 8:44

# TOWN OF SALLIS

JACK ABLES, MAYOR  
P. O. Box 73  
Sallis, Mississippi 39160

## Aldermen

Kelly Hutchison  
John Roby  
Linda Hutchison  
David (Brent) Busbea  
William (Shannon) Lewis

5/08/14

COPY OF THE TOWN OF SALLIS  
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT  
FOR YEAR 2013 WAS POSTED:

TOWN OF SALLIS TOWN HALL

**2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**City of Dallas**  
**Public Utilities**  
**April 2014**

This report is prepared in accordance with the Texas Public Utility Quality of Service Act. The report is intended to inform and educate the public about the quality of the water supply provided to the City of Dallas. The report is prepared by the City of Dallas Public Utilities, which is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the City's water supply system. The report is prepared in accordance with the Texas Public Utility Quality of Service Act, which requires public utilities to provide information to the public about the quality of the water supply they provide.

The water quality assessment has been conducted by our public water system to determine the water quality of the City of Dallas. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the Texas Public Utility Quality of Service Act, which requires public utilities to provide information to the public about the quality of the water supply they provide. The assessment was conducted by the City of Dallas Public Utilities, which is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the City's water supply system.

If you have any questions about the report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jack Allen at 800-288-0000 or call 972-540-7181. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you wish to learn more, please contact any of our regulatory representatives. They are listed on the first tab of this report at 1000 PM on the 10th tab.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as strict as possible to protect public health. MCLs are based on the best available science to protect against the known or potential health effects of long-term exposure to contaminants. MCLs are set for all inorganic chemicals, organic chemicals, and radionuclides. MCLs are set for all inorganic chemicals, organic chemicals, and radionuclides.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected adverse health effects. MCLGs are set for all inorganic chemicals, organic chemicals, and radionuclides. MCLGs are set for all inorganic chemicals, organic chemicals, and radionuclides.

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

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

**Parts per million (ppm) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)** - One part per million corresponds to one ounce in two years of a single term. One part per million (ppm) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) is one part per million (ppm) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L).

**TEST RESULTS**

| Contaminant                     | Unit | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detectable or of Action | Unit | MCL  | MCLG | MRDL | MRDLG | Other Source of Contaminant  |
|---------------------------------|------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|--|
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>   |      |                |                |                                  |      |      |      |      |       |  |
| 8 Arsenic                       | µg/L | 2011           | 0              | 0 - 1                            | ppm  | 10   | 0.01 | 0    | 0     | Exposure to natural arsenic found in rocks, soil, and groundwater. Arsenic is a naturally occurring element. |
| 10 Barium                       | ppm  | 2011           | 0              | 0 - 10                           | ppm  | 2    | 0    | 0    | 0     | Discharge of drilling water, discharge from metal refineries, and discharge from other sources.              |
| 13 Cyanide                      | µg/L | 2011           | 0              | 0 - 0.1                          | ppm  | 0.2  | 0    | 0    | 0     | Discharge from metal refineries and other sources.   |
| 16 Fluoride                     | ppm  | 2011           | 1.0            | 0 - 1.0                          | ppm  | 4    | 0    | 0    | 0     | Discharge from metal refineries and other sources.   |
| 17 Lead                         | ppb  | 2008/11        | 0              | 0 - 0                            | ppm  | 0.01 | 0    | 0    | 0     | Discharge from metal refineries and other sources.   |
| <b>Disinfection By-Products</b> |      |                |                |                                  |      |      |      |      |       |  |
| Chlorine                        | ppm  | 2013           | 1.0            | 0.5 - 1.5                        | ppm  | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0     | Water utilities used to control microbes.  |

\* Most recent sample. No sample reported for 2013.

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminant violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have worked through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however they are not at levels that are a concern.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are posted on our website. In an effort to ensure systems compliance, we monitor the monitoring equipment for technological purposes, not to monitor the quality of the water.

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 Water Association is committed to providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the quality 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/lead>.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by a substance that may be naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be harmful. Disinfection of organic substances and inorganic substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water is harmful. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, contact your water utility or the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons, persons with other underlying chronic diseases, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with kidneys or liver disease, people with heart disease, pregnant women, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act requires public utilities to take steps to protect vulnerable populations. For more information about vulnerable populations, contact your water utility or the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The State of Texas requires public utilities to provide tap water quality reports to every tap. We ask that all our customers who are entitled to tap water, who are the best of our community, but may be at risk in the future.

Please Note: This report is intended to be read privately by customers. However, you may request a copy from our office.