

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

Mitchell Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

070006
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 _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 5/7/2014 / / , / /

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: 5/7/2014

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: Southern Sentinel

Date Published: 5/7/2014

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 5/15/2014

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

Ripley Public Library 308 N. Commerce St.
PHONE 1-662-837-7773

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.

President, Arthur Cockrell
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5/15/2014
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

Proof of Publication

The State of Mississippi

Tippah County

Personally appeared before me a Notary Public in and for said County and State, the undersigned

Tim Watson

who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of the SOUTHERN SENTINEL, a newspaper published in the City of Ripley, in said County and State, and that the

LEGAL NOTICE

a true copy of which is hereto attached, was published for 1 consecutive weeks in said

newspaper as follows:

VOLUME	NO.	DATE
136	11	5/7/2014

And further, that said newspaper has been published in Ripley, Tippah County, Mississippi for more than one year next preceding the first insertion of the above mentioned legal notice.

Tim Watson

Tim Watson

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the

14 DAY OF May, 2014

Jessica L. Davis

Notary Public, Tippah County, Mississippi

My Commission expires: 05/05/2017



Printer's Fee \$ _____

us and loved us and we praise him for love, life and compassion. The story gets sweeter and better every time we hear it. Bro. Don Wilson last Sunday morning

could happen any where. Bill and Naomi Devore recently celebrated their 68th wedding anniversary. We are proud for them and thank God for keeping them.

Shofinnor, Bill and Naomi Devore, Jeremy Brown, Misty Luna, Natlie Gray, Terry Nelson, Francis Brumley, Cindy McCoy, Melba Denton Hopper, Betty Hardin family.

SCV happenings



Perry Short, right, author and Civil War historian of Bartlett, Tennessee, presented a very informative program on the Battle of Chickamauga at the Tippah Tigers SCV camp meeting Thursday, May 1. Chickamauga represented the second highest number of casualties of the war, 34,600, in the three day battle and was the first National Military Park established. Short noted that some dispute the claim of a Confederate victory but after Confederate General Longstreet's forces broke the Union lines, Union commander "Rosecrans decided to proceed in haste to Chattanooga" as fast as his horse could take him. Short is the author of "Generation of Warriors". Tippah Tiger Grant Graves, left, discussed the battle with Short.



West Ripley Baptist Church presents Gold City in concert Friday, May 9 at 7 p.m. at the church. A love offering will be received

West Ripley Baptist Church • 837-4872

"2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report" Mitchell Water Association PWS ID: 0700006 April 22, 2014

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is two wells. Our wells draw from the Collee Sand 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 sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are 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. Our wells received a moderate ranking to contaminations.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Arthur Cockwell at 662-837-7837. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend a special meeting the third Thursday in July at the Mitchell Fire Station at 7:00 P.M.

The Mitchell Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 pose 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.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

TEST RESULTS										
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is no drinking water in this area that is not disinfected. Disinfection is necessary for control of microbial contamination.)										
Chemical Contaminant	Units	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	Notes
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	ppm	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	None added used to control coliforms
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	ppm	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	None added used to control coliforms
Inorganic Contaminants										
Boron	ppm	2013	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	Discharge of drilling water, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	2013	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which penetrates strong tooth, discharge from fertilizer and chemical factories
Chlorate	ppm	2013	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
Trihalomethanes (THM)	ppm	2013	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THM4	ppm	2013	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead	ppb	2011	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits

*Most recent sample. No sample was required in 2013

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. The Mitchell 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. Please contact 800-426-7882 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 1-800-426-7882.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 (800-426-7882).

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