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

Town of Centerville
Public Water Supply Name

790003
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: ___ / ___ / ___ , ___ / ___ / ___ , ___ / ___ / ___

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: Woodville Republican


Date Published: 6 / 17 / 14

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 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.


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

6/30/2014
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

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Town of Centreville
 PWS#: 0790003
 May 2014

2014 MAY 15 PM 12: 36

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 wells drawing from the Miocene Series and the Citronelle Formation Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify 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 Centreville have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the John White at 601.645.5218. 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 Tuesday of the month at 6:00 PM at 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 1st to December 31st, 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
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2013	1	No Range	ppm	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2013	.093	.045 - .093	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

13. Chromium	N	2013	.9	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2013	1.43	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2013	1.24	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2013	1	.86 – 1.2	mg/l	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 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. 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 Centreville 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.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Wilkinson County

WOODVILLE, MISS., Thursday, May 22, 2014

PERSONALLY appeared before me the undersigned Notary Public,
ANDY J. LEWIS, Editor of THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN, who being duly
sworn says on oath that the publication, a copy of which is hereto attached,
was published in THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN, a newspaper published in
said County and State, for 1 successive weeks, and being numbers

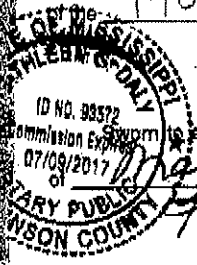
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dated Thursday, May 22, 2014

190

volume of said newspaper.

Andy J. Lewis Editor



and subscribed before me this 22nd day

2014

Attorney H. Daley, Notary Public
Commission Expires: 07-09-2017

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Tom of Chickadee
FW#02 0700003
April 2010

We're pleased to present to you the year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and groundwater used to provide you with water. Our overall goal is to provide you with a clear and concise report that is easy to understand. We've included information on the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Wilcox Aquifer and the Ogilvie Aquifer.

The Wilcox Aquifer has been equipped for our public water system to determine the overall quality of the drinking water. This is done by testing for a variety of substances. The testing is done by a certified laboratory. The results are then compared to our public water system and a decision is made on whether the water is safe to drink. The results are then compared to our public water system and a decision is made on whether the water is safe to drink. The results are then compared to our public water system and a decision is made on whether the water is safe to drink.

If you have any questions about this report or regarding your water quality, please contact the Public Utility Commission at 601-978-3221. We will be happy to answer your questions. They are listed on the first (back) of the report on page 700. We will be happy to answer your questions.

As the 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 public water system must follow.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The Maximum Allowable Groundwater (MAG) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set in place to protect the public health 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 conclusive evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of waterborne diseases.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a 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 contamination.
- Pesticide (per million (ppm) or milligram per liter (mg/L)):** One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	Test Results	Notes
Inorganic Constituents				
As	0.05	0.05	0.01	Below MCL and MRDL
Cd	0.01	0.01	0.001	Below MCL and MRDL
Cr	0.1	0.1	0.05	Below MCL and MRDL
Fe	0.3	0.3	0.2	Below MCL and MRDL
Mn	0.05	0.05	0.02	Below MCL and MRDL
N	1.0	1.0	0.5	Below MCL and MRDL
Se	0.07	0.07	0.01	Below MCL and MRDL
Sr	0.7	0.7	0.1	Below MCL and MRDL
V	0.1	0.1	0.01	Below MCL and MRDL
W	0.07	0.07	0.01	Below MCL and MRDL

Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	Test Results	Notes
THM	0.1	0.1	0.05	Below MCL and MRDL
HAAs	0.07	0.07	0.01	Below MCL and MRDL
MXLs	0.03	0.03	0.01	Below MCL and MRDL
OXAs	0.03	0.03	0.01	Below MCL and MRDL

At present, elevated levels of lead can cause various health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead is a neurotoxin that can damage the brain and nervous system, and it can also cause kidney damage. Lead poisoning can also cause anemia, which is a condition in which the body does not have enough healthy red blood cells to carry oxygen throughout the body. Lead poisoning can also cause developmental delays in children. Lead poisoning can also cause various health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead is a neurotoxin that can damage the brain and nervous system, and it can also cause kidney damage. Lead poisoning can also cause anemia, which is a condition in which the body does not have enough healthy red blood cells to carry oxygen throughout the body. Lead poisoning can also cause developmental delays in children.

WOODVILLE, MISS. Thursday June 17, 2010
PERSONALLY appeared before me the undersigned Notary Public,
ANDY J. LEWIS, Editor of THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN, who being duly
sworn says on oath that the publication, a copy of which is hereto attached,
was published in THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN, a newspaper published in
said County and State, for 1 successive weeks, and being numbers
dated Thursday June 17, 2010

of the 186 volume of said newspaper,
dated June 17, 2010 day 17 of the month of June, 2010.
Saw to and subscribed before me this 17 day of June, 2010.
Andy J. Lewis Editor
Commission Expires: 07-09-2013