WATER SUPPLY

2015 MAY -1 PM 3:43

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2014

City of Mendenhall
Public Water Supply Name

0640007
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 Water Bills were mailed to Customers

Date Mailed/Distributed: 4/30/2015

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: Magee Courier / Simpson County News

Date Published: 4/30/15

CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)*** City Hall Date Posted: 4/30/2015

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

_____

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2014 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.

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

4-30-2015
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:
water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Mendenhall
PWS#: 0640007
April 2015

WATER SUPPLY
2015 MAY -1 PM 3:43

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 Catahoula Stratus 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. 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 City of Mendenhall have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Heath Taylor or Billy Taylor at 601.720.5443. 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 the City 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 , 2014. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2014, 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								
10. Barium	N	2011*	.024	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

13. Chromium	N	2011*	1.2	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride**	N	2011*	.152	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2014	.13	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2014	1.4	1 --1.9	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2014.*
*** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.8 - 1.2 mg/l.*

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 system 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.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 0. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 0%.

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 City of Mendenhall 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.

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPL
2015 MAY -1 PM 3:43

Death is not forever for those in Christ

Words to Encourage

Gwen Canoy Yarber

Many products are marketed promising to prolong life. Many people have tried to find the mythical fountain of youth. Why? Because most people don't want to die. They don't want to think about death or discuss it, especially their own.

In Scottsdale, Arizona, there is an organization called the Alcor Life Extension Institute. It is the world leader in cryonics, "the science of using ultra-cold temperature to preserve human life with the intent of restoring good health when technology becomes available to do so."

Bruce Larson in his book, *750 Engaging Illustrations*, tells of 27 people who are banking on the idea that modern science will someday find or engineer a fountain of youth. Those 27 people, all deceased, are "patients" of Alcor Life Extension Institute, where their bodies – or merely their heads! – have been frozen in liquid nitrogen at minus 320 degrees Fahrenheit awaiting the day when medical science discovers a way to make death and aging a thing of the past.

Ten of the patients paid $120,000 to have their entire body frozen. Seventeen of the patients paid $50,000 to have only their head frozen, hoping that molecular technology will one day be able to grow a whole new body from their head or its cells. It sounds like science fiction, but it's called cryonics.

Continuing to quote the article, "As you can imagine, cryonics has its share of critics and skeptics. And of course, Stephen Bridge, president of Alcor, cautions, 'We have to tell [people] that we don't even really know if it will work yet.'" Nevertheless, Thomas Donaldson, a 50-year-old member of Alcor who hasn't yet taken advantage of its services, brushed aside the naysayers and explained to a reporter why he was willing to give cryonics a try: 'For some strange reason, I like being alive...I don't want to die. Okay, guys?'"

For those like Donaldson, who like being alive, God has good news! Jesus Christ has risen from the dead with an eternal, resurrection body. He has conquered death! Death came into the world as a result of Adam and Eve's sin.

"So you see, just as death came into the world through a man, now the resurrection from the dead has begun through another man. Just as everyone dies because we all belong to Adam, everyone who belongs to Christ will be given new life" (1 Corinthians 15:21-22 NLT). Our present body is perishable and prone to decay. Our resurrection body will be transformed. "What I am saying, dear brothers and sisters," Paul tells us in 1 Corinthians 15: 50-54, "is that our physical bodies cannot inherit the Kingdom of God. These dying bodies cannot inherit what will last forever...Our dying bodies must be transformed into bodies that will never die; our mortal bodies must be transformed into immortal bodies. Then, when our dying bodies have been transformed into immortal bodies that will never die, this Scripture will be fulfilled: 'Death is swallowed up in victory. O death, where is your victory? O death, where is your sting?'"

'Big John' Rankin was gentle giant

B.R.'s View

B.R. Rankin

I had the golden opportunity to go to the homegoing celebration of Mr. John L. Rankin, my cousin of 45 years. He was a gentle giant in the flesh.

On September 8, 1939, John L. Rankin was born. "Big John" is what I called him. He was the first-born son of the late Frank Jr. and Dessie Mae Rankin, of Simpson County.

Big John departed this life on March 2, 2015, at 11:55 p.m. in Covington Hospital in Collins.

Well, where may I start? As a 15-year-old teenager, he became a member of Mary Grove M. B. Church, where he [illegible] a doorman at the Royal Orleans Hotel in New Orleans, La. He then spent four years as a circus entertainer. Wo! So kool!

He is recorded in history as the second tallest man to box in the United States.

He married the love of his life, Gloria Owens, on November 2, 1963, and lived in Covington County.

He leaves to mourn his passing a loving wife, Gloria Rankin; four children, John E. Rankin, Angela Fairley and Willie Rankin, all of Collins, and Anthony (Janice) Rankin, of Prentiss; eight grandchildren; two brothers, Willie L. Rankin and Booker T. Rankin (Sheila) of Collins; and two sisters, Joann Baugh and Ruby Taylor of Mendenhall.

He was preceded in death by his parents, Mr. Frank and Mrs. Dessie [illegible]

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Mendenhall
PWS#: 0640007 April 2015

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ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
~~010020030~~	03/20	04/20

SERVICE ADDRESS

224 REV CIR/APT 37

METER READINGS CURRENT	PREVIOUS	USED
79063	76995	2068

CHARGE FOR SERVICES

WTR	13.63
SWR	7.64
PAST DUE	22.12
NET DUE >>>	43.39
SAVE THIS >>	2.13
GROSS DUE >>	45.52

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:

CITY OF MENDENHALL
P.O. BOX 487
MENDENHALL, MS 39114

PRESORTED
FIRST-CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 31
MENDENHALL, MS

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
43.39	2.13	45.52

CCR PUBLISHED IN SIMPSON
COUNTY NEWS 04/30/15

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

~~010020030~~
~~ANGIE BARBER~~

~~224 REV CIR#37~~
~~MENDENHALL, MS 39114~~