WATER SUPPLY

2015 MAY 12 PM 1:30

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

MISSISSIPPI STATE HOSPITAL
Public Water Supply Name

0610032
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 CAMPUS TAKE NOTE

Date(s) customers were informed: 4/20/20.15 / / , / /

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: CAMPUS TAKE NOTE

Date Published: 4/20/15

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**):

WWW.MSH-DMH.ORG

**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.

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

5/11/15
*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
## Mississippi State Hospital - Whitfield
## PWS ID #: 0610032
## April 2015

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 Cockfield Formation and Sparta Sand 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 Mississippi State Hospital have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Steven Strong at 601.351.8569. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. A copy of this report will be posted on all bulletin boards and will be available in the main office.

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 were 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.

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

*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 | 2013* | .0459 | .0023 - .0459 | Ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2013* | 2.2 | 1.9- 2.2 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14. Copper | N | 2011/13* | .2 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride** | N | 2013* | .825 | .794 - .825 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2011/13* | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| **Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | | |
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2014 | 23 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2014 | 32.4 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2014 | 1 | .50 – 1.5 | mg/l | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2014.*

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", the MS STATE HOSPITAL-WHITFIELD is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 92%.

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.

We at Mississippi State Hospital work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. After MSDH Regional Engineer conducted the annual inspection, the Mississippi State Hospital PWS received an overall capacity rating of 5.0 out of a possible 5.0.

TAKE NOTE

A Publication for Employees of MSH Volume 27, Number 13 April 20, 2015

# MSH DAY LESS THAN TWO WEEKS AWAY

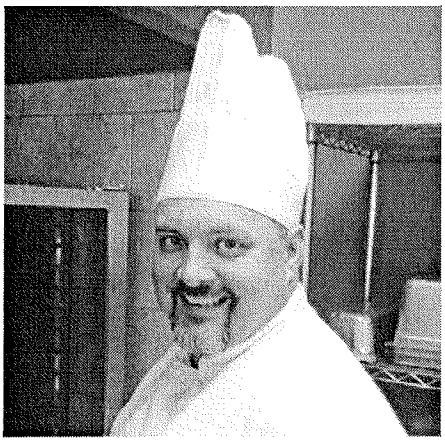
Fun and games along with food and prizes are the order of the day for the 33rd annual MSH Day on Friday, May 1. The festival provides an opportunity for patients, residents and employees of MSH to spend a day outside enjoying a variety of activities and live entertainment. The event begins at 10 a.m. and wraps up at 2 p.m. Members of the community, friends and family are invited to attend.

Scheduled activities include a bake sale, cow roping, bingo, a closest-to-the-hole golf competition, a football toss and a milk can toss. Food will be provided by T & J Concessions. Corn dogs, Polish sausage, chicken nuggets and cheese nachos are among the items on the menu. There will also be a variety of arts and crafts booths, and music will be provided by Phillip Cothern, RN, (aka DJ51-50.com) who serves as Clinic Supervisor for MSH's Whitfield Medical Surgical Hospital.

For more information, see the "MSH Day News" flier attached to this edition of Take Note.

## Parking for Building Staff and Visitors

For MSH Day, the MSH Police Department is asking that employees of Buildings 28, 29, 33, 34, 37, 38 and 39 refrain from parking on Second Avenue, Third Avenue, Autumn Street, and Sunset Street during MSH Day. A-Shift employees may park behind those buildings as long as they do not move their vehicle during the event. There will be no through traffic on those streets. Building 42 parking lot and Building 51 parking lot are for visitors.



# WHO WILL BE THE TOP PASTRY CHEF AT MSH?

Bragging rights are on the line during the MSH Cake Auction and Competition which will be held Wednesday, April 22 at Jimmy's Dining Room on Building 56. Judging begins at 9 a.m., and MSH and JNH employees are invited to submit their favorite dessert recipe for a chance to win.

The judge for the competition is Chef Jimmy Lee of Valley Services, who has years of experience and knowledge. He graduated in 1998 from culinary school at Hinds Community College, was chosen as Tabasco's Hottest Chef in 2000 for a sweet potato cheesecake recipe, has 10 years of experience as a Research and Development Chef working for a company that makes salad dressing, sauces, seasoning blend, batter and breading systems. He began working for Valley Services in August 2009 as the Executive Chef at Hinds Community College in Raymond where he worked there for 3 ½ years before being promoted to Corporate Executive Chef.

Those bakers who do not want to participate in the competition can still donate a dessert for the auction, which will be held between 9:30 a.m. and 2 p.m. at Jimmy's.

For those who choose to submit recipes with their entries, the recipes will be included in a special limited edition MSH Day 2015 Cookbook. However, please note that you DO NOT have to submit a recipe with your entry. All proceeds benefit Friends of MSH.

For more information on rules and prizes, please see the Cake Auction & Competition flier attached to this edition of Take Note.

# WMSH CELEBRATES LAB WEEK

*The WMSH laboratory staff includes: (first row, l-r) Cecilia Tristeza; Betty Hammett; Samantha Snowden; Evelyn Harrison; (back row, l-r) Crystal Bonner; Joe Thornton; and Jenny Diez.*

National Medical Laboratory Professionals Week (Lab Week) is an annual celebration of the medical laboratory professionals who play a vital role in every aspect of health care to ensure that patients receive the right tests, the right diagnosis, and the right treatment. Lab Week – which takes place the last full week in April each year – is a time for medical laboratory personnel to celebrate their professionalism and be recognized for their efforts. Approximately 300,000 medical laboratory professionals perform and interpret more than 10 billion laboratory tests annually.

The clinical laboratory professional is a key member of today's health care team. Laboratory professionals have the skills to

*Lab Week Continues On Page 2*