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

2015 JUL -1 AM

Southwest Mississippi Community College

Public Water Supply Name

570011

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 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. **Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form 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 Southwest Mississippi Community College Website

Date(s) customers were informed: 06 / 22 / 2015 , / / , / /

☐ 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 message

☐ CCR was published in local newspaper: (***Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)***

Name of newspaper: _____

Date Published: / /

☒ CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)*** Date Posted: 06 / 22 / 2015

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

Smcc.edu

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2012 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 SWDA. 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,)

Bill Sucher

Date

6-18-2015

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

WATER SUPPLY
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2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Southwest MS Community College
PWS#: 0570011
June 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 Miocene Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to be identified with 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 SMCC have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Amy E. Cooley at (601)276-2016. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. This report will be posted In the Administration Building as well as on the college website at www.smcc.edu.

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, 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 – is 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 no convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water 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 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 Measurement*	*MCLG*	*MCL*	*Likely Source of Contamination*
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony, Total	N	2013*	0.0005	No Range	ppm	0	0.006	
Arsenic	N	2013*	0.0005	No Range	ppm	0	0.010	
10. Barium	N	2013*	.036	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium, Total	N	2013*	0.0005	No Range	ppm	0	0.004	
Cadmium	N	2013*	0.0005	No Range	ppm	0	0.005	
13. Chromium	N	2013*	0.0009	No Range	ppm	0	0.1	Discharge from Steel and Pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	2013*	0.1	No Range	ppm	0	4	
17. Lead	N	2014	0.015	No Range	Mg/L	0	0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	2014	1.3	No Range	Mg/L	0	1.3	
Mercury	N	2013*	0.0005	No Range	ppm	0	0.002	
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2014	0.35	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	N	2014	0.02	No Range	Ppm	1	1	
Selenium	N	2013*	0.0025	No Range	ppm	0	0.05	
Thallium, Total	N	2013*	0.0005	No Range	ppm	0	0.002	
Disinfection By-Products								
82. TTHM[Total trihalomethanes]	N	2010*	1.66	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-Product of drinking water chlorination

Chlorine	N	2014	1.5	1.50 MG/L to 1.50 MG/L	MG/L	0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

**Most recent samples*

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 drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. 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 (800)426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 from their health care providers about drinking water. 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 at (800)426-4791.

Southwest MS Community College works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask all of our consumers to help protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

WATER SUPPLY
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CCR Public Place Location List

- Southwest Mississippi Community College Administration Building
  - Southwest Mississippi Community College Campus Website

    smcc.edu