2015 JUN 26 PM 3:24

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

Town of Shaw
Public Water Supply Name

0060018
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: 1/6/ 12/21 12015T

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/12/2015

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: _____

Date Published: ___/___/___

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 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.

Tiffany Coward / office manager
*Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)*

6/26/15
*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**
**Town of Shaw**
**PWS ID# 0060018**
**June 2015**

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about from where your water comes, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. 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 and to providing you with this information, because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is groundwater. Our wells draw from the Meridian Upper Wilcox aquifer.

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of the drinking water supply and to identify 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 supply and is available upon request. The wells for The Town of Shaw have received moderate to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Mayor Lamar Franks at 662-754-3131. 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 at 6 P.M. on the 1st Tuesday of each month at city hall.

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for the particular contaminant group. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, (2014). As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. All drinking water, including bottled water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that 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:

*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 (ug/L)* - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

*Action Level (AL)* - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

*Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)* - 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 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

**Inorganic Contaminants**

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | Range Low High | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arsenic (ppb) | *2011 | N | 0.90 | No Range | 0 | 50 | Erosion of natural deposits: runoff from orchards: runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | *2011 | N | 0.0654 | No range | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (ppb) | *2011 | N | 1 | No range | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | *2011 | N | 0.215 | No Range | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Selenium (ppb) | *2011 | N | 3.10 | No Range | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| Nitrite (ppm) | 2014 | N | 0.03 | No Range | 0 | 1 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage |

**Lead and Copper Contaminants**

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | Your Water | # of sites found above the AL | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper (ppm) (90th percentile) | 2014 | 0.3 | 0 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

**Volatile Organic Chemical (VOC) Contaminants**

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | Range Low High | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 2013 | N | 4.55 | No Range | 75 | 75 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |

**Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants**

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Date | MCL Violation Y/N | Your Water | Range of detects | MCLG/MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes] | *2011 | N | 44.7 | No Range | 0 / 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids] | *2011 | N | 10 | No Range | 0 / 60 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2014 | N | 0.50 | 0.00-1.18 | 0 / MRDL =4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

**Most Recent Sample. No sample required for 2014*

## MONITORING AND REPORTING OF COMPLIANCE DATA VIOLATIONS

### ROUTINE MAJOR MONITORING TOTAL COLIFORM RULE VIOLATION

The Town of Shaw failed to collect the required number of bacteriological samples for coliform monitoring of the water distribution system during January 2014. The Mississippi State Department of Health and the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act require this monitoring. Bacteriological samples are used to monitor water quality and indicate if the water is free of coliform bacteria. Failure to collect all bacteriological samples is a violation of the monitoring requirements and we are required to notify you of this violation.

### REPEAT MAJOR MONITORING TOTAL COLIFORM RULE VIOLATION

The Town of Shaw failed to collect the required number of bacteriological samples for coliform monitoring of the water distribution system during February 2014. The Mississippi State Department of Health and the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act require this monitoring. Bacteriological samples are used to monitor water quality and indicate if the water is free of coliform bacteria. Failure to collect all bacteriological samples is a violation of the monitoring requirements and we are required to notify you of this violation.

### REPEAT MAJOR MONITORING TOTAL COLIFORM RULE VIOLATION

The Town of Shaw failed to collect the required number of bacteriological samples for coliform monitoring of the water distribution system during March 2014. The Mississippi State Department of Health and the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act require this monitoring. Bacteriological samples are used to monitor water quality and indicate if the water is free of coliform bacteria. Failure to collect all bacteriological samples is a violation of the monitoring requirements and we are required to notify you of this violation.

### ROUTINE MAJOR MONITORING DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS VIOLATION

The Town of Shaw has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements for chlorine set by the Mississippi State Department of Health. Public water systems are required to properly disinfect water before distribution, maintain acceptable disinfection residuals within the distribution system, monitor the disinfectant residual at various locations throughout the distribution system, and report the results of that monitoring to the Mississippi State Department of Health. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water is safe from microbial contamination. This violation occurred in the monitoring periods 01/01/2014 – 03/31/2014.

### ROUTINE MAJOR MONITORING VOC – REGULATED

The Town of Shaw violated the monitoring and reporting requirements for VOCs set by the Mississippi State Department of Health. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 07/01/2014 – 09/30/2014 we did not monitor or test for VOCs and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

A public notice providing the details of the above referenced violations should have been provided to each customer. This public notice has yet to be provided and these violations have yet to be resolved.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants 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 samples prior to the end of the monitoring 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. The Town of Shaw 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 Laboratory offers lead testing for $10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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 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 (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 (800-426-4791).

The Town of Shaw is working hard 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.