MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2015

City of Saltillo
Public Water Supply Name

0411001 / 0411037
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)***

- [X] 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: 6/9/16 , / / , / /

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: Lee County Courier

Date Published: 6/9/16

CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)*** Date Posted: 6/9/16

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

City Hall

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2015 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.

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

6-20-16
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

CCR Due to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2016!

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2016 JUN 22 AM 9:21

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Saltillo Water Works
PWS#: 410012 & 410037
May 2016

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 three wells drawing from the Gordo Formation and Eutaw Formation Aquifers and also purchases water from the N.E, MS Regional Water Supply where the water source is from the Tombigbee River.

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 City of Saltillo have received a lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mike Jackson at 662.869.5431. 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 and third Tuesdays of the month at 6:00 PM at the Saltillo City Hall.

We routinely monitor for contaminants 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 , 2015. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2015, 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.

PWS #: 410012 **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
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	June	Positive	4	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment

Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2015	.1719	.1069 - .1719	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015	1.5	.8 – 1.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2011/13*	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
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*	5	4 - 5	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2014*	2.96	1.17 – 2.96	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2015	1.3	.30 – 2.2	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS #: 410037 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

10. Barium	N	2015	.0157	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015	.6	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	2015	.622	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

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2015	27	17 - 23	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2015	45	31- 56	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2015	.8	No Range	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* *Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015.*

** *Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l.*

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. On system # 0410012, we took seven samples for coliform bacteria during June 2015. Four (4) of the routine samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than 1 sample per month of our samples may do so. We disinfected the well and distribution system. We did not find any bacteria in our subsequent testing which shows that this problem has been resolved.

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", we are 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 10. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 83%.

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 Saltillo Water Works work 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.

Please note: This report will not be mailed to each customer, however you may request a copy from our office.

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Saltillo Water Works
PWS #: 0410012 ¶ 410037
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								disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2014*	2.96	1.17 – 2.96	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2015	1.3	.30 – 2.2	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS #: 410037 TEST RESULTS

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Inorganic Contaminants								
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CRIME REPORTS

■ LEE COUNTY SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT

CR 1419, Mooreville, trespass, a man said he saw someone behind his house with a flashlight. He spoke to the suspect, who said he was looking for a phone. The suspect walked away into the dark, 6-4.

CR 1390, Mooreville, unauthorized use a vehicle, a woman said she let her ex-boyfriend use her vehicle for a short period of time. He refuses to return the 1999 Buick Century. She has contacted him several times, 6-3.

Hwy. 371, Mooreville, trespassing, a man said his dogs were barking and raising cain so he went outside to see what was going on. He saw a white male, in an orange shirt, beside his shop. He fired in the air and the suspect took off. Deputy made contact with the suspect who said he had gotten lost in the woods and came out on the mans property. He was advised not to be back on the mans property, 6-2.

Hwy. 371, Nettleton, general information, a man said he was traveling on Hwy. 371 and he and the female suspect got into a verbal altercation. She started slapping and scratching his face. He tried to push her away and grab the steering wheel while she was hitting him, trying to keep the car on the road. The suspect then pulled the vehicle off the road and started spitting at him. He headbutted her. He said his one-year-old child was in the car at the time, 6-2.

CR 115, Okolona, disturbance of a family, a man said the suspect, who is his sister, came to his brothers house, while he was there visiting. She accused him of spreading rumors about the family. She threatened to kill him and beat him up if she caught him out on the road. He said he was on his brothers property the whole time this was happening. His nephew threatened him too, 6-2.

Tombigbee State Park, simple assault, a woman said she and the female suspect were at a party. The suspect was highly intoxicated. She went to leave, got in her vehicle and the suspect hit her in the head with a coffee pot. She went to the hospital to seek treatment for her injuries, 6-1.

CR 600, Tupelo, petit larceny, a woman said she recently

parked the boat on
of the road. Whe
turned — the bo
gone, 5-31.

CR 659, Verona, stole
woman said she
feeding her dogs w
saw a car pull up
mailbox. There was
female driving and
male passenger.
out and took her m
said they drove pa
other mailboxes. T
a Regions bank
which was for her
payment, 5-31.

West Garrison, Verona
threats, a woman
sister, the suspect
calling her sayin
going to hurt you. I
to knock the windo
of your car and put
your gas tank," 5-3

CR 129, Verona, stole
cine, a man said
male suspect was
with him. She t
Xanax and 30 No
left, 5-31.

State Park Road, ass
woman said the
suspect was mad
about a cell phon
suspect punched h
eral times with her f
suspect then got i
vehicle and back
her, knocking her
The suspect then b
into her twice with h
bumper. The s
drove off. She call
and was taken to t
pital via ambulance

■ TUPELO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Officer conducted a traf
on a Ford Taurus f
belt violation on We
near Robins Street,
made contact wi
driver who identifie
self. In plain view a
Bud Light was ne
console of the vehic
ficer had the suspe
the vehicle, and no
tattoo on his back.
ran the Social S
Number given t
e911 and it came b
belonging to a fem
was found he had
tive warrant with th
of Tupelo. He then t
real name which ma
the name on the tatt
e911 check of his dri
cense showed to b
pended. He was ch
with contempt of
dwls, open containe
false info, 6-4.

Officer was dispatched
Days Inn to a previo
turbance call. The f
suspect came to Da
with several other fe
in two cars, while th