MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH016 JUN-6 AM II: 56 BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CCR CERTIFICATION CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Town OF Richton
Public Water Supply Name

0560004
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

Co sys cus em

system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers.	rear. Depending on the population served by the public water, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the rocedures when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or the 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 (att X) On water bills (attach copy of bi☐ Email message (MUST Email th☐ Other	tach copy of advertisement) ll) le message to the address below)
Date(s) customers were informed: 05/31/2016	2 / / , /
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or methods used	other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed:/_/	
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSD As a URL (Provide URL As an attachment As text within the body of the en	PH a copy) Date Emailed: / / mail message
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach cop	
Name of Newspaper: The Richton	Dispatch
Date Published: 05/26/2016	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of local Richton Library & Rich CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet sit	ntons) Date Posted: 05/24/2016 Nton CIty Hall te at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED):
public water system in the form and manner identified the SDWA. I further certify that the information include the water quality monitoring data provided to the propartment of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.	eport (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this above and that I used distribution methods allowed by ded in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with bublic water system officials by the Mississippi State
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	Date
Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700	May be faxed to: (601)576-7800
Jackson, MS 39215	May be emailed to:

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

water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

2015 Ata:ual Drinking Water Quality Town of Richton PWS#: 0560004 May 2016

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual News and Quality Drinking Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the about the quality water and service 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 is from wells drawing from the Miocene Series Aquifer and the Catahoula Formation 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 source of contamination. The general susceptibility ranking assigned to each well of this system is provided immediately below. 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. Wells # 2 and #4 for the Town of Richton has a higher susceptibility of contamination ranking while Well #3 received a moderate susceptibility of contamination ranking.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact James H. Pitts at 601-788-6015. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month, 6:30 PM, 206 Dogwood Avenue East (Richton Municipal Complex).

We routinely monitor your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. In cases monitoring wasn't required in 2015, the table refects 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 tank, 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 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.

- (AL) Action Level The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- (TT) Treatment Technique A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- (MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level The Maximum Allowed is the highest contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- (MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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.
- (MRDLG) Maxium residual disinfectant level goal. 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.
- (MRDL) Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- (PPM) Parts Per Million or (MG/L) Milligrams Per Liter one part per millions corresponds to one minute in two years or a penny in ten thousand dollars.
- (PPB) Parts Per Billion or (PG/L) Micrograms Per Liter one part per billions corresponds to one minute in two thousand years or a single penny in ten million dollars.
- (Positive Samples/Month) Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive.
- (PCI/L) Picocuries per liter Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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
Volatile Orga	nic Contamina	ints						
ТТНМ	No	2013*	[1.48	0	ppb	0	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5	No	2013*	n.	o	ppb	o	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Co	ntantinants	Lagrage						
Barium	NO	2013*	0.0614	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste, Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	No	2015	<0.015	0 1	ppm	0.2	0.2	Discharge from steel/metal factories,

Barium	No	2013*	0.0614	0	рріп	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste, Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	No	2015	<0.015	0	ppm	0.2	0.2	Discharge from steet/metal factories, discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Stuoride	No	2013*	<0.1	o .	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (As N)	No	2015	0.15	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	No	2015	<0.02	Ö	ppm	I	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (As N)	No	2015	0.15	ľ	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-	Products							
Chlorine	No	2015	1.60	1.20 - 2.90	ppin	0	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control
			landa and a second	'	1			microbes

Radioactive Co	ontaminan	ts						
Gross Alpha	No	2012*	1.8	0.39 - 1.8	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	No	2012*	0.7	0.421 - 0.7	pCi/L	lo	13	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	# of Samples > AL	Sample Date	Violations	Typical Source
Copper	0.1	1.3	10	2012-14*	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching; Corrosion of household plumbing, from wood preservatives
Lead	0,002	.015	10	2012-14*	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

^{*}Most Recent Sample. No samples required for 2015.

As you can see by the table our system had no contaminant violation. 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. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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. The Town of Richton 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 at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substance that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic 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 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 provides. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline 800-426-4791.

The Town of Richton 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.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION PECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI • PERRY COUNTY JUN -6 AM II: 56

A had held stock of the control of t	Will Variaged before me, the undersigned Note	on, a -3- ed, of
	Vol. <u>111</u> No. <u>7</u> Date <u>May 26</u> , 20 16	
	Vol, 20	
	Vol No Date	_
	Vol No Date	_
	Vol, 20	
	Vol No Date	
	Vol No Date, 20	_
	Vol, 20	_
,	Vol, 20	
	Vol No Date	
	Published1 times Total\$ Signed:Authorized Representative of The Richton Dispatch	
SWORN to and subscribed before me the	day of Mac , 20 19. Janet Misserial Notary Public	

03-0057000 04/28 05/28 SERVICE ADDRESS 302 SYCAMORE AVE.
METER READINGS
CORRENT PREVIOUS USED
762 759 3
CHARGE FOR SERVICES

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO: TOWN OF RICHTON P.O. BOX 493 • RICHTON, MS 39476 (PHONE) 788-5015



PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER
DUE DATE	06/15/2016	DUE DATE
NET AMOUNT	SAMERTHS.	(6)2(0)2(23/4)(0)9(38/5) 13/6
26.25	10.00	36.25
CCR AVAIABLE	UPON REQUEST	<u>r</u>

WTR	17.50
SWR	8.75
NET DUE >>>	26.25
SAVE THIS >>	10.00
GROSS DUE >>	36.25

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

03-0057000 MARGARET COOLEY (302 SYCAMORE AVE) P O BOX 96 RICHTON, MS 39476