

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2015

2016 JUN -31 AM 10:44

Mitchell Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

0700006
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: 5/18/2016 1 1 1 1

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 5/18/2016

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: 1 1

- 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: SOUTHERN SENTINEL

Date Published: 1 1

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 6/1/16

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

Ripley Public's Library 308 N. Commerce St.
Ripley Miss. 38663 Phone 837773

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.

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

5-31-16
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!

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Blue Mountain
PWS ID: 0700001
May 5, 2016

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is the wells which draw from the Coffee Sand 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 sources of contamination. The overall 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 system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Blue Mountain have received a moderate ranking to contaminations.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Doug Norman at (662)-685-4721. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM. The meetings are held at the Town Hall.

The Town of Blue Mountain routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and 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. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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 - 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 - 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.

TEST RESULTS PWS ID # MS 0700001

| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|---|------|------|-------|--------|---|
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) | | | | | | | | | |
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/CL | Unit | MCLG | MCL | TT | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm) | N | *2015 | .70 | 52-97 | Ppm | 4 | 4 | | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
| Barium | N | *2013 | .117 | .117-.117 | Ppm | | 2 | | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chlorate | N | *2013 | 1.0 | No-range | Ppb | | 100 | | Discharge from steel and pulp mill; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | N | *2013 | .207 | .202-.207 | Ppm | | 4.0 | | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and silicium factories |
| Lead | N | *2014 | 0.0 | No-range | Ppb | | AL=15 | | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | N | *2014 | .3 | No-range | Ppm | | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

*Most recent sample. No sample was required in 2015

*****Additional Information for Lead*****

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 Blue Mountain 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>. 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 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. Immunocompromised 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).

Your CCR will not be mailed to you however, you may obtain a copy at the by calling 662-685-4721

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Mitchell Water Association
PWS ID: 0700006
May 5, 2016

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is two wells. Our wells draw from the Coffee Sand 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 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 system and is available for viewing upon request. Our wells received a moderate ranking to contaminations.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Arthur Cockwell at 662-837-7837. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend a special meeting the third Thursday in July at the Mitchell Fire Station at 7:00 P.M.

The Mitchell Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and 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. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose 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 - 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 - 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.

| TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|----------------|----------------|--|------|------|--------|---|--|
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | | |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm) | N | 2015 | 70 | 5.4-9.7 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes | |
| Contaminant | Violation Yr | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL | Unit | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride | N | 2013* | .191 | .143-.191 | Ppm | | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits | |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | 2014* | 23 | No-range | Ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits | |
| Fluoride | | 2013* | 128 | 0 to 128 | Ppm | 4.0 | 4.0 | Erosion of natural deposits; some additive which possess strong taste; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories | |
| Chromium | N | 2013* | 2.2 | 1.3-2.2 | Ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits | |
| THM4 (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 2013* | 4.3 | No-range | Ppb | 0 | 100 | By-product of drinking water chlorination | |
| HAAs | N | 2013* | 1.0 | No-range | Ppm | 0 | 60.0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination | |
| Copper | N | 2014* | 0.3 | No-range | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives | |
| Lead | N | 2014* | 1.0 | .02-1.0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits | |

*Most recent sample. No sample was required in 2015

*****Additional Information for Lead*****

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 Mitchell 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>. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our town