

2017 MAY 15 AM 8:40

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Town of Sturgis

Public Water Supply Name

530021

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: _____ / _____ / _____, _____ / _____ / _____, _____ / _____ / _____

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: Starkville Daily News

Date Published: 05/07/2017

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 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

Jane Etheridge Water Clerk
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

May 12, 2017
Date

Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Town of Sturgis
 PWS#: 530021
 April 2017

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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ricky Vowell at 662.465.7970. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 6:30 PM at Sturgis Town Hall.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Gordo 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 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 Town of Sturgis have received lower to moderate ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

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, 2016. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2016, 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 contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants 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.

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
7. Uranium	N	2012*	.5	No Range	µg/L	0 ¹	30 ¹	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

8. Arsenic	N	2016	1.2	1.2 – 1.2	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2016	.0624	.0622 - .0624	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016	5	4 - 5	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	2016	.829	.823 - .829	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2016	3.9	3.7 – 3.9	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2016	12	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016	68	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	.6	.5 - .8	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. 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 contaminants 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 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 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.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Town of Sturgis 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.

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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Nancy Vowell at 602.465.7970. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. We want you to know more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 6:30 PM at Springs Town Hall.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Goshute 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 identify potential contaminants. A public water system is defined as a community water supply system that regularly serves at least 15 connections or a population of 25,000 or more and is capable for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Springs have reached lower to moderate rating in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. In cases where monitoring naturally occurring materials and, in some cases, radioactive materials and chemicals, the source of these contaminants is from the presence of minerals or from human activity. Inorganic contaminants, such as nitrate and nitrite, are naturally occurring in the ground. They can be found in agricultural products, fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water, industry or septic systems. Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum products, can also come from gas stations and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or from human activity, are found in the environment. The source of these contaminants is from the presence of naturally occurring or from human activity. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that the source water suppliers in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water is treated to remove these contaminants. The water treatment process includes a variety of processes that are designed to remove these contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants 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 MCLG 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 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.

Pigs 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 \$10,000,000.

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.

ppm (parts per million) or mg/L (milligrams per liter): a measure of the radioactivity in water.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG/MRDL	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Unit	Limit	Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants										
7. Uranium	N	2016	5	No Range	ppb	0	30	ppb		Emission of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

8. Arsenic	N	2016	1.2	1.2 - 1.2	ppb	NA	10	ppb		Emission of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2016	0604	0622 - 0624	ppm	2	2	ppm		Discharges of drilling wastes; discharges from metal refineries; runoff from natural deposits
3. Chromium	N	2016	5	4 - 5	ppb	100	100	ppb		Discharges from steel and pig iron refineries; discharges from metal refineries; discharges from natural deposits
4. Copper	N	201214	1	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	ppm		Discharges from steel and pig iron refineries; discharges from metal refineries; discharges from natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
6. Fluoride	N	2016	329	323 - 329	ppm	4	4	ppm		Emission of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharges from leather and metal refineries; discharges from natural deposits
7. Lead	N	201214	3	0	ppb	0	AL-15	ppb		Discharges from metal refineries; discharges from natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
1. Selenium	N	2016	3.9	3.7 - 3.9	ppb	0	50	ppb		Discharges from petroleum and metal refineries; emission of natural deposits; discharges from mines

Disinfection By-Products

1. THM5	N	2016	12	No Range	ppb	0	60	ppb		By-product of drinking water disinfection
2. THM4	N	2016	96	No Range	ppb	0	80	ppb		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Halomethanes	N	2016	5	3 - 8	ppm	0	MCLG = 4	ppm		Water additive used to control microbes

Short 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.

Primary Drinking Water Contaminant - 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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (SMCLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in 1,000.

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 1,000,000.

Counts per liter (CPL) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AL/MDL	Use Measure (unit)	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Unannounced	N	2012	0.5	No Range	ppb	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Arsenic	N	2016	1.2	1.2-1.2	ppb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Boron	N	2016	0.054	0.022-0.024	ppm	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Chromium	N	2016	5	4-5	ppb	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Copper	N	2012/14	1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Fluoride	N	2016	209	323-329	ppm	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Lead	N	2012/14	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Selenium	N	2016	3.8	3.7-3.8	ppb	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50

Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
HAAs	N	2016	12	No Range	ppb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THM (all brominated)	N	2016	86	No Range	ppb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
haloacetonitriles	N	2016	8	5-8	ppm	0	MDL=4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

our recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

You can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and state requirements. We have started through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however, the MCL has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

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 customers complete all monitoring requirements, MS&H now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

Recent 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 working to provide high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When 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. For more information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure, visit the 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 HIV/AIDS, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with kidney failure, and persons who are elderly, pregnant women, and nursing infants are at risk from nitrates. These people should seek advice from their health care providers. EPA/MS&H provides information on the health effects of nitrates and other contaminants by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 HIV/AIDS, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with kidney failure, and persons who are elderly, pregnant women, and nursing infants are at risk from nitrates. These people should seek advice from their health care providers. EPA/MS&H provides information on the health effects of nitrates and other contaminants by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Town of Sargis works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.