CERTIFICATION

2017 JUL -5 AM 9: 28

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

CITY OF SOUTHAVEN	
Public Water Supply	Name
170018	
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water S	systems included in this CCR
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Common Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Do system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, publish customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedure mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check	nunity public water system to develop and distribute a epending on the population served by the public water and in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the es when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or all boxes that apply.
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attack	
☐ Advertisement in local paper (attach co	ppy of advertisement)
☐ On water bills (attach copy of bill)	
☐ Email message (MUST Email the mess	sage to the address below)
1 Other INSERTED WITH WATER B	ILL AND MAILED BY US POSTAL SERVICE
Date(s) customers were informed:/	, , ,
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other of methods used	* * *
Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/3/17 - CYCLES 18	2 PLUS 6/15/17 CYCLES 3,4 \$5
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a cop	
☐ As a URL (Provide URL	
☐ As an attachment	
☐ As text within the body of the email m	essage
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of pu	blished 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):
https://southaven.org/archivecenter/viewfile	/ FTEM / 987
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution me information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent wit water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bure	thods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the h the water quality monitoring data provided to the public au of Public Water Supply
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	6/30/i7 Date
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	Date
Submission options (Select on	e method ONLY)
Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply	Fax: (601) 576 - 7800
P.O. Box 1700 Judgon MS 30215	Fmail: water reports@msdh ms gov

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

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Southaven 2017 MAY -9 PM 3: 13 PWS#: 0170018 May 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 Ray Humphrey at 901.831.0244. 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 and third Tuesdays of the month at 6:00 PM at the City Hall located at 8710 Northwest Dr. Southaven, MS 38671.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Sparta 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 City of Southaven have received lower to moderate rankings 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.

				TEST RESU	JLTS			
Contaminant	Violati on 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
Inorganic	Contar	ninants						
10. Barium	N	2014*	.027	.0204027	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2014*	1.7	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2014*	.981	.701 .981	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2016	.46	.3946	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectio	n By	-Produc	ts					
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016	2.74	1.67 –2.74	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	1	1 – 1	Mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Unregulate	ed Co	ontamin	ants					
Chlorate	N	2014*	31.776	20.157 – 31.776	UG/L		MRL 20	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; used in production of chlorine dioxide
Chromium	N	2014*	.059	.033059	UG/L		MRL 0.2	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys. Chromium 3 or 6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather training, and wood preservation
Strontium	N	2014*	22.624	18.824 – 22.624	UG/L		MRL 0.3	Naturally-occurring element found in the earth's crust and at low concentrations in seawater, and in some surface and ground water; cobaltous chloride was formerly used in medicines and as a germicide
Vanadium	N	2014*	1.55	.211 – 1.55	UG/L		MRL 0.2	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pent oxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016. ** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l.

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.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the CITY OF SOUTHAVEN is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 100%.

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 City of Southaven 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.

Shultis, Charles

From:

Jana Lunsford [jana.lunsford@neel-schaffer.com]

Sent:

Wednesday, July 05, 2017 9:20 AM

To:

Shultis, Charles

Cc: Subject:

Vince Malavasi; Spencer Shields

Attachments:

Correction Notice for City of Horn Lake MS Horn Lake CCR Correction Notice pdf

Charles,

As per our conversation please find attached the City of Horn Lake's utility bill indicating their *Corrected CCR Notice*.

Thanks again and should you require any additional information please let me know.

Jana Lunsford

Administrative Services Manager

Neel-Schaffer, Inc. 5740 Getwell Road, Building 2 Southaven, MS 38672 Phone: 662.890.6404 Fax 662.890.6407

Website: www.neel-schaffer.com

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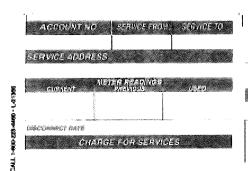
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Corrected CCR Available in Utility Office Closed 3rd/4th

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