

2017 MAY -5 AM 8: 34

# CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Town of Woodville

Public Water Supply Name

790007, 790001, 790035, 790036

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: The Woodville Republican

Date Published: 4/20/2017

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

Gary D. Agrella  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5-04-2017  
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](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

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

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Town of Woodville  
PWS#: 0790007  
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 ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Miocene Series 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. 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 Woodville have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bryant Longs at 601.888.3338. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the regular scheduled meetings held on the first Tuesday of each month 5:00 PM at Municipal Building located at 131 Courthouse Street.

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 we detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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 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.

*Treatment Technique (TT)* - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

*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.

<b>TEST RESULTS</b>								
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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2014*	.0613	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2011/13*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2014*	.197	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

17. Lead	N	2011/13*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81. HAA5	N	2016	3	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016	3.15	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	1.5	.6 – 2.2	mg/l	0	MDRL = 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 contaminant 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 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. 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.

#### Significant Deficiencies

##### Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations:

During a sanitary survey conducted on 12/13/2016, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s):

Inadequate application of treatment chemicals and techniques (primacy MCLs)

Inadequate internal cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks

Corrective Actions: This system has entered into a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with MSDH to correct this deficiency by 7/31/18.

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.

We at Town of Woodville 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.

This report will not be delivered to each customer however copies are available at our office.

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

**THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,  
Wilkinson County**

WOODVILLE, MISS., Thursday, April 20, 2017

PERSONALLY appeared before me the undersigned Notary Public, ANDY J. LEWIS, Editor of THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN, who being duly sworn says on oath that the publication, a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN, a newspaper published in said County and State, for 1 successive weeks, and being numbers

51

dated Thursday, April 20, 2017

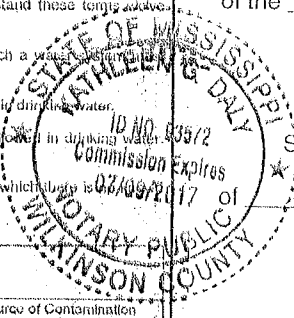
of the 192 volume of said newspaper.

Andy J. Lewis Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day

April 20, 2017  
Kathleen S. Daly, Notary Public  
Commission Expires: 07-09-2017

Woodville, MS 39669 • Phone: 601-888-4293 • Email: wrepublikan@bellsouth.net



2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Town of Woodville  
PWCS#: 0790007  
April 2017

Annual County Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and standard goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to help improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with drinking water from wells drawing from the Miocene Series Aquifer.

applied for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water treatment. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were determined is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Woodville have a concentration.

to determine your water utility, please contact Bryant Long at 601.888.3338. We want our valued customers. If you want to learn more, please attend the regular scheduled meetings held on the first floor of the building located at 131 Courthouse Street.

drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that are monitored in the State of Mississippi. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2016, the data is not provided. The table lists the name of the contaminant, the source of the contaminant, and the likely source of the contaminant. Contaminants that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, gas stations and refineries, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources including residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and natural chemicals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; and inorganic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and natural chemicals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. In Mississippi, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Drinking water that is not naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, oil and gas production, mining, or farming, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of these contaminants. The presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided a list of abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided a list of abbreviations you might not be familiar with.

Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are enforceable standards that protect public health based on the best available treatment technology.

The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set at a level that provides an adequate margin of safety.

### TEST RESULTS

Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/LCL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
0	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
1	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
0	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
0	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
0	0 - 2.2	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

no contamination violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected, however the EPA has levels.

for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of water quality. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that public water systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDPH now notifies systems of any missing data.

a serious health problem, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is associated with nervous system damage and learning problems. Our water system is responsible for and control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been tested for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead).

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report **2017 APR 12 PM 3:49**  
 Town of Woodville  
 PWS#: 0790007  
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