

2017 JUN 29 PM 3:51

# CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

City of Senatobia, Mississippi  
Public Water Supply Name

0690005

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: TATE Record

Date Published: 06 / 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

Alan Culivott, Mayor  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

06-28-2017  
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!**

# **City of Senatobia**

## **2016 Consumer Confidence Report**

### **PWS ID# 0690005**

#### **Spanish (Español)**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

#### **Is my water safe?**

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

#### **Do I need to take special precautions?**

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/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).

#### **Where does my water come from?**

Our water comes from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer. The City has 5 deep wells to serve its customers.

#### **Source water assessment and its availability**

A source water assessment has been completed and copies are available at the Public Works Department Office located at 405 Strayhorn Street.

## **Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## **How can I get involved?**

You are welcome to call our office at 662-562-8288. Our office hours are 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM Monday through Friday.

## **Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies**

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", MS0690005 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7 - 1.3 ppm was 8. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7 - 1.3 ppm was 71%.

## Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u> or <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u> <u>TT, or</u> <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Low</u>   <u>High</u>		<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.20	.03	3.10	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	41.8	NA	NA	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids Haa5 (ppb)	NA	60	12.0	NA	NA	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.53	.805	1.53	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0183	.010	.0183	2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppm)	0.20	0.20	.018	<.015	.018	2016	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Chromium (ppm)	0.10	0.10	.0014	.0006	.0014	2016	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2013	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.6	2013	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

<b>Unit Descriptions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
MCLG	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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: Jeff Rich  
Address:  
P.O. Box 1020  
Senatobia, MS 38668  
Phone: 662-562-8288  
Website: [www.cityofsenatobia.com](http://www.cityofsenatobia.com)

Please note this report will not be mailed to each customer. A copy of this report is available at the Utility Department office located at 133 North Front Street.

# Tate Record

Senatobia, Mississippi

## PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,  
Tate County

I, Shirley Trimm, Clerk of Tate Record, a public newspaper printed and published in the City of Senatobia, in said County and State, do solemnly swear that a

Annual Water Report

notice of which the one hereto attached is a true copy, has been published in said newspaper once a week for the period of 1 consecutive weeks to-wit:

Dates of issue published:

June 20, 2017  
\_\_\_\_\_, 2017  
\_\_\_\_\_, 2017  
\_\_\_\_\_, 2017  
\_\_\_\_\_, 2017  
\_\_\_\_\_, 2017

Shirley Trimm  
Clerk

NOTARY:

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 28 day of June, 2017

Angela Emerson



# City of Senatobia

## 2016 Consumer Confidence Report

### PWS ID# 0690005

#### Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

#### Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) to help you understand the quality of your water. This report is required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how we manage to meet the standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best

#### Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to avoid the risk of infection by drinking contaminated water and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-526-4791).

#### Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from the Lower Water Aquifer. The City has 5 deep wells to serve its customers.

#### Source water assessment and its availability

A source water assessment has been completed and copies are available at the Public Works Department Office located at 405 Stratford Street.

#### Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 visiting the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-526-4791).

The source of your drinking water (bottled water and bottled water from rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells). As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal and human wastes, including microorganisms, such as viruses and bacteria, that have not been treated by wastewater treatment plants. Other sources of natural and man-made chemicals, including radon, gas, and nutrients, such as salts and nitrate, which can be naturally occurring or result from mining or waste 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemicals, including volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and automobile exhaust; and synthetic chemicals, which can be used in a wide variety of applications, such as in the production of medicines and plastics. In order to ensure that your water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

#### How can I get involved?

You can get involved by calling our office at 662-562-3285. Our office hours are 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM Monday through Friday.

#### Regulation Governing Filtration of Community Water Supplies

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Filtration of Community Water Supplies," MSB060005 is required to report certain results pertaining to filtration of community water. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average turbidity sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7 - 1.3 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) was 12. The percentage of turbidity samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7 - 1.3 NTU was 71%.

### Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that the water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Filtration helps to remove some of these contaminants, but not all. The following table shows the amount of each of these contaminants in your water. It is important to note that the amount of each of these contaminants in your water may vary from time to time. The following table shows the amount of each of these contaminants in your water. It is important to note that the amount of each of these contaminants in your water may vary from time to time. The following table shows the amount of each of these contaminants in your water. It is important to note that the amount of each of these contaminants in your water may vary from time to time.

Contaminant (as CL) (ppm)	4 (ppm)	4 (ppm)	120 (ppm)	2015 (ppm)	2016 (ppm)	Yes/No	Where do you think you are getting it from?
Chlorine (ppm)	NA	1.80	2.14	NA	2.01	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Fluoride (ppm)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Pesticides (ppm)	0	0	1.53	0.02	1.53	No	Discharge from agricultural operations, home applications, storm water discharges from parking lots, and other sources.
Radon (ppm)	2	2	11.15	0.0	11.15	No	Discharge from natural sources, including natural gas production.
Cyanide (ppm)	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.015	0.16	No	Discharge from steel mills, electroplating, and other industrial processes.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	No	Discharge from industrial and municipal wastewater treatment plants.

Contaminant (as CL) (ppm)	4 (ppm)	4 (ppm)	120 (ppm)	2015 (ppm)	2016 (ppm)	Yes/No	Where do you think you are getting it from?
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Contaminant (as CL) (ppm)	4 (ppm)	4 (ppm)	120 (ppm)	2015 (ppm)	2016 (ppm)	Yes/No	Where do you think you are getting it from?
Lead (ppm)	0	0	0	0	0	No	Discharge from industrial and municipal wastewater treatment plants.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	No	Discharge from industrial and municipal wastewater treatment plants.
Cadmium (ppm)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	No	Discharge from industrial and municipal wastewater treatment plants.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	10	10	10	No	Discharge from agricultural operations, septic systems, and other sources.

Term	Definition
MSDLO	MSDLO is defined as the level of disinfection in drinking water that is sufficient to protect public health against the occurrence of bacterial, viral, and protozoan contamination.
MFO	MFO is defined as the level of disinfection in drinking water that is sufficient to protect public health against the occurrence of bacterial and protozoan contamination.
MFD	MFD is defined as the level of disinfection in drinking water that is sufficient to protect public health against the occurrence of bacterial, viral, and protozoan contamination.
MFLD	MFLD is defined as the level of disinfection in drinking water that is sufficient to protect public health against the occurrence of bacterial, viral, and protozoan contamination.
MFRD	MFRD is defined as the level of disinfection in drinking water that is sufficient to protect public health against the occurrence of bacterial, viral, and protozoan contamination.
MFDL	MFDL is defined as the level of disinfection in drinking water that is sufficient to protect public health against the occurrence of bacterial, viral, and protozoan contamination.
MFLD	MFLD is defined as the level of disinfection in drinking water that is sufficient to protect public health against the occurrence of bacterial, viral, and protozoan contamination.
MFDL	MFDL is defined as the level of disinfection in drinking water that is sufficient to protect public health against the occurrence of bacterial, viral, and protozoan contamination.
MFDL	MFDL is defined as the level of disinfection in drinking water that is sufficient to protect public health against the occurrence of bacterial, viral, and protozoan contamination.

Source: National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) Standard 61  
 EPA, 1991  
 Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 141.103  
 Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, 1974, as amended.

This report is provided to you for informational purposes only. A copy of this report is available at the City of Senatobia, 405 Stratford Street, Senatobia, MS 38686.