WATER SUPPLY
2015 JUN -8 AM 8:57

**MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**
**BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**
**CCR CERTIFICATION**
**CALENDAR YEAR 2014** ✓

City of Salem
Public Water Supply Name

0411012 / 0411037
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: 5/7/15, / / , / /

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: Lee County Courier

Date Published: 5/7/15

CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)*** City Hall Date Posted: 5/14/15

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

_____

**CERTIFICATION**
I hereby certify that the 2014 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.

Mayor
***Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)***

6/4/2015
***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

MS-WATER SUPPLY
2015 MAY -1 PM 2:09

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Saltillo Water Works
PWS#: 410012 & 410037
April 2015

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 three wells drawing from the Gordo Formation and Eutaw Formation Aquifers and also purchases water from the N.E, MS Regional Water Supply where the water source is from the Tombigbee River.

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 Saltillo have received a lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mike Jackson at 662.869.5431. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first and third Tuesdays of the month at 6:00 PM at the Saltillo City Hall.

We routinely monitor for constituents 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 , 2014. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2014, 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.

*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.

**PWS #: 410012** **TEST RESULTS**

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2014 | .0255 | No Range | 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 |
| 14. Copper | N | 2011/13* | .5 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride** | N | 2014 | .466 | 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* | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

## Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2014 | 5 | 4 - 5 | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2014 | 2.96 | 1.17 – 2.96 | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2014 | 1.3 | .32 – 2.2 | mg/l | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

## PWS #: 410037 TEST RESULTS

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## Inorganic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10. Barium | N | 2012* | .027 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; 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 |
| 15. Cyanide | N | 2012* | 78 | No Range | ppb | 200 | 200 | Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories |
| 16. Fluoride** | N | 2012* | .733 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2012/14 | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

## Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2014 | 43 | 26 - 43 | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2014 | 49.66 | 35.95 – 49.66 | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2014 | 1 | No Range | mg/l | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2014.*

*** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l.*

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. 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", we are 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 75%.

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.

The Saltillo Water Works work 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.

Please note: This report will not be mailed to each customer, however you may request a copy from our office.

2015 JUN -8 AM 8:57



# Church announcements

**Submit your announcement**
**by fax 840-9051, phone 840-9819**
**email news_courierL@bellsouth.net**
MAIL TO: The Courier, 303 W. Main St., Tupelo, MS 38804

The women of **ST. PAUL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH** will host their annual Mothers & Others Luncheon at noon May 9 in the St. Paul Christian Life Center on Front Street in Tupelo. Guest speaker will be Dr. Clementine Mays of Poplar Springs CME Church of Shannon. Musical guests will be the Anointed Women of Faith Choir from Poplar Springs CME Church. Food will be catered by Top of the Flame. Tickets are $15. To buy tickets contact Delores LaGrone at (662) 842-3054 or 213-8915; Catherine Smith at (662) 842-6268 or any lady of St. Paul United Methodist Church. The Rev. Gloria McKinney is the host pastor.

**A PRE-MOTHER'S DAY GOSPEL MUSICAL** will be at 6 p.m. May 9 at the Summit Event Center in Tupelo. Guests to appear include Revised, Annie & The Caldwell Singers, and The Spiritual Trutelights. Tickets are $10 in advance or $12 at the door. Doors open at 5:30 p.m.

The women of **PALESTINE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH** of Nettleton will sponsor the observation of Mother's Day during the regular 11 a.m. worship service on May 10. Music will be presented by the children/youth choir. The oldest mother and women who serve as mothers will be recognized. Host pastor, Rev. Maurice McIntosh, will bring the message. After worship, the men of the church will entertain the ladies in the fellowship hall.

**BLACKWOOD GROVE CHURCH** of Nettleton will honor all mothers during the morning worship on May 10. Special honor will be given to the two oldest mothers in the church, Sis Barbara Lowe and Sis Lillie Mae Bowers.

**TRINITY CME CHURCH** in Guntown will have revival services at 7 p.m. May 11-13. The speaker will be the Rev. Dr. Cheryl Penson, along with the church family from Lane Chapel CME Church in Tupelo. The Rev. Bettye Clifton is the host pastor.

**THE GENERAL PROGRESSIVE BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION WOMEN INTERMEDIATE AUXILIARY** will hold their annual workshop at 9:15 a.m. May 16 at the Blackland M.B. Church in Tupelo. Sis. Shirley Woods is the workshop presenter. The Rev. Earlie Eddie Jr. is the host pastor.

**NEW LEBANON M.B. CHUCH** in Tupelo will observe Adult Choir Day at 2:30 p.m. May 17. Billy D. Rainey is the host pastor.

**EAST SPRING HILL M.B. CHURCH** of Nettleton will observe Hat Day and Women's Day at 3 p.m. May 17. The speaker will be First Lady Mary Jean Parks. The Rev. B. Lindsey is the host pastor.

**RISING STAR M.B. CHURCH** will observe Women's Day at 3 p.m. May 17. The speaker will be Jacqueline McKinney Spates of Red Oak Grove Church of Shannon. The Rev. Melvin B. Lewis is the host pastor.

**TRINITY CME CHURCH** of Guntown will have a fellowship program at 3 p.m. May 24. The speaker will be Sis. Cheryl D. Scales. The Rev. Bettye Clifton is the host pastor.

# 2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
## Saltillo Water Works
PWS #: 410012 ¶ 410037
April 2015

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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 Saltillo have received a lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

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*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.

**PWS #: 410012** — **TEST RESULTS**

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2014 | .0255 | No Range | 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 |
| 14. Copper | N | 2011/13* | .5 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride** | N | 2014 | .498 | 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* | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| **Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | | |
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2014 | 5 | 4 - 5 | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2014 | 2.96 | 1.17 – 2.96 | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorine | N | 2014 | 1.3 | .32 - 2.2 | mg/l | 0 | MRDL=4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

**PWS #: 410037** — **TEST RESULTS**

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2012* | .027 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; 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 |
| 15. Cyanide | N | 2012* | .76 | No Range | ppb | 200 | 200 | Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories |
| 16. Fluoride** | N | 2012* | .733 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2012/14 | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| **Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | | |
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2014 | 43 | 28 - 43 | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2014 | 49.68 | 35.95 – 49.68 | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorine | N | 2014 | 1 | No Range | mg/l | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

* *Most recent sample. No sample required for 2014.*
** *Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 – 1.3 mg/l.*

We are required to monitor your drinking for specific constituents 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