

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CCR CERTIFICATION  
CALENDAR YEAR 2014

Town of Ashland Water  
Public Water Supply Name

MS 0050001  
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 Southern Advocate

Date Published: 6/11/2015

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 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.

Michelle Cantrell, Mayor  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-12-15  
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](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

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# Revised 2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Ashland  
PWS ID# MS0050001  
May 18, 2015



We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 two wells. Our wells draw from the Upper Meridian 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 Ashland have received a **lower susceptibility** ranking to contamination.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John Childs at (662)–837-4847. 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 Tuesday of each month at 6:00 P.M. at the Town Hall.

The Town of Ashland routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 pose 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* - 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* - 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.

*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

Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints

## 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
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b> (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
HAA5	N	2014	3.0	No-range	ppb	0	60.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (total trihalomethanes)	N	2014	4.0	No-range	Ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	N	2014	1.0	0.72—1.20	Ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Arsenic	N	2011*	2.3	No-range	Ppb	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Barium	N	2011*	0.1671	0.0404-0.1671	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	2011*	.0048	.0015-.0048	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	2014*	0.2	No-range	Ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; corrosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Selenium	N	2011*	2.8	No-range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Fluoride	N	2014	1.33	0.79-1.01	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Xylenes	N	2013*	2.85	No-range	Ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Lead	N	2014	0.0	No-range	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

\*Most recent sample. No sample was required in 2014

### \*\*\*Additional Information for Lead\*\*\*

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. The Town of Ashland 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>. 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 Town of Ashland is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that the average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of **0.797 – 1.01 ppm** was **5**. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of **0.7 -1.3 ppm** was **46%**.

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 (800-426-4791).

Your CCR will not be mailed to you however; you may obtain a copy at the by calling the Town Hall at 662-224-6282 if you have questions.

TEJ TOWN SUPPLY  
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## 2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Ashland  
PWS ID# MS0050001  
May 18, 2015

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If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John Childs at (662)-837-4847. 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 Tuesday of each month at 6:00 P.M. at the Town Hall.

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Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints

## 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
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
HAA5	N	2014	3.0	No-range	ppb	0	60.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (total trihalomemethanes)	N	2014	4.0	No-range	Ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	N	2014	.90	0.72–1.20	Ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Arsenic	N	2014	2.3	No-range	Ppb	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Barium	N	2011*	0.1671	0.0404-0.1671	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	2011*	.0048	.0015-.0048	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	2014*	0.2	No-range	Ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; corrosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Selenium	N	2011*	2.8	No-range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Fluoride	N	2014	1.01	0.79-1.01	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Xylenes	N	2013*	2.85	No-range	Ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Lead	N	2014	0.0	No-range	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

\*Most recent sample. No sample was required in 2014

### \*\*\*Additional Information for Lead\*\*\*

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. The Town of Ashland 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>. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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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 (800-426-4791).

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# e a tropical paradise



## 2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Ashland PWS ID# 61505601 May 18, 2015

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**MCLD** - Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is mounting evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contamination.

**Concentration of gaseous phase, results of initial discharge from well subsequent receipt from well, treatment and piping.**

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Unit	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects at 4 Sampling Events	Unit Measurement	MCLD	MCL	MCLG	Priority Source of Contamination
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>									
(There is no existing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contamination.)									
THM5 (total trihalomethanes)	N	2014	0.0	0.0-0.0	mg/L	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination for control of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (THM)	N	2014	0.0	0.0-0.0	mg/L	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination for control of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
Iron	N	2014	2.3	No-range	ppm	0	0	0	Exceeds of natural deposits that may occur naturally, result from pipe and sewerage production pipes
Nitrate	N	2014	0.0	0.0-0.0	ppm	10	10	10	Discharge of drilling water, discharge from well activities, erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	N	2014	0.5	No-range	ppm	100	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, contact of natural deposits
Copper	N	2014	0.5	No-range	ppm	1.3	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, corrosion of metal deposits, drilling water, erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N	2014	2.8	No-range	ppm	20	20	20	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from pipes
Fluoride	N	2014	1.0	0.79-1.01	ppm	1	1	1	Discharge of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and chemical factories
Nitrite	N	2014	2.82	No-range	ppm	10	10	10	Discharge from petroleum, fertilizer, discharge from drinking water treatment
Lead	N	2014	0.0	No-range	ppb	0	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, contact of natural deposits