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

WATER SUPPLY
2015 JUN 26 AM 8:09

Town of Leakesville
Public Water Supply Name

210002
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)***

- [X] 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: 6/8/15
- [X] As a URL (Provide URL leakesville ms.com)
- [ ] 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: Greene County Herald

Date Published: 6/11/15

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.

G E Parker Mayor
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-22-15
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

TOWN OF LEAKESVILLE

2014 Drinking Water Quality Report

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 infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risks of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800)426-4791.

Where does my water come from?

Your Water from the town of Leakesville comes from 6 active deep water wells drawn from the Mesoine aquifers.

Source water assessment and its availability

The Town of Leakesville's source water assessment is available for review at the Leakesville Town Hall.

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?

The Town of Leakesville Mayor and Board of Aldermen meet on the first Tuesday of each month at 2 p.m. at the Leakesville Town Hall. You can also contact Town Hall at (601)394-2383.

Description of Water Treatment Process.

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Additional information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Town of Leakesville 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.

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.

For more information please contact:
Contact Name: Jeff Byrd
Address:
301-A Lafayette Ave.
Leakesville, MS 39451
Phone: 601-394-8719
Fax: 601-394-2414
E-Mail: jeffbyrd1@tds.net

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low / High		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	2.2	0.78	2.2	2014	No	Water additive used to control micro
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	8	8	8	2014	No	By-product of drinking water chlorin
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	3.91	3.91	3.91	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfe
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2014	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; retardants; ceramics; electronics; so test addition
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff f orchards; Runoff from glass and elec production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0147	0.0105	0.0147	2014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Dischar from metal refineries; Erosion of nat deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2014	No	Discharge from metal refineries and burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2014	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosi natural deposits; Discharge from me refineries; runoff from waste batteri and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	3.1	2.5	3.1	2014	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.717	0.1	0.717	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teet Discharge from fertilizer and alumin factories
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Dischar from refineries and factories; Runnol from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	2.5	2.5	2014	No	Discharge from petroleum and meta refineries; Erosion of natrual deposit Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2014	No	Discharge from electronics, glass and Leaching from ore-processing sites; factories
Cyanide (as Free Cn) (ppb)	200	200	15	15	15	2014	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel / met factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.22	0.15	0.22	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching f septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natu deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0	0.02	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching f septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natu deposits

Unit Description

Terms	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Terms	Definitions
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which th 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. 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 drink water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or othe 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 un certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below wh there is no know or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect he benefits of the use of disinfectan control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking wa 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

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF GREENE

Personally appeared before me, the authority, in and for the State and County aforesaid, GEORGE R. TURNER, who being duly sworn, on his oath deposes and states that he is the Editor/General Manager of the Greene County Herald, a newspaper published in the Town of Leakesville, County of Greene, State of Mississippi, and having a general circulation in Greene County, Mississippi.

Volume 117 No. 49 Dated 11th Day of June, 2015

Volume _____ No. _____ Dated _____ Day of _____, 2015

Volume _____ No. _____ Dated _____ Day of _____, 2015

Volume _____ No. _____ Dated _____ Day of _____, 2015

Volume _____ No. _____ Dated _____ Day of _____, 2015

Volume _____ No. _____ Dated _____ Day of _____, 2015

And I hereby certify that the several numbers of the newspapers containing the notice hereto attached, have been before me exhibited and examined, and I find publication thereof to have been correctly made as stated.

EDITOR

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 11th day of June, A.D., 2015.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
JONI MCMILLON
NOTARY PUBLIC
ID No. 100590
Commission Expires
November 3, 2015
GREENE COUNTY

Joni McMillon
Notary Public

My Commission expires: November 3, 2015