

2016 AUG 32 AM 12: 01

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY  
CCR CERTIFICATION  
CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Town of Raleigh  
Public Water Supply Name  
650008  
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: Smith County Reformer

Date Published: 6/22/16

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 2015 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.

Curtis Hegwood Sr.  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

8/29/2016  
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:*

**CCR Due to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2016!**

water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

2016 MAY 23 AM 9: 21

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Town of Raleigh  
PWS#: 0650008  
May 2016

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 Sparta Sand Aquifer.

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 Town of Raleigh have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Johnny DeWayne Prince at 601.616.7850. 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 second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the City Hall.

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 were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2015, 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.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

### 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>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2013*	.0008	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

16. Fluoride	N	2013*	.166	.159 - .166	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81. HAA5	N	2015	20	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2015	15.4	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2015	1.4	No Range	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015.

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", our system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 7. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 79%.

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 Town of Raleigh works 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.

# 2015 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

## TOWN OF RALEIGH

PWS # 0650008

May 2016

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17. Lead	N	2012/14*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81. HAA5	N	2015	20	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. THM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2015	15.4	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2015	1.4	No Range	mg/l	0	MDRL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015.

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**Disinfection By-Products**

HAA5	N	2015	20	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
2, TTHM Total (trihalomethanes)	N	2015	15.4	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2015	1.4	No Range	mg/l	0	MDRL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.

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PROOF OF PUBLICATION

The State of Mississippi,  
County of Smith

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned a Notary Public in and for SMITH COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI the OFFICE CLERK of the SMITH COUNTY REFORMER, a newspaper published in the Town of Raleigh, Smith County, in said State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the SMITH COUNTY REFORMER is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in § 13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972 Annotated and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of

Town of Raleigh- Water Report

has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to-wit:

On the 22 day of June 2016

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2016

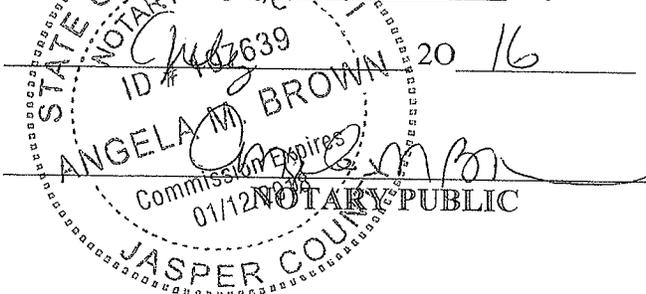
On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2016

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2016

*Felicia Earnest*  
OFFICE CLERK

SWORN to and subscribed before me, this the

\_\_\_\_\_ day of



\_\_\_\_\_ Words

\_\_\_\_\_ Cost

Lauren Elizabeth Carter, Benjamin Lee Adams

# Ms Carter, Mr. Adams to wed

Laura and Melanie Carter (Lize) are pleased to announce the engagement and upcoming marriage of their daughter, Lauren Elizabeth Carter, to Benjamin Lee Adams, son of Steve and Charlene Adams of Carthage.

Lauren is the maternal granddaughter of Diane Sulz and the late Teddy Sulz of Taylorsville. She is the paternal granddaughter of Les and Lynn Carter of Carthage.

Benjamin is the maternal grandson of the late Alvin Chamblee and late Mary Ann of Carthage. He is the paternal grandson of Billy and the late Tom-Nell Adams of Carthage.

Lauren is a 2012 graduate of Lize Attendance Center, a

## Center Ridge

preaching of Bro. Harold and the music of Bro. is and Twyla Floyd, as well as the hospitality of the congregation.

Carolyn Barr and Dana Mel went to Spring Hill, Tennessee, to celebrate Eli's birthday and attend last baseball game of the season. Eli and his sister, Elise, came home with them to spend the summer with Manilyn and Pop Johnny.

Unity Methodist Church Center Ridge is hosting a Bible study on Friday nights 7 p.m. on the Kingdom of God and the Third Heaven. Everyone is invited to come and study the Word.

**As I Remember It**  
In writing these articles, I Remember It. I try to go back to an earlier time in my life and remember events that influenced me in one way or

## Varren Hill-Hopewell

Cleo Hamilton  
The week of June 6-10, we

2014 graduate of Jones County Junior College, and a 2011 graduate of The University of Southern Mississippi. She will be newly employed as an educator for the Scott County School District this upcoming Fall.

Benjamin is a 2010 graduate of Edinburg Attendance Center and a 2013 graduate of East Mississippi Community College. He is currently employed in the Leake County School District.

Lauren and Benjamin will exchange wedding vows at First United Methodist Church in Magee, MS on Saturday July 9, 2016 at 2:00 p.m. Reception will follow in the fellowship hall. Friends and family of the bride and groom are cordially invited to attend

another. Although we cannot live in the past, I believe we can take much pleasure in remembering the past. Someone has said that if we forget the past, the bad things, we are doomed to repeat them. The purpose of this article is to bring back things of the past to your memory and maybe give you a moment of pleasure.

I would like to take your memory back to some sounds which every farm family member heard almost daily. The sounds I grew up with had some influence upon my life. Some gave pleasure, others irritated and maybe even caused a small amount of anger. Still other sounds were comforting and some gave sadness. Some sounds were even warnings of danger. Therefore, sounds caused a wide variety of effects upon our lives.

There are many sounds working with the children and being patient with them.

at the quality of drinking water from the Sparta Sand aquifer. Its drinking water is susceptible to the wells for

1,616,785.00 regularly

is all of the



MS

Science, Man... can... ur... Student... Bulldog... culture... Science... University... graduate... swim... served as... Boy Scout... Alabama... High... A 200

late Mr. Pr... and Mrs. ... pin of A... late Mr. ... Wade