

2017 JUN -5 AM 9:10

**CERTIFICATION**

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

City of Ripley

Public Water Supply Name

0700008

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: 5/24/17, / / , / /

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 messageCCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: Southern Sentinel

Date Published: 5/24/17

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

Ch. Mansah

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

5/31/17

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!**

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 City of Ripley  
 PWS#: 070008  
 May 2017

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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Coffee 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 city of Ripley have received moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Josh Sanderson at 662.587.9322. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 5:00 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>, 2016. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2016, 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 substances, 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 contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants 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 of 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/MCLG/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2016	.1741	.1624 - .1741	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016	1.1	.8 - 1.1	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2014/16	.6	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
18. Mercury	N	2016	.1	No Range	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits;
(inorganic)								discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
17. Lead	N	2014/16	.98	.6	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81. HAAS	N	2014 <sup>1</sup>	5	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. THM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2014 <sup>1</sup>	4.76	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	1.1	.39 - 2.46	mg/L	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.

<sup>1</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

**Inorganic Contaminants:**

(18) Lead: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children should show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Our system exceeded the Action Level mandated by the Lead & Copper Rule during monitoring in 2016.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants 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.

I 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.

o comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the CITY OF RIPLEY 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 0. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 0%.

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 infants, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The City of Ripley works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, they are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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 City of Ripley  
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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 family 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 Ripley have received moderate ratings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about the report or concerning your water utility, please contact Josh Sanderson at 662.587.9322. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 5:00 PM at the City Hall.

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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:

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**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The "Total 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.

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**TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL/MRDL	Unit Measure (when)	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2016	1741	1624 - 1741	ppm	2	2	Discharge of mining wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
13. Chromium	N	2016	1.1	.8 - 1.1	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	2014/16	.6	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
16. Mercury	N	2016	1	No Range	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>(Inorganic)</b>								
17. Lead	N	2014/16	38	6	ppb	0	AL=16	discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland; Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81. HAAS	N	2014*	5	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. THM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2014*	4.76	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2016	1.1	29 - 2.46	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

For Lead & Copper:

(1) Lead: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight irritability, attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Your system exceeded the Action Level mandated by the Lead & Copper Rule during monitoring in 2016.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants 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.

In 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 State Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/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", the CITY OF RIPLEY 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 0. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 1.1-1.3 ppm was 0%.

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. As 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.

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The City of Ripley 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.

# Proof of Publication

## The State of Mississippi Tippah County

Personally appeared before me a Notary Public in and for said County and State, the undersigned

Tim Watson

who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of the **SOUTHERN SENTINEL**, a newspaper published in the City of Ripley, in said County and State, and that the

### LEGAL NOTICE

a true copy of which is hereto attached, was published for

1 consecutive weeks in said newspaper as follows:

<u>VOLUME</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>DATE</u>
<u>139</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>5/24/2017</u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

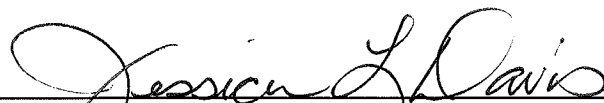
And further, that said newspaper has been published in Ripley, Tippah County, Mississippi for more than one year next preceding the first insertion of the above mentioned legal notice.



Tim Watson

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the

24 DAY OF May 2017

  
Notary Public, Tippah County, Mississippi

My Commission expires: **05/05/2021**



Printer's Fee \_\_\_\_\_

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 City of Ripley  
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2017 MAY 23 PM 1:37

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