

**2017 CERTIFICATION**

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

2018 APR 27 AM 8: 53

CITY OF RAYMOND

Public Water System Name

0250020

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 (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, 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 email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the 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 *(Email the message to the address below)* Other \_\_\_\_\_Date(s) customers were informed: 04 / 20 / 2018 04 / 24 / 2018 / / 2018

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 *(Email MSDH a copy)*

Date Emailed: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / 2018

 As a URL \_\_\_\_\_ *(Provide Direct 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: HINDS COUNTY GAZETTEDate Published: 04 / 20 / 2018CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / 2018

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address:

\_\_\_\_\_ *(Provide Direct URL)***CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the 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 PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

Brenda Q. Hubbard, City ClerkName/Title *(President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)*04-24-2018

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

**Email:** [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)**Fax:** (601) 576 - 7800**\*\*Not a preferred method due to poor clarity\*\*****CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2018!**

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 City of Raymond  
 PWS#: 0250020  
 April 2018

2018 APR 27 AM 8:53

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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Brenda Hubbard at 601.857.8041. 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 PM at the City Hall Boardroom.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Cockfield Formation and Sparta Sand Aquifers. 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 City of Raymond have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

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 we detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2017, 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 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 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 Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2015*	.0055	.0043 - .0055	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015*	4.4	2.5 - 4.4	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2015/17	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2015*	.635	.535 - .635	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

### Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2017	12	0	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2017	15	0	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2017	2.1	.8 – 3.5	Mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2017.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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.

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.

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 City of Raymond 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. This report will not be mailed out.

BRANCO LegalInsurrection.com  
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2018 APR 20 AM 9:53  
Email: franco@reagan.com



2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
City of Raymond  
PWS# D250020  
April 2018

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<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Fluoride	N	2015*	0.055	.0043 - .0055	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; discharge of natural deposits

# RAYMOND

by Mary Adams Kuhn 601-857-

## RAYMOND NEWS

The Adams family has been having a wonderful time. Mike and Pattie Adams Snowball and Jimmy/Hermon and Sheila Adams got in on Thursday and we have not stopped visiting and laughing since. It has been 9 years since we have all been together.

Ken Blakey, almost a part of the Adams family, entertained all of us with a dinner party at his home on Main Street. He has been able to convert the stately old home from his parents' home to his. He has added his distinct touches without changing the presence of the home's past

ence of the family is assured by many portraits of them hanging on the walls. It is rather hard to change a home for a younger generation, without losing the flavor and remembrances of the past. I think he has done that. We all shared so many stories of living next to each other and the long history of the friendship of the families.

I am sorry to report the death of Mr Barney Roy DeLaughter. He is the father of former Raymond resident, Bobby DeLaughter and his wife, Peggy. His funeral was on Tuesday, the 17th. He passed away on Friday April 13th

with the family. I want to offer them my deepest sympathies. Pattie and Mike got to enjoy a brief visit with them on Sunday.

Will Jordan is artist of the month at Artwistic Revolution in Columbia, MS.. He will have a showing for the entire month of April. The opening is Thursday, April 12 at 5: p.m. Will is the son of Mike and Sara Nell Jordan. Sara Nell reports that they are so excited for him.

Safa Nell Jordan wants to thank everyone for the kind words and cards over the passing of my Daddy, Rayvon M. Smith. He built and owned Raymond Plaza.

Bill Muse

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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, organic or inorganic chemicals, and radioactive substances. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water can be hazardous to health. 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.

501-576-7662 if you wish to have your water tested.

http://www.epa.gov/water/ The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601-576-7662 if you wish to have your water tested.

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181777-01 Sample Period for 2017

Contaminant	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017
Chlorine (mg/L)	N	2.1	0-3.5	0	0	MCL = 4 mg/L
Total Hardness (mg/L)	N	15	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water
By-product of drinking water	N	12	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water

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RAYMOND WATER DEPT.  
P.O. BOX 10  
RAYMOND, MS 39154  
857-8416

SEE BACK FOR ADDITIONAL  
INFORMATION

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

PRESORTED  
FIRST CLASS MAIL  
U.S. POSTAGE PAID  
RAYMOND, MS  
PERMIT NO. 7

CODE	METER READING		USAGE	AMOUNT
	PREVIOUS	PRESENT		
WA	398713	405108	6395	36.38

2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REP  
AVAILABLE AT CITY HALL AND  
PUBLISHED IN HINDS CO GAZETTE

ACCOUNT STATUS	
ACTIVE	
ACCOUNT NUMBER	AMOUNT DUE
02-63345-00	36.38
DUE DATE	AFTER DUE DATE PAY THIS AMOUNT
5/20/2018	PD BY DRAFT
SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
3/14/2018	4/17/2018
SERVICE ADDRESS	
[REDACTED]	

SERVICE FROM
3/14/2018
SERVICE TO
4/17/2018
AFTER DUE DATE PAY THIS AMOUNT
PD BY DRAFT

SERVICE ADDRESS
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

AMOUNT DUE	DUE DATE
36.38	5/20/2018
ACCOUNT STATUS	
ACTIVE	
ACCOUNT NUMBER	
02-63345-00	

PLEASE RETURN THIS  
STUB WITH PAYMENT