

2018 JUN 29 PM 4: 59

**2017 CERTIFICATION****Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)**Minter City Water & Sewer District  
Public Water System NameMS0420035

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 U.S. mailDate(s) customers were informed: 6/29/2018 / / 2018

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used \_\_\_\_\_

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/29/18CCR 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 message

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

Name of Newspaper: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Published: / /

CCR 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

Debbie Sanders, Chairman6-29-18

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

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 post clarity\*\*****CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2018!**

**2017 Consumer Confidence Report  
Minter City Water & Sewer District  
PWS ID# MS0420035**

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

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**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, & 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, & infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium & other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (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, & infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium & other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

**Where does my water come from?** According to the MS Department of Environmental Quality Office of Land & Water Resource PWS Report, the two water wells draw water from the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifer & the Winona-Tallahata Aquifer. Well one has been abandoned.

**Availability of the Consumer Confidence Report & the Source water assessment:** The Consumer Confidence Report will be mailed to the water system customer. The PWS Report from the MS Dept. of Environmental Quality Office of Land & Water PSW Report shows the final susceptibility ranking as follows:

Source ID #1 - Moderate (This well has been abandoned.)

Source ID #2 - Lower

Source ID #3 - Moderate.

The Source Water Assessment will not be mailed to the customer. However, it is available upon request.

**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 & potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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 & 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 & bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, & wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals &, in some cases, radioactive material, & can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses & bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, & wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts & metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic waste water discharges, oil & gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides & herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, & residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic & volatile organic Chem., which are by-products of industrial processes & petroleum production, & can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, & septic systems; & radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil & gas production & 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 & 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?** Minter City Water & Sewer District works 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 & our children's future. Minter City Water & Sewer District regular board meetings are held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 5:30 P.M. at the County Barn. For further information, please contact Debbie Sanders, Chairman at 662-299-6556.

**Description of Water Treatment Process:** Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria & 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 Gal. of water/day or 100 Gal./person/day? Luckily, there are many low-cost & no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today & soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 Min. shower uses 4-5 Gal. of water compared to up to 50 Gal. for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair & shaving & save up to 500 Gal./month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, & can save you up to 750 Gal./month.
- Run your clothes washer & dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 Gal./month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets & faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive & take only a few Min. to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank & 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 Gal./month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it & 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](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

**Cross Connection Control Survey:** The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations & insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, & if needed, survey your connection & assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

**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 & garden fertilizers & pesticides - they contain hazardous Chem. 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 Chem. properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community & 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 & 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 women & young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials & components associated with service lines & home plumbing. Minter City Water & Sewer District 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 Min. 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, & steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women & young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials & components associated with service lines & home plumbing. Minter City Water & Sewer District 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 Min. 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, & steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**Additional Information for Arsenic:** While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations & is linked to other health effects such as skin damage & circulatory problems.

### 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, & in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water & 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 & abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	.6	.16	2.19	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	52	6	80	2017	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	54	3.35	69	2017	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

#### Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	.5	NA	NA	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0196	NA	.0196	2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	6.7	NA	6.7	2016	No	Discharge from steel & pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.788	NA	.788	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	.04	NA	.04	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
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#### Inorganic Contaminants

Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.4	2014	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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#### Inorganic Contaminants

Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2014	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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#### Undetected Contaminants:

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	0.031	No	Discharge from plastic & fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories

#### Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

#### Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
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Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
MCLG	Max. Contaminant Level Goal: 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.				
MCL	Max. Contaminant Level: 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.				
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.				
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.				
Variations & Exemptions	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.				
MRDLG	Max. residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.				
MRDL	Max. 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.				
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated				
MPL	State Assigned Max. Permissible Level				

**For more information please contact:**

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