

# 2017 CERTIFICATION

2018 JUL -9 AM 8:53

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Town of Vaiden

Public Water System Name

0080009

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: \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / 2018     \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / 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 message

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

Name of Newspaper: The Conservative

Date Published: 6/21/18

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

Alvin H. [Signature], Mayor  
Name/Title *(President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)*

7/3/18  
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!**

Rec 6/28/18

# TOWN OF VAIDEN CONSUMER CONFIDENCE 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 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* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

## Where does my water come from?

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. 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 and to providing you with this information, because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is groundwater. Our wells draw from the Wilcox Aquifer.

## Source water assessment and its availability

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of the drinking water supply and to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water supply and is available upon request. The wells for the Town of Vaiden have received moderate susceptibility rankings.

## 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?**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Mayor Melvin Hawthorne at (662) 464-5266. 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 at 7:00 P.M. on the first Monday of each month at Town Hall.

### **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.

### **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 and 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, and if needed, survey your connection and 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

### **Additional Information for Lead**

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. TOWN OF VAIDEN 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.

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	.5	.3	.6	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	17	NA	NA	2017	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	4	NA	NA	2017	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum 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	MCL: Maximum 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	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other 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 under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum 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	

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
	MRDL: Maximum 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	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: MELVIN HAWTHORNE  
 Address: P. O. BOX 76  
 VAIDEN, MS 39176  
 Phone: (662) 464-5266

# Affidavit (Proof) of Publication

## THE WINONA TIMES

Serving the Crossroads  
EST. 1881

### State of Mississippi, County of Montgomery

**TOWN OF VAIDEN CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

Is my water safe?

Water quality is an important concern for consumers. Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs) are required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) to be provided to consumers at least once a year. The purpose of this report is to provide you with information about the quality of your drinking water. This report is intended to help you understand the quality of your water and to help you make informed decisions about your water use.

What are the water quality standards?

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established national primary drinking water standards for 91 inorganic and organic chemicals, radionuclides, and microorganisms. These standards are based on the best available science and are designed to protect public health. The standards are based on the health effects of the contaminants and are expressed in terms of maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) or maximum contaminant goals (MCGs).

What are the water quality standards for lead and copper?

Lead and copper are two metals that can be found in drinking water. Lead is a toxic metal that can cause health problems, especially in children. Copper is a metal that can cause health problems, especially in people with kidney disease. The EPA has established national primary drinking water standards for lead and copper. These standards are based on the health effects of the metals and are expressed in terms of action levels (ALs) or maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).

Does my water meet the standards?

The water quality data for the town of Vaiden is shown in the table below. The data shows that the water quality in the town of Vaiden is generally good. The water quality is within the standards for all of the contaminants listed in the table. The only exception is for lead, which is slightly above the action level. This is due to the presence of lead in the water supply. The town of Vaiden is currently working to reduce the lead in the water supply.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

There are many sources of contaminants in drinking water. Some of the most common sources are: natural sources (such as rocks and soil), agricultural activities (such as the use of fertilizers and pesticides), industrial activities (such as the use of chemicals and solvents), and municipal sewage treatment plants. The town of Vaiden is currently working to reduce the lead in the water supply.

How can I get more information?

If you have any questions about this report, please contact the town of Vaiden at (662) 283-1131. You can also visit the town's website at [www.winonatimes.com](http://www.winonatimes.com) for more information.

Contaminant	Unit	Standard	Actual
Calcium	mg/L	None	100
Chloride	mg/L	None	100
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.5
Iron	mg/L	0.3	0.2
Lead	ppb	15	18
Manganese	mg/L	0.05	0.02
Nitrate	mg/L	10	5
Nitrite	mg/L	1	0.5
Phosphate	mg/L	None	0.5
Sulfate	mg/L	None	100
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	None	100
Total Hardness	mg/L	None	100
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	None	10
Fluoride	mg/L	1.0	0.5
Barium	mg/L	None	0.5
Bromide	mg/L	None	0.5
Chloride	mg/L	None	100
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.5
Iron	mg/L	0.3	0.2
Lead	ppb	15	18
Manganese	mg/L	0.05	0.02
Nitrate	mg/L	10	5
Nitrite	mg/L	1	0.5
Phosphate	mg/L	None	0.5
Sulfate	mg/L	None	100
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	None	100
Total Hardness	mg/L	None	100
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	None	10
Fluoride	mg/L	1.0	0.5
Barium	mg/L	None	0.5
Bromide	mg/L	None	0.5
Chloride	mg/L	None	100
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.5
Iron	mg/L	0.3	0.2
Lead	ppb	15	18
Manganese	mg/L	0.05	0.02
Nitrate	mg/L	10	5
Nitrite	mg/L	1	0.5
Phosphate	mg/L	None	0.5
Sulfate	mg/L	None	100
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	None	100
Total Hardness	mg/L	None	100
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	None	10
Fluoride	mg/L	1.0	0.5
Barium	mg/L	None	0.5
Bromide	mg/L	None	0.5
Chloride	mg/L	None	100
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.5
Iron	mg/L	0.3	0.2
Lead	ppb	15	18
Manganese	mg/L	0.05	0.02
Nitrate	mg/L	10	5
Nitrite	mg/L	1	0.5
Phosphate	mg/L	None	0.5
Sulfate	mg/L	None	100
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	None	100
Total Hardness	mg/L	None	100
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	None	10
Fluoride	mg/L	1.0	0.5
Barium	mg/L	None	0.5
Bromide	mg/L	None	0.5
Chloride	mg/L	None	100
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.5
Iron	mg/L	0.3	0.2
Lead	ppb	15	18
Manganese	mg/L	0.05	0.02
Nitrate	mg/L	10	5
Nitrite	mg/L	1	0.5
Phosphate	mg/L	None	0.5
Sulfate	mg/L	None	100
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	None	100
Total Hardness	mg/L	None	100
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	None	10
Fluoride	mg/L	1.0	0.5
Barium	mg/L	None	0.5
Bromide	mg/L	None	0.5
Chloride	mg/L	None	100
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.5
Iron	mg/L	0.3	0.2
Lead	ppb	15	18
Manganese	mg/L	0.05	0.02
Nitrate	mg/L	10	5
Nitrite	mg/L	1	0.5
Phosphate	mg/L	None	0.5
Sulfate	mg/L	None	100
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	None	100
Total Hardness	mg/L	None	100
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	None	10
Fluoride	mg/L	1.0	0.5
Barium	mg/L	None	0.5
Bromide	mg/L	None	0.5
Chloride	mg/L	None	100
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.5
Iron	mg/L	0.3	0.2
Lead	ppb	15	18
Manganese	mg/L	0.05	0.02
Nitrate	mg/L	10	5
Nitrite	mg/L	1	0.5
Phosphate	mg/L	None	0.5
Sulfate	mg/L	None	100
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	None	100
Total Hardness	mg/L	None	100
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	None	10
Fluoride	mg/L	1.0	0.5
Barium	mg/L	None	0.5
Bromide	mg/L	None	0.5
Chloride	mg/L	None	100
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.5
Iron	mg/L	0.3	0.2
Lead	ppb	15	18
Manganese	mg/L	0.05	0.02
Nitrate	mg/L	10	5
Nitrite	mg/L	1	0.5
Phosphate	mg/L	None	0.5
Sulfate	mg/L	None	100
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	None	100
Total Hardness	mg/L	None	100
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	None	10
Fluoride	mg/L	1.0	0.5
Barium	mg/L	None	0.5
Bromide	mg/L	None	0.5
Chloride	mg/L	None	100
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.5
Iron	mg/L	0.3	0.2
Lead	ppb	15	18
Manganese	mg/L	0.05	0.02
Nitrate	mg/L	10	5
Nitrite	mg/L	1	0.5
Phosphate	mg/L	None	0.5
Sulfate	mg/L	None	100
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	None	100
Total Hardness	mg/L	None	100
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	None	10
Fluoride	mg/L	1.0	0.5
Barium	mg/L	None	0.5
Bromide	mg/L	None	0.5
Chloride	mg/L	None	100
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.5
Iron	mg/L	0.3	0.2
Lead	ppb	15	18
Manganese	mg/L	0.05	0.02
Nitrate	mg/L	10	5
Nitrite	mg/L	1	0.5
Phosphate	mg/L	None	0.5
Sulfate	mg/L	None	100
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	None	100
Total Hardness	mg/L	None	100
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	None	10
Fluoride	mg/L	1.0	0.5
Barium	mg/L	None	0.5
Bromide	mg/L	None	0.5
Chloride	mg/L	None	100
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.5
Iron	mg/L	0.3	0.2
Lead	ppb	15	18
Manganese	mg/L	0.05	0.02
Nitrate	mg/L	10	5
Nitrite	mg/L	1	0.5
Phosphate	mg/L	None	0.5
Sulfate	mg/L	None	100
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	None	100
Total Hardness	mg/L	None	100
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	None	10
Fluoride	mg/L	1.0	0.5
Barium	mg/L	None	0.5
Bromide	mg/L	None	0.5
Chloride	mg/L	None	100
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.5
Iron	mg/L	0.3	0.2
Lead	ppb	15	18
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Phosphate	mg/L	None	0.5
Sulfate	mg/L	None	100
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	None	100
Total Hardness	mg/L	None	100
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	None	10
Fluoride	mg/L	1.0	0.5
Barium	mg/L	None	0.5
Bromide	mg/L	None	0.5
Chloride	mg/L	None	100
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.5
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Lead	ppb	15	18
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Sulfate	mg/L	None	100
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Total Hardness	mg/L	None	100
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	None	10
Fluoride	mg/L	1.0	0.5
Barium	mg/L	None	0.5
Bromide	mg/L	None	0.5
Chloride	mg/L	None	100
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.5
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Sulfate	mg/L	None	100
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Barium	mg/L	None	0.5
Bromide	mg/L	None	0.5
Chloride	mg/L	None	100
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.5
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Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	None	10
Fluoride	mg/L	1.0	0.5
Barium	mg/L	None	0.5
Bromide	mg/L	None	0.5
Chloride	mg/L	None	100
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.5
Iron	mg/L	0.3	0.2
Lead	ppb	15	18
Manganese	mg/L	0.05	0.02
Nitrate	mg/L	10	5
Nitrite	mg/L	1	0.5
Phosphate	mg/L	None	0.5
Sulfate	mg/L	None	100
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	None	100
Total Hardness	mg/L	None	100
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	None	10
Fluoride	mg/L	1.0	0.5
Barium	mg/L	None	0.5
Bromide	mg/L	None	0.5
Chloride	mg/L	None	100
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.5
Iron	mg/L	0.3	0.2
Lead	ppb	15	18
Manganese	mg/L	0.05	0.02
Nitrate	mg/L	10	5
Nitrite	mg/L	1	0.5
Phosphate	mg/L	None	0.5
Sulfate	mg/L	None	100
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	None	100
Total Hardness	mg/L	None	100
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	None	10
Fluoride	mg/L	1.0	0.5
Barium	mg/L	None	0.5
Bromide	mg/L	None	0.5
Chloride	mg/L	None	100
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.5
Iron	mg/L	0.3	0.2
Lead	ppb	15	18
Manganese	mg/L	0.05	0.02
Nitrate	mg/L	10	5
Nitrite	mg/L	1	0.5
Phosphate	mg/L	None	0.5
Sulfate	mg/L	None	100
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	None	100
Total Hardness	mg/L	None	100
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	None	10
Fluoride	mg/L	1.0	0.5
Barium	mg/L	None	0.5
Bromide	mg/L	None	0.5
Chloride	mg/L	None	100
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.5
Iron	mg/L	0.3	0.2
Lead	ppb	15	18
Manganese	mg/L	0.05	0.02
Nitrate	mg/L	10	5



## HEADING TO THE STATE LEVEL

Ah'kerria Newman of Winona was recently selected as Miss Black Montgomery County Junior Teen for Montgomery County and will be competing for the state title of Miss Black USA on October 21, 2018, at Jackson State University. She is the daughter of Tabitha Thompson and the granddaughter of John and Patricia Newman.

Contributed photo



Contributed photo

## TURNER ATTENDS CAMP

Miss Gabrielle Turner, a senior at Winona High School, was sponsored by the Winona Garden Club to attend the 49th Horticulture and Landscape Architecture Camp at Mississippi State University June 10-13, 2018. Pictured are (from left) Elaine Thompson, Garden Clubs of Mississippi MSU Camp Chairman, Turner, and Shelley Hunger, Winona Garden Club president.

## TOWN OF VAIDEN CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

### Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present to you 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 and 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. Immunocompromised persons, people with chronic kidney disease, pregnant women, and infants are at greater risk from drinking water. People with immunodeficiency, people with chronic kidney disease, people who are elderly, and infants are at greater risk from drinking water. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA's Centers for Disease Control (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 (800-426-4791).

### Where does my water come from?

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our overall goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the different ways that water treatment processes and public water resources. We are committed to providing you with the quality of your water and to providing you with the information, because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is groundwater. Our wells draw from the Wagon Aquifer.

### Source water assessment and its availability

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of the drinking water supply and to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water supply and is available upon request. The wells for the Town of Vaiden have received moderate susceptibility rankings.

### 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 inorganic salts. 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 materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, can be obtained by mining the Earth's crust. Organic chemicals, such as pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses, organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts 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's drinking water 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?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Mayor Mober Hawthorne at (662) 464-2026. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regular community meetings. They are held at 7:00 PM on the first Monday of each month at Town Hall.

### Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by chlorination. 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.

### 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 unintended 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 and ensuring that no contaminants can enter 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, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heater 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

### Additional Information for Lead

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 pipes and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. TOWN OF VAIDEN 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 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 many 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.

## 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 many 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.

Contaminant	MCLG or PFOA/ PFOS	MCL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Microbiants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
There is emerging evidence that studies of a disinfectant is necessary for control of group of contaminants								
Trihalomethanes (THM) (ppb)	4	4	5	3	6	2017	No	Water additive used to prevent microbes
Halooxycetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	7	NA	NA	2017	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THMs Total (haloacetonitriles) (ppb)	NA	80	4	NA	NA	2017	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

Term	Definition
MCLG	Maximum 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	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG 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	All Action Level: The concentration of a substance in water, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements when a water system acts to follow.
Violations and Exemptions	Violations and Exemptions: State of EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technology under certain conditions.
MHDLG	MHDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MHDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MEDL	

Term	Definition
MDE	Maximum residual disinfectant level. Each plant level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is emerging evidence that studies of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	Monitoring Not Required
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:  
 Contact Name: MELVIN HAWTHORNE  
 Address: P. O. BOX 76  
 VAIDEN, MS 39176  
 Phone: (662) 464-2766

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# TOWN OF VAIDEN CORRECTED CONSUMER CONFIDENCE 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 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* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

## Where does my water come from?

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last years water quality. Included are details about where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. 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 and to providing you with this information, because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is groundwater. Our wells draw from the Wilcox Aquifer.

## Source water assessment and its availability

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of the drinking water supply and to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water supply and is available upon request. The wells for the Town of Vaiden have received moderate susceptibility rankings.

## 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?**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Mayor Melvin Hawthorne at (662) 464-5266. 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 at 7:00 P.M. on the first Monday of each month at Town Hall.

### **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.

### **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 and 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, and if needed, survey your connection and 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

### **Additional Information for Lead**

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. TOWN OF VAIDEN 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.

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	.5	.3	.6	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	17	NA	NA	2017	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.2	2017		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2017		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

### 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
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	ND	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum 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	MCL: Maximum 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	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other 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 under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum 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	MRDL: Maximum 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	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: MELVIN HAWTHORNE  
 Address: P. O. BOX 76  
 VAIDEN, MS 39176  
 Phone: (662) 464-5266