

2017 CERTIFICATION

2018 JUN 22 AM 8: 56

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Town of Coffeeville

Public Water System Name

0810002

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: 6 / 7 /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 Coffeeville Courier

Date Published: 6 / 7 / 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

William Shelton, Jr.

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

6/20/18

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

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

Town of Coffeerville

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The Town of Coffeerville vigilantly safeguards its water supplies.

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?

Our source of water is three wells that draw from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. For a copy of this report, please contact our office at 662.675.2642.

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?

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you'd like to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month in the Town Hall at 6:00 p.m.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis.

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. The Town of Coffeerville does not add lead to its drinking water but

young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Town of Coffeerville 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year Tested	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	ppm	ppm		Low	High			
<p>(Note: The health protection of a distribution system is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)</p>								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.60	0.70	2.20	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	0	0	NA		2012	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year Tested	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.3	2012-2014	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead Action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1.0	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium (ppm)	0.1		.0014	2016	0	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
Barium (ppm)	2		.0089	2016	0	No	Discharge of drilling water; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Trihalo (ppb)	10000		1.16	2016	0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
positive samples/yr	positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not Detected

Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water

(Cont'd. from page 23)

MCL	<p>below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs allow for a margin of safety.</p> <p>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.</p>
TT	<p>TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p>
AL	<p>AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.</p>
MRDLG	<p>MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a disinfectant which, if exceeded, reflects the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.</p>
MRDL	<p>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.</p>

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THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Paste Copy of Legal Notice Here

YALOBUSHA COUNTY

Before me, A Notary Public of Yalobusha County, this day came Sarah H. Williams, who states on oath that she is the Business Manager of THE COFFEEVILLE COURIER, a public newspaper published in the Town of Coffeeville and having a general circulation in the said County and State, and makes oath further that the advertisement, of which a copy as printed is annexed hereto, was published in said newspaper for 2 weeks in its issued numbered and dated as follows, to-wit:

Volume 108 Number 23 Dated the 7 day of June, 2018

Affiant further states that she has examined the foregoing 2 issues of said newspaper, and that the attached notice appeared in each of said issue as aforesaid of said newspaper.

Sarah H. Williams

Business Manager

THE COFFEEVILLE COURIER

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 15th day of June, 2018.

Peggy Bennett

Notary Public, Yalobusha County, Mississippi

<u>98" 1 time @ \$3.50</u>	\$343.00
Proof of Publication	<u>3.00</u>
Total	\$346.00

My commission expires 10-29-21

