

2019 JUN 21 AM 9:01

2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

City of Port Gibson
Public Water System Name

PWS ID# 0110005

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: ____ / ____ / 2019 / ____ / 2019 / ____ / 2019

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: ____ / ____ / 2019

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: Port Gibson Reveille

Date Published: 06/13/2019

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: ____ / ____ / 2019

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

[Signature]
Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)

6/19/19
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, 2019!

2019 JUN 13 AM 9:35

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 City of Port Gibson
 PWS#: 0110005
 May 2019

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the City of Port Gibson have received higher rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Valerie Townsend at 601.702.0724. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of the month at 5:00 PM at City Hall.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, 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.
- Level 1 Assessment:** A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Microbiological Contaminants									
1. Total Coliform Bacteria		June	Positive	3	NA	0		presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2018	.1371	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	

14. Copper	N	8	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2018	.44	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2018	.14	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2017*	7.69	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2018	1.5	.8 – 2.4	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform/E Coli. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliform indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments (s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

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.

Our system received a Reporting Violation for the Total Coliform Rule in June 2018 and a follow-up or routine violation for the Lead & Copper Rule for July 2018.

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.

During the past year we were required to conduct and completed 1 (one) Level 1 assessment. In addition, we were required to take and completed 1 (one) corrective action.

Significant Deficiencies

Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations:

During a sanitary survey conducted on 9/21/16, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s):
 Inadequate Application of Treatment Chemicals and Techniques

Inadequate follow-up on previous deficiencies

Corrective Actions: This system is out of compliance and subject to enforcement action.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 0. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 0%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Town of Port Gibson 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.

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Port Gibson
PWS#: 0110005

May 2019

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The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the City of Port Gibson have received higher rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Valerie Townsend at 601.702.0724. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of the month at 5:00 PM at City Hall.

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Level 1 Assessment - A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violations	Date Collected	Level Exceeded	Range of Detects or Exceeding MCL/AL/MRDL	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Level 1 Assessment	Primary Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants									
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	June 2018	Positive	3	NA	0	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2018	1371	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2018	2	0	ppm	1.5	1.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
16. Fluoride	N	2018	44	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
17. Lead	N	2018	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2018	14	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection By-Products									
82. THM5 (Total)	N	2017	7.69	No Range	ppb	0	20	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018.

Microbiological Contaminants:

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PUBLISHER'S OATH

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
CLAIBORNE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
2019 JUN 21 AM 7:31

Personally appeared before the undersigned NOTARY PUBLIC, EMMA F. CRISLER, Publisher of The Reveille, a newspaper, printed and published in the town of Port Gibson, in and state, who, being duly sworn deposes and says that said notice has been established for more than twelve months next prior to the date mentioned below; and who further makes oath that said notice, of which, the annexed is a copy, has been made in public view, to wit:

On the 6th day of June, 2019
On the ___ day of ___, 2019;
On the ___ day of ___, 2019;
On the ___ day of ___, 2019

Em F Crisler, Publisher

And I, Rachel K. Roberts do hereby certify that containing said notice have been produced before me, and by with the copy annexed, and that I find the proof of publication to be correctly made.

Witness my hand and seal, this 14 of June
Rachel K. Roberts, Notary Public
Fees and proof of publication, \$161.00

City of Port Gibson
PWS#: 0110005

May 2019

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Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Selenium	N	2018	1371	No Range	ppm	2	2		Distance of drilling location
14. Copper	N	8	2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wind pipes/cables
16. Fluoride	N	2018	44	No Range	ppm	4	4		Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities
17. Lead	N	2018	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
18. Nitrate ion	N	2018	14	No Range	ppm	10	10		Runoff from fertilizer use

16. Fluoride	M	2018	.44	No Range	ppm	4	4	Deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	M	2018	0	0	ppb	0	AL+15	Erosion of natural deposits, water fixtures which promote strong leach, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum fixtures
18. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	M	2018	14	No Range	ppm	10	10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products								
62. THMs (Total)	M	2017*	7.89	No Range	ppb	0	10	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

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PUBLISHER'S OATH

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
CLAIBORNE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

Personally appeared before the undersigned NOTARY PUBLIC of said County, EMMA F. CRISLER, Publisher of The Reveille, a weekly newspaper, printed and published in the town of Port Gibson, in said county and state, who, being duly sworn deposes and says that said newspaper has been established for more than twelve months next prior to first publication mentioned below; and who further makes oath that publication of a notice, of which, the annexed is a copy, has been made in said paper successively, to wit:

- On the 6th day of June, 2019
- On the _____ day of _____, 2019
- On the _____ day of _____, 2019
- On the _____ day of _____, 2019

Emma F. Crisler, Publisher

And I, Rachel K. Roberts do hereby certify that the papers containing said notice have been produced before me, and by me compared with the copy annexed, and that I find the proof of publication thereof to be correctly made.

Witness my hand and seal, this 14 of June, 2019.
Rachel K. Roberts, Notary Public
Fees and proof of publication, \$161.00

