

2019 CERTIFICATION

2020 APR 29 AM 8:34

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: 4 / 21 / 2020 4 / 28 / 2020 / / 2020

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: / / 2020

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: COFFEEVILLE COURIER

Date Published: 4 / 21 / 2020

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: / / 2020

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., Mayor

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

04/27/2020

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, 2020!

2019 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 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, urban storm water 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. 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.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u> or <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u> TT, or <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Low</u> <u>High</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)							
Chlorine (MG/L)	4	4	1.80	0.80 7.00	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	0	0	NA	2012	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u># Samples</u> <u>Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds</u> <u>AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
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

Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60		1.0	2016	0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate-Nitrite (AS N) ppm	0	10	0.10	2019	0	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion from 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		.0006	2019	0	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2		.0096	2019	0	No	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM (ppb)	100/80		1.16	2016	0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Antimony, Total (ppm)	.006		.0005	2019	0	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppm)	.010		.0005	2019	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from electronic production waste
Beryllium, Total (ppm)	.004		.0005	2019	0	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries
Fluoride (ppm)	4		0.1	2019	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppm)	.002		.0005	2019	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills: runoff from crop land
Selenium (ppm)	.05		.0005	2019	0	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium, total (ppm)	.002		.0005	2019	0	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Cadmium (ppm)	.005	.0005	2019	0	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paint
Cyanide (ppm)	0.2	.015	2019	0	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Asbestos (MFL)	< 1.7	ND	2019	0	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Your</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u># Samples</u>	<u>Exceeds</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exceeding AL</u>	<u>AL</u>	
Unregulated Contaminants							
Sodium (ppb)	37000	68000	NA	2019	0	No	Road salt, water treatment chemicals; water softeners; and sewage effluents

Unit Descriptions

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

Important Drinking Water Definitions

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
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.
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.

For more information please contact:

Carter Brandon
662.675.2642

2020 APR 9 AM 8:34

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'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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

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Contaminant	MCL/GAL	AL	Year	Sample	2012-2013	2012	Yes	Naturally present in the environment	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.3	2012-2013	0	0	No		Corrosion of the service plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Halogenated Acids (THAA) (ppb)	50	50	1.9	2016	0	0	No		By-product of chlorine water disinfection
Nitrate-Nitrite (AS N) (ppm)	0	10	0.10	2019	0	0	No		Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, septic systems, cesspools, leachate from natural deposits
Lead - Action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1.9	2017	0	0	No		Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.016	2015	0	0	No		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.006	2019	0	0	No		Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM (ppb)	100/90	100/90	1.16	2016	0	0	No		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Antimony - Total (ppm)	0.06	0.06	0.005	2019	0	0	No		Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; cosmetics; electronics; other uses
Arsenic (ppm)	0.01	0.01	0.005	2019	0	0	No		Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizers; Runoff from cesspools; septic systems
Beryllium - Total (ppm)	0.04	0.04	0.003	2019	0	0	No		Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning facilities; discharge from
Total Halogenated Acids (THAA) (ppb)	50	50	1.9	2016	0	0	No		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate-Nitrite (AS N) (ppm)	0	10	0.10	2019	0	0	No		Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, septic systems, cesspools, leachate from natural deposits
Lead - Action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1.9	2017	0	0	No		Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.016	2015	0	0	No		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.006	2019	0	0	No		Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM (ppb)	100/90	100/90	1.16	2016	0	0	No		By-product of drinking water disinfection

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.

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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	MCL, MCLD, or MDE	Year	Month		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
			Low	High			

Total Inorganic Arsenic (THAA5) (ppb)	60	1.0	2019	0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Arsenic-Nitrate (AS-NI) ppm	6	0.10	2019	0	No	Runoff from farmland use; Leaching from septic tanks, seepage; erosion from natural deposits
Lead-Arsenic level at consumer tap (ppb)	5	1.0	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Chloramine (ppm)	2.1	2016	2019	0	No	Discharge from steel and pipe mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Durium (ppm)	2	2016	2019	0	No	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
TTM (ppb)	100.00	1.14	2016	0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Arsenite, Total (ppm)	0.06	0.005	2019	0	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; cement; electrical; solder
Arsenic (ppm)	0.11	0.005	2019	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from vehicles; Runoff from electronic production waste
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Total (ppm)	0.04	0.005	2019	0	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning facilities; Discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries

(Cont'd. on page 15)

Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Coffeeville

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Town of Coffeeville vigilantly safeguards its water supplies.

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activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may
ts, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
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Water Quality Data Table

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Year	Range	Sample	Violation	Typical Source
Water	Low	High	Date	

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)

Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Year	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds	Typical Source
Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Year	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
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
Total Halogenated Acids (THAA) (ppb)	60		1.0	2016	0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate-Nitrite (AS N) (ppm)	6	10	0.10	2019	0	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion from natural deposits
Lead - Action level at consumer taps (ppb)	1	15	1.0	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppm)	1.1		.006	2019	0	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2		.006	2019	0	No	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM (ppb)	100/80		1.16	2016	0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Arsenite, Total (ppm)	.06		.005	2019	0	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppm)	.01		.005	2019	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizers; Runoff from electronic production waste
Beryllium, Total (ppm)	.04		.005	2019	0	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning facilities; discharge from
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Chromium (ppm)	1.1		.006	2019	0	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2		.006	2019	0	No	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM (ppb)	100/80		1.16	2016	0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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(Cont'd. on page 15)

(Cont'd. from page 14)

Contaminant	Range	Year	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds	Typical Sources
	Low	High	Date	Exceeding AL	AL	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	0.1	2019	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities
Mercury (ppm)	.001	.0005	2019	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from crop land
Selenium (ppm)	.05	.0005	2019	0	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium, total (ppm)	.001	.0005	2019	0	No	Leaching from non-ferrous sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Cadmium (ppm)	.005	.0005	2019	0	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paint
Cyanide (ppm)	0.2	.015	2019	0	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Asbestos (MFL)	< 1.5	ND	2019	0	No	Decay of asbestos cement; water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	Range	Year	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds	Typical Sources	
	Low	High	Date	Exceeding AL	AL		
Unregulated Contaminants							
Sodium (ppb)	30000	60000	NA	2019	0	No	Food salt, water treatment chemicals, water softeners, and sewage effluents

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)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
positive samples	positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
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 suspected 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.
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 disinfection 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.
For more information please contact:	

Carole Broder
642.675.2642

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 110 Number 17 Dated the 23 day of April, 2020

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 21 day of April, 2020

Peggy Bennett
Notary Public, Yalobusha County, Mississippi

<u>Water Report</u>	\$375.00
Proof of Publication	<u>3.00</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$378.00</u>

My commission expires Oct 29, 21

