

2013 JUN 21 AM 9:54

**MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY  
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM  
CALENDAR YEAR 2012**

City of New Albany

Public Water Supply Name

0730006

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 to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, 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. **Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to 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 (MUST Email the message to the address below)  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) customers were informed: 05 / 22 / 13 , 05 / 24 / 13 , / /

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 (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: / /  
 As a URL (Provide 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: New Albany GazetteDate Published: 05 / 22 / 13

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

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (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 public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Bill Matter, General Manager  
 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/19/13  
 Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:  
 Bureau of Public Water Supply  
 P.O. Box 1700  
 Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:  
 (601)576-7800

May be emailed to:  
[Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us](mailto:Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us)

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*2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*  
*City of New Albany*  
PWS ID 0730006  
April 17, 2013

**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. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

**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 water comes from 7 deep wells located in the Eutaw-McShan and Ripley Aquifer.

**Source water assessment and its availability**

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked lower in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 662-534-1041.

**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 sewerage 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,

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.

### **Other Information**

**\*\*\*April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\***

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518

### **Additional information for Lead**

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and your children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. CITY OF NEW ALBANY 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>.

### **Additional Information for Arsenic**

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effect against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. 'Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes'.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies". The CITY OF NEW ALBANY is required to report certain results pertaining to the fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 96%.

Proof of Publication

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State of Mississippi,  
County of Union

PERSONALLY APPEARED before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for UNION County,

Mississippi, the Book Keeper of The New Albany Gazette, a newspaper published in the City of New Albany, Union County, in said state, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the NEW ALBANY GAZETTE is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in

the matter of Cause No. \_\_\_\_\_

has been made in said newspaper 2 times consecutively, to-wit:

On the 22 day of May, 2013

On the 24 day of May, 2013

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

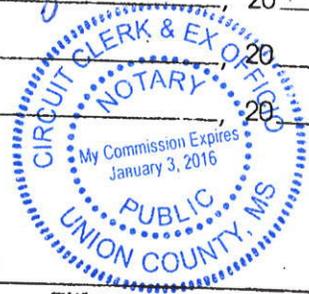
SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this

12<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2013

Phyllis Stanford By: Rhonda Wilkita Dawdy D.C.

Notary Public

Title



RECEIVED OF \_\_\_\_\_  
payment in full of the above account.

June 10, 2013

THE NEW ALBANY GAZETTE

By George Bucianski

New Albany, Miss., \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

To THE NEW ALBANY GAZETTE Dr.

Re: Publishing \_\_\_\_\_

case of \_\_\_\_\_

Cause No. \_\_\_\_\_

Amt. Due \$ \_\_\_\_\_

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**Where does my water come from?**

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Concentration	0	10	30	NA	2010	No	2010	No
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	30	NA	2010	No	2010	No
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.128	NA	2010	No	2010	No
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	5.0	NA	2010	No	2010	No
Cyanide (as Free Cn) (ppb)	200	200	15.0	NA	2010	No	2010	No
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.208	NA	2010	No	2010	No
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.08	NA	2011	No	2011	No
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	2011	No	2011	No
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	4.80	NA	2010	No	2010	No

Concentration	0	10	30	NA	2010	No	2010	No
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1635	2010	0	No	2010	No
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3.70	2010	0	No	2010	No

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million
ppb	parts per billion
mg/L	milligrams per liter
ppb	parts per billion
µg/L	micrograms per liter
NA	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detected
NR	Not 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 MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
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	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	Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Violations and Exceedances

The 2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report will not be mailed. For additional information contact our office at 662-534-1041 or fax 662-534-0864.