

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2016 JUN 23 AM 9:09

CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2015

City of Natchez
Public Water Supply Name

0510009

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. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification 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: _____ / _____ / _____

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: *The Natchez County Appeal*

Date Published: *5 / 11 / 2016*

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: *5 / 12 / 2016*

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

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2015 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.

D. K. [Signature]
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-22-16
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:

CCR Due to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2016!

water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Newton
PWS ID # 0510009
May 2016

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source consists of three wells that draw from the Sparta Sand Aquifer.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. The water supply for the City of Newton received one higher and two lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Fred Snow at 601-282-0821. 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 on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Newton City Hall at 5:30 pm.

The City of Newton routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose 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.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2013*	0.0277	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2013*	1.40	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	1/1/12 to 12/31/14*	0.2	None	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2013*	0.633	None	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	1/1/12 to 12/31/14*	5	None	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N	2013*	0.0017	No Range	ppm	0.1	.01	Discharge from chemical factories, metal refineries, and petroleum factories
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	N	1/1/15 to 12/31/15	0.90	0.35 to 1.39	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
73. THM [Total tri-halomethanes]	N	2013*	14.2	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	N	2013*	0.006	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

* Most recent sample results available

Significant Deficiencies:

Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations

During a sanitary survey conducted on 11/20/2015, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s):

Failure to meet water supply demands (overloaded by serving greater than 100% capacity).

Corrective actions: This system has entered into a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with MSDH to correct this deficiency by 10/30/2016.

To comply with the “*Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies*”, CITY OF NEWTON 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 0.7-1.3 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 100%.

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 City of Newton 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.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

This report is being published in the paper and will not be mailed. Please call our office if you would like a copy or if you have any questions.

2016 JUN 23 AM 9:09

The Annual Drinking Water Notice in
City of Newton
P.O. Box 300
Newton, MS 38845
@ G. E. McMiller Sr
300 West Shur
Newton, MS

MAY 2016 - WINSTON SAEEDS

AND LAMIA LAWRENCE

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT CITY OF NEWTON

PWS ID # 0510009
May 2016

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TEST RESULTS
Contaminant Violation
Y/N Date
Collected Level
Detected Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding
MCL/AQL Unit
Measurement MCLG
MCL Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants
10. Barium N
2013* 0.0277 No Range ppm
2 2 Discharge of
drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium N
2013* 1.40 No Range ppb
100 100 Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper N
1/1/12 to 12/31/14* 0.2
None ppm 1.3
AL=1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride N
2013* 0.633 None ppm
4 4 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead N 1/1/12 to 12/31/14* 5 None ppb
AL=15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Table with columns: Contaminant, Violation, Y/N, Date, Collected Level, Detected Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding, MCL/AQL, Unit, Measurement, MCLG, MCL, Likely Source of Contamination, Inorganic Contaminants, Barium, Chromium, Copper, Fluoride, Lead, etc.

urial deposits
Nickel N 2013* 0.1
0.0017 No Range ppm 0.1
0.1 Discharge from chemical factories; metal refineries; and petroleum factories
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products
Chlorine (as Cl2) N
1/1/15 to 12/31/15 0.90 0.35
to 1.39 ppm 4 4
Water additive used to control microbes
73. THM [Total tri-halomethanes] 2013* 14.2
N 0 80
No Range ppb
By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAAs N 2013* 0
0.006 No Range ppb 0
60 By-product of drinking water chlorination
* Most recent sample results available
Significant Deficiencies:
Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations
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