2017 JUN 21 AM 9: 03

# **CERTIFICATION**

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

City of New Albany Water System	
Public Water S	
0730006	
List PWS ID #s for all Community V	Vater Systems included in this CCR
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each yes system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, pustomers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper programail a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please	Community public water system to develop and distribute a ar. Depending on the population served by the public water published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the cedures when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or check all boxes that apply.
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by:	Attach copy of publication, water but or other)
☐ Advertisement in local paper (att	ach copy of advertisement)
☐ On water bills (attach copy of bil	1)
☐ Email message (MUST Email the	e message to the address below)
☐ Other	
Date(s) customers were informed:/,	/ / , / /
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or ot methods used	her direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
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 em	ail message
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy	
Name of Newspaper: New Albany Gazette	
Date Published: 6 / 16 / 2017  CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of location)	Date Posted: / /
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach tist by total	at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED):
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site a	at the following address (Birther Total Yeaven)
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has the form and manner identified above and that I used distributio information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consiste water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health,  But Matta Milliam Genal Mg.	nt with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public Bureau of Public Water Supply  06/19/2017
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	Date
Submission options (Sele	ct one method ONLY)
Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply	Fax: (601) 576 - 7800
P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215	Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!

# 2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of New Albany PWS ID 0720006 June 1, 2017

is my water sufe?

Last year, sa in years past, your tap water met all U.S.: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and sinte drinking water
neath) standards. Local Water vigilantly sofognards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system
us not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precaritors? Some people may be more vulnerable to constraintation drinking water than the princeral population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with ember undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have indergone organ transplants, people with HIV ADD for other immune system disorders, some clotely, and infants can be surfacilatly at risk from infections. These people should seek advise about clinking water from their leath care providers. PA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the pixe of infection by Cryptospordium productions for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the pixe of infection by Cryptospordium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Sufe-Water Drinking Holline (800-426-4791).

here does my water come from? ir water comes from 8 deep wells located in the Euraw-McShan and Ripley Aquifer.

ource water assessment and its availability
but cource water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked lower in terms of susceptibility to contamination,
for a copy of the report, please combat our office at 662-334-1041.

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 containments. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about nonminimal states for necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about mans. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health role can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe containments and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water for this protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water footh they water and out-off water includes river, lakes, streams, pands, reservoirs, printings and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or though the ground it dissolves manually occurring minarials and in some cases, produced to write a stream of the part of the land of though the ground in the presence of animals or from human activity, malerobial contaminants, and safe that may come from as wereign treatment plants, spite systems, agricultural invest organics of health and contained the age production, mining, or farming posteriors and herbicials, which may come from volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of indistrial processes and periodicition, and can also come from as stations, under stormwater morif. and espite systems, and radiocative contaminants, including synthetic and posterior than the amount of octains contaminants in water provided by public water safe to drink, EPA presented regulations that finite the amount of octains contaminants for contaminants in water provided by public water which must provide the same protection for ministration (EDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for ministration (EDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which

Date Information \*\*\*\* April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*
are applied were required to sample quiettely for an accordance with the Radiomelidies Ruc. all community public water supplies were required to sample quiettely for advanciledes beginning fanuary. 2007. December, 2007. You public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled facilities; however, during an adult of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Hadib. Laboratory, the Environmental Froncision Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and responting of Fadiological compiliance samples and results until further motice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. That is to motify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compiliance with the Radiomentibles Rule. If you have any questions, please conduct Karen Walters, Deputy Directors, more in the Park Supply, at 601-576-7518.

dditional information for Lead present the class of present, elevated nexts of lead, can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and your children. Lead present, elevated nexts of lead, can cause serious health problems, especially for greater and those plumbing. CITY OF it finishing water, but remained the providing high quality drinking water, but cannot commod the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been string for several hours, you can mammate the potential for these deepsource by thisting your up for 30 seconds to 2 manufes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead your water, you may within have your water tassed. Information on lead in drinking water its growth problems of stops you had to be concerned about the stop of the problems of the

ditional information for Assente. Additional information for Assente PA's standard bulences this your draining water meets EPA's standard for anyonic, it does contain low levels of assente EPA's standard bulences contain information of assente possible health effect against the costs of removing assente from draining water, EPA courten understanding of assente from the costs of two levels of assente which is a mineral karon from cost of the the facts of low levels of assente which is a mineral karon for cost of information and is linked to other beautife affects such as kin damage and circulatory problems. Ecosion of natural deposition of the cost of the cos

comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies". The CITY OFNEW ALBANY is juried to report certain results pertaining to the fluoridation of our water system. The pumber of months in the previous lendar, year that a verage foundes complete results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 25%, or order samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 25%.

# Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking we this report. The presence of contaminants health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the year of the report. The LPA or the Sure per year because the concentrations of the It we detected during the calendar year of necessarily indicate that the water poses a necessarily indicate that the water poses a table is from testing done in the calendar table is from continuous less than once or for certain continuous less than once

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tion van ter the but Young D	Discharge from factoring learting from gas stores turies and lendfills	ž	2015	3	ž	4	۵	in a diameter	olatile Organile Contam Bename (pph)
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### CORRECTED COPY

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of New Albany PWS ID 0730006 June 1, 2017

#### 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 8 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

#### 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 <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a>.

#### 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 95%.

# **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>	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or <u>MRDL</u>	Your <u>Water</u>	Rai <u>Low</u>	ige <u>High</u>	Sample <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	Typical Source
Radioactive Contaminan	ts							
Uranium (ug/l)	0	30	<.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Volatile Organic Contai Benzene (ppb)	ninants 0	5	<.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from factories, leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	<.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	100	<.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	<.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	<.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	<.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	<.5	NA NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Cis-1,2Dichloroethylen (ppm)	e 70	70	<.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans-1,2  Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	<.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	<.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	<.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	<.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	<.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories: leaching from landfills

Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	<.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
-1,2,4- Trichlorobenznee (ppb)	70	70	<.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from textile finishing factories
1,1,1 Trichloroethane (ppm)	200	200	<.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	3	<.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	<.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppb)	1	1	<.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	<.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Leaching from PVC piping discharge from plastic factories
Xylenes (ppb)	10	10	<.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from petroleum factories: discharge from chemical factories
					2.30			microbes
(There is convincing eviden Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.00	0.10	2.30	2016	No No	Water additive used to control
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) HAA5's	NA NA	60	3.0	NA NA	NA	2016	No No	By-product of drinking water disinfection  By-products of drinking water
[Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)  Inorganic Contaminants	1474	00	3.0	1,11	1 1/2 1	2010	110	disinfection
Arsenic (ppb)	0	6	0.8	NA		2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.1378	NA		2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.70	NA		2016	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	0.021	NA		2016	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.79	NA		2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

2015

2015

No

No

Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of

Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching

from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of

natural deposits

natural deposits

10

1

Nitrate [measured as

Nitrite [measured as

Nitrogen] (ppm)

Nitrogen] (ppm)

10

0.08

0.02

NA

NA

50	50	2.50	NA	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal
						refineries; Erosion of natural deposits;
						Discharge from mines
	50	50 50	50 50 2.50	2100		50 50 2.50 NA 2013 No

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	AL	Your <u>Water</u>	Sample <u>Date</u>	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds <u>AL</u>	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.3	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2.0	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Defi	initions
<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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

#### Violations and Exceedances

For more information please contact:

The 2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report will not be mailed. For additional information contact our office at 662-534-1041 or fax 662-534-0864.