CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

City of New Albany Water System
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. **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: New Albany Gazette

Date Published: 6 / 16 / 2017

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 **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 Mattox / NBLGW General Mgr — 06/19/2017

Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) — 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

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

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 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, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, 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 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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Radioactive Contaminants								
Uranium (ug/l)	0	30	<.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Benzene (ppb)	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	0	5	<.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from industrial

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	2015	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Cis-1,2Dichloroethylene (ppm)	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- Trichlorobenzene (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
Disinfectant & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.00	0.10	2.30	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	12.5	NA		2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5's [Haloacetic Acids]	NA	60	3.0	NA	NA	2016	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
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	.000071	NA		2013	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
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	NA		2015	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA		2015	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.50	NA		2013	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.5	2013	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2.0	2013	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
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Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
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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.

CORRECTED COPY

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

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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.

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~~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
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