

2017 CERTIFICATION RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 2018 JUN 20 AM 8: 46

City of Kosciusko

Public Water System Name

0040004

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: ____ / ____ / 2018 ____ / ____ / 2018 ____ / ____ / 2018

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: ____ / ____ / 2018

- 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: The Star-Herald

Date Published: 06 / 14 / 2018

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: ____ / ____ / 2018

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



06/18/2018

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

Date

David L. Clark-General Manager

Kosciusko Water & Light

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, 2018!

City of Kosciusko

PWS # 40004

2017 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT**CORRECTED COPY****Is my water safe?**

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from six (6) wells located in Kosciusko, Mississippi. Each of these wells draws water from the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

This program was mandated by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996, and requires states to develop and implement Source Water Assessment programs designed to notify public water systems and their customers regarding the susceptibility of their drinking water supplies to contamination. The Mississippi State Department of Health has completed our Source Water Assessment, and copies are available upon request. Please contact our office at 662-289-1141.

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 customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held at 5:30 P.M. on the first Monday after the second Tuesday of each month at the Kosciusko Water & Light Plant office at 124 West Washington Street in the City of Kosciusko, Mississippi.

Other Information

You may want additional information about your drinking water. You may contact either of our three (3) Certified Waterworks Operators or you may prefer to log on to the internet and obtain specific information about your water system and its compliance history at the following address: <http://www.msdh.state.us/watersupply/index/htm>. Information including current and past boil water notices, compliance and reporting violations and other information pertaining to your water supply including "Why, When, and How to Boil Your Drinking Water" and "Flooding and Safe Drinking Water" may be obtained. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future. Please call or come by our office if you have any questions.

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. City of Kosciusko 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>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Low</u> <u>High</u>		<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.00	.80	1.30	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	21	4	21	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0372	0.0257	0.0372	2015	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) ¹	4	4	1.21	0.928	1.21	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.80	1.40	2.80	2015	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.10	2015	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1.0	2015	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)							
NA	NA: not applicable							
ND	ND: Not detected							
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.							
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.							

Variations and Exemptions	Variations 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

Fluoridation – To comply with the “*Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies*”, the CITY OF KOSCIUSKO # MS0040004 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that averages fluoride sample results were in the optimal range of 0.60-1.3 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.3 ppm was 96%.

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Michael Adams
Address: 124 West Washington Street
Kosciusko, MS 39090
Phone: 662-289-1141
Fax: 662-289-7836
E-Mail: madams@tecinfo.net

City of Kosciusko

PWS # 40004

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Contaminants	MCLG	MCL,	Your	Range		Sample	Violation	Typical Source
	or	TT, or		Water	Low			
	MRDLG	MRDL						
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	12	6	12	2014	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.00	.80	1.30	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	21	4	21	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0372	0.0257	0.0372	2015	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.30	0.500	1.30	2017	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	0.08	0.08	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.50	0.50	0.50	2015	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.50	0.50	0.50	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.50	0.50	0.50	2015	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.50	0.50	0.50	2015	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.80	1.40	2.80	2015	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	15	15	15	2014	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.50	0.50	0.50	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland

Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2015	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.50	0.50	0.50	2015	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	AL	Exceeds	Typical Source
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Fax: 662-289-7836
E-Mail: madams@tecinfo.net

Date: June 14, 2018

To: Kosciusko Water & Light Plant
Post Office Box 866
Kosciusko, Mississippi 39090

For publication of described notice, copy of which is attached.

Ad size 3 column x 27" Times 1 and making a proof, \$597.30

Payment received from _____

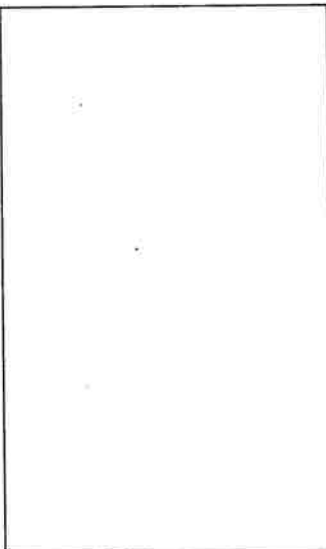
Jeff Miller
(Clerk)
The Star-Herald
207 North Madison St.
Kosciusko, MS 39090

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF ATTALA

Personally came before me, the undersigned, a NOTARY PUBLIC in and for Attala County, Mississippi, the CLERK of The Star-Herald, a newspaper published in the City of Kosciusko, Attala County, in said state, who, being duly sworn deposes and says that The Star-Herald is a newspaper as defined and described in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amended 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 **CCR Water Report**, has been published in said newspaper 1 times, to-wit:

On the 14th day of June, 2018



Jeff Miller
(Clerk)

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me, this 18th

day of June

Shelley L. Darvin
(Notary Public)



City of Kosciusko
FWS # 40004
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