

2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Town of Decatur

Public Water System Name

0510004

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: ___ / ___ / 2019 ___ / ___ / 2019 ___ / ___ / 2019

- 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: ___ / ___ / 2019
 - 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 Newton County Appeal

Date Published: 5 / 8 / 2019

- CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: ___ / ___ / 2019

- 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

[Signature] Mayor

5/7/2019

Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, 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

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, 2019!

2019 APR 30 AM 8: 12

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Decatur
PWS#: 0510004
April 2019

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water 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 is from wells drawing from the Upper Meridian Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Decatur have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Anderson at 601.604.5446. 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 first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Town Hall.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 and septic systems; 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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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 (MCLG) - 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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	2016*	.0636	No Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016*	1.6	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2018	1.3	1 – 1.6	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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. Our water system 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. 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 1.800.426.4791.

The Town of Decatur works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

2019 MAY 13 PM 2:02

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF NEWTON

Personally came before me the undersigned authority, in and for the County and State aforesaid Brent Maze, who being by me duly sworn, states on oath that he is the Publisher of *The Newton County Appeal*, a newspaper published in Newton County, Mississippi. A copy of which is hereto attached, has

been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to-wit:

For:

Town of Decatur

Vol. No. <u>110</u>	No. <u>41</u>	Date <u>5/8</u> , 20 <u>19</u>
Vol. No. _____	No. _____	Date _____, 20 _____
Vol. No. _____	No. _____	Date _____, 20 _____
Vol. No. _____	No. _____	Date _____, 20 _____
Vol. No. _____	No. _____	Date _____, 20 _____

Publisher Signature: Brent Maze

Sworn to and subscribed before me,

this 8th day of May, 20 19

Lauren Smith

Notary Public



Paste clipping here

10.8 inches

Publication:

\$ 102.60

Proof:

\$ 3.00

TOTAL:

\$ 105.60

Health officials conclude me

From Staff Reports

The Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) has concluded its investigation of potential exposure to measles from a Tennessee traveler to Mississippi between April 9-11.

MSDH's follow-up investigation did not identify any measles cases in Mississippi from exposure to this traveler.

"The incubation period for developing measles from exposure to this traveler has passed. Any potential measles exposure would have developed symptoms by now," said MSDH State Health Officer Dr. Thomas Dobbs. "We are grateful that because of our strong immun-

nization laws, Mississippians were protected from infection. More than 99 percent of Mississippi school-aged children have received a complete dose of the measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine.

Dobbs added that there are currently several active outbreaks of measles throughout the nation and in other countries, and measles is spreading rapidly in unvaccinated groups.

Measles is a serious respiratory disease of the lungs and breathing tubes that starts with a high fever, followed soon after by a cough, runny nose and red eyes. On the third to seventh day of illness, a rash of tiny, red spots appears.

The rash starts at the head and spreads to the rest of the body. Symptoms usually appear about 11 days after exposure with a range of seven to 21 days.

Measles spreads when a person infected with the measles virus breathes, coughs or sneezes. It is very contagious, with the virus lingering in a room where a person with measles has been for up to two hours.

Measles can be serious. It can lead to pneumonia, encephalitis (swelling of the brain) and death.

Young children are at higher risk for complications, especially those under 12-months old who are too young to receive the measles vaccination.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report South Newton Rural Water Association # 2 PWS ID # 0710019 April 2018

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to tell you about the quality of your drinking water and how we are working to improve it. It is a summary of the data collected during the past year from our regularly scheduled monitoring. We want you to understand the information we provide so you can make informed decisions about your water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water is purchased from the City of Newton which provides water that flows from the Apalachicola Aquifer. A water utility inspection has been completed for this water supply to determine the general acceptability of its drinking water under various operating conditions. This year supply for the City of Newton requires a disinfectant residual of 0.2 mg/L.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds all state and local requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Wayne Christian at 407-407-2222. We are committed to providing you with the highest quality water possible. If you have any questions about any of our regularly scheduled meetings, they are held on the second Thursday of each month at the South Newton Rural Water office at 3:00 pm.

South Newton Rural Water Association routinely monitors for contaminants 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. The table lists the maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) and the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for each contaminant. The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water which would not be expected to cause any adverse health effects. The MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set to give us the best protection against the health and aesthetic effects of contaminants in drinking water. MCLs are not set for all contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many units 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 for drinking water. MCLs are set to give us the best protection against the health and aesthetic effects of contaminants in drinking water.

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 have a margin of safety.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Unit	Tested	Result	MCLG	MCL	Other
Asbestos	ML	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Barium	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Beryllium	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Cadmium	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Chloride	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Copper	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Fluoride	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Iron	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Lead	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Manganese	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Nitrate	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Nitrite	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Radon	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Selenium	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Silver	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Sulfate	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Turbidity	NTU	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Total Hardness	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Vanadium	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Zinc	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	

Chemical	Unit	1997	2000	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Chloroform & Dichloroacetyl Halides	mg/L	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chloroform	mg/L	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dichloroacetyl Halides	mg/L	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chloroform	mg/L	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dichloroacetyl Halides	mg/L	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

The City of Newark is pleased to announce the results of the 2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. The City of Newark is committed to providing safe drinking water to all residents. The results of the 2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report show that the City of Newark has achieved a 100% compliance rate for all regulated substances. The City of Newark is proud to be one of the few utilities in the country to achieve this level of compliance. The City of Newark is committed to providing safe drinking water to all residents and will continue to work to improve the quality of the water supply.

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Contaminant	MCL	Sample	TEST RESULTS		MCLG	P	100% Compliance
			Sample	Result			
Inorganic Constituents	mg/L	Sample	Sample	Result	MCLG	P	100% Compliance
			Sample	Result	MCLG	P	100% Compliance
Organic Constituents	mg/L	Sample	Sample	Result	MCLG	P	100% Compliance
			Sample	Result	MCLG	P	100% Compliance

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COUNTY APPEAL