

2019 MAY -7 AM 11:32

2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Town of Myrtle

Public Water System Name

0730005

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: 04/17/2019 / / 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: New Albany Gazette

Date Published: 04/17/2019

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

5-6-19
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!

Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2016*	.013	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
13. Chromium	N	2016*	.7	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2016*	.23	.22 - .23	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016*	1.14	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2018	1.6	.6 - 3	mg/l	0	MRDL = 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 constituents 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 Myrtle Water System 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.

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Mlyne Water System
1025 Church Street
Mlyne, PA 19366
610-337-7373

We're pleased to present to you the 2018 Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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 continuously improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing the quality of water you expect.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water use, please contact David Pease at 610-337-2235. 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 Thursday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Mlyne Youth Hall located at 1025 Church Street.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Poley Formation Aquifer. The source water treatment has been completed for the public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified 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 Mlyne Water System have received lower susceptibility ratings to contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows 100% of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. In areas where monitoring is not 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 seepage treatment plants, utility 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 industrial waste; 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 auto 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 sets maximum contaminant levels 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. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many state and federal maximums you may 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 possible 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 to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Pounds per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one pound in one million or one ounce per gallon in 100,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,930 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/MCLG	Unit Measure (ppm, ppb, µg/L)	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2018*	0/5	No Range	ppm	?	?	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/12*	1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits leaching from metal refineries
15. Chromium	N	2018*	7	No Range	ppb	500	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	23	22 - 23	ppm	?	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which protects along beach, discharge from fertilizer and stadium facilities
17. Lead	N	2018/12*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
52. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2018*	1.14	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2018	1.6	0 - 5	mg/L	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018.

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All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be inorganic, 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 1-800-625-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Mlyne Water System works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. 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. Call us at 610-337-7373.

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PROOF OF PUBLICATION

State of Mississippi
County of Union

PERSONALLY APPEARED before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for Union County.

Mississippi, the **Publisher** of The New Albany Gazette, a newspaper published in the City of New Albany, Union county, in said state, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the NEW ALBANY GAZETTE is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No 203 entered at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending section 1858 of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of Cause No. _____

has been made in said newspaper 1 times consecutively. to-witt:

On the 17th day of April, 2019

On the _____ day of _____, 2019

On the _____ day of _____, 2019

On the _____ day of _____, 2019



SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this

6th day of May, 2019
Brenda T Leggett
NOTARY PUBLIC

Office Manager
TITLE

RECEIVED OF _____ payment in full of the above account.
_____ 2019

THE NEW ALBANY GAZETTE

BY Dennis

New Albany, Miss 5/06, 2019

To The New Albany Gazette

Re: Publishing _____

Case of _____

Cause No. _____

Amount Due \$ _____