

2019 MAY 20 AM 10:16

2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

City of Calhoun City Water Dept.
Public Water System Name

0070004

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 newspaper (on water bills)

Date(s) customers were informed: 4/24/2019 + 5/1/2019 / / 2019

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used Notice on water bill

Date Mailed/Distributed: 5-8-19 / /

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: Calhoun Co. Journal

Date Published: 5/8/2019 (4-24-19 they left part off)

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 4/24/2019

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address: City Hall (Library closed)

(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.)

5-17-19

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!

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Calhoun City Water Department
 PWS#: 0070004
 April 2019

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
 2019 APR 12 AM 10:10

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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Joseph Shane Cook at 662.983.8744. 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 6:30 PM at the Calhoun City- City Hall.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Gordo Formation Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our 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 Calhoun City Water Department have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

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 we 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 Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2018	5.3	5.1 – 5.3	ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2018	.1759	.1687 - .1759	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018	3.4	3.3 – 3.4	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.7	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride**	N	2018	.697	.261– .697	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	4	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2018	.47	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	2018	.17	No Range	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2018	6.4	4.4 – 6.4	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2018	.8	.6 – .8	Mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018.

** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.6 - 1.2 mg/l.

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.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the City of Calhoun City is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride samples results were within the optimal range of 0.6 – 1.2 ppm was 4. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6 -1.2 ppm was 53%.

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 Calhoun City Water Department 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.

Please note: this report will not be mailed to the customers individually, however, a copy may be requested from Calhoun City - City Hall.

2019 MAY 20 AM 10:17

Proof Of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
COUNTY OF CALHOUN

Personally came before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for Calhoun County, Mississippi, Joel McNeece, Publisher of The Calhoun County Journal, a newspaper published in Bruce, Calhoun County, in said state, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that The Calhoun County Journal is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1858 of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and the publication of a notice, of which annexed copy, in the matter of

CITY OF CALHOUN CITY
WATER QUALITY REPORT

has been made in said newspaper one time, to-wit:

On the 8th day of MAY 2019
Joel McNeece

Joel McNeece
Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8 day
of May

Celia D. Hillhouse
Celia D. Hillhouse,
Notary Public

My commission expires February 18, 2023

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Calhoun City Water Department
FWQA 0020394
June 2019

We are pleased to present to you the 2019 Annual Quality Water Report. This report is prepared in accordance with the quality water and safety act which is the primary goal of the water supply act and the drinking water act. We are pleased to report the results of the water quality monitoring program and provide you with information on the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about the report or monitoring your water quality, please contact: Joyce Stone Cook at 601-802-4314. We want our water customers to be informed about the water quality. If you need to report a problem about any of the regularly scheduled meetings, they are listed on the last Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Calhoun City City Hall.

The water quality is your only source from the Calhoun County Journal. The annual water quality report has been prepared for the public and is available to everyone on the internet. The water quality report is available to the public, which is available to everyone on the internet. The water quality report is available to everyone on the internet. The water quality report is available to everyone on the internet.

We regularly monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This includes 105 of the drinking water contaminants that are listed in the public water supply act. The water quality report is prepared for the public and is available to everyone on the internet. The water quality report is available to everyone on the internet. The water quality report is available to everyone on the internet.

In this report, you will find a long list of information you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these items, we provide the following information:

Drinking Water Contaminant Level (DWCL) - The Maximum Allowable Groundwater (MAG) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MAGs are set at levels to protect public health using the best available science.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The MCLG is the highest level of a contaminant in drinking water that would not be expected to cause any adverse health effects.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The MCL is the highest level of a contaminant in drinking water that is allowed in public water systems. MCLs are set at levels to protect public health using the best available science.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is concern that some disinfectants may be harmful to humans. MRDLs are set at levels to protect public health using the best available science.

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

Part per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L) - One part per million is equivalent to one milligram per liter. For example, 1 ppm is equal to 1 mg/L.

Part per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L) - One part per billion is equivalent to one microgram per liter. For example, 1 ppb is equal to 1 µg/L.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Unit	Date Collected	Level Collected	Range of Detects (n = 4 or 5 Samples)	Unit Maximum	MCL	MCLG	MRDL	Other Limits of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants									
8 Arsenic	µg/L	2/18	0.3	0.1-0.3	µg/L	10	10	10	Amount of natural deposits found from monitoring wells from 2018 and 2019.
10 Barium	µg/L	2/18	179	167-191	µg/L	1000	1000	1000	Amount of natural deposits found from monitoring wells from 2018 and 2019.
15 Chromium	µg/L	2/18	2.4	2.3-2.4	µg/L	100	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills.
14 Copper	µg/L	2/18/19	0.1	0.1-0.1	µg/L	1.3	1.3	1.3	Discharge from steel and pulp mills.
11 Fluoride	µg/L	6/18	107	107-107	µg/L	1500	1500	1500	Discharge from steel and pulp mills.
11 Lead	µg/L	6/18/19	4	0	µg/L	15	15	15	Discharge from steel and pulp mills.
19 Nitrate as Nitrogen	µg/L	2/18	147	147-147	µg/L	100	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills.
20 Nitrate as Nitrogen	µg/L	2/18	11	10-11	µg/L	100	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills.
17 Selenium	µg/L	2/18	0.4	0.4-0.4	µg/L	100	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills.
Disinfection By-Products									
18 Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	2/18	1.4	1.4-1.4	µg/L	100	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills.

Who is required to monitor your drinking water for public water systems and a public water system. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health objectives. If the water is unsafe, you should be notified by the water utility. If you are notified, you should take steps to protect your health.

If you are notified, you should take steps to protect your health. If you are notified, you should take steps to protect your health. If you are notified, you should take steps to protect your health.

To comply with the Reporting Drinking Water Quality Act, the City of Calhoun City is required to report certain results to the public. The number of violations is the number of violations reported to the public. The number of violations reported to the public is the number of violations reported to the public.

