2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

BCM Water Association

Public Water System Name

470106

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: 05/29/2019 / /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: 05 /29/ 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

Randy Brooks - office Manager

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

6-6-19

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!

BCM Water 2018 CCR Report

Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is my water safe?

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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?

We get our water from a combination of ground water and surface water.

Source water assessment and its availability

If there is ever a problem with our source water, they will announce it on the news.

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 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.

How can I get involved?

To get involved in the decision making that affects drinking water quality, come to a board meeting that is held on 2nd Thursday of every month. The board meets at 7pm at the well site located at 27 Broadway Road, Potts Camp, MS.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

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. BCM Water Association 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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & 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	1.2	0.70	2.60	2018	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.08	NA	NA	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	.02	NA	NA	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
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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.
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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.
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For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Randy Brooks
Address: 122 West Bankhead Street
New Albany, MS 38652
Phone: 662-534-2271

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For more information please contact:

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 29th day of May, 2019

On the _____ day of _____, 2019

On the _____ day of _____, 2019

On the _____ day of _____, 2019

NOTARY PUBLIC
BRENDA T LEGGETT
Union County
ID No. 121300
COMM. EXPIRES
AUG. 21, 2021
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this 3rd day of June, 2019

Brenda T. Leggett — NOTARY PUBLIC

Office Manager — TITLE

RECEIVED OF _____ payment in full of the above account.

_____ 2019

THE NEW ALBANY GAZETTE

BY _____

New Albany, Miss 6/3, 2019

To The New Albany Gazette

Re: Publishing _____

Case of _____

_____ Cause No. _____

Amount Due $_____

MSDH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
SAMPLE RESULTS

PWS ID	0470106	**COLLECTOR**	E. CHISM	**SAMPLE TYPE**	NITR
PWS NAME	BCM WATER ASSOCIATION	**LAB**	MSDH LAB	**COLLECTED**	2018-03-06 14:30
COUNTY	MARSHALL	**WORKORDER**		**RECEIVED**	2018-03-07
SAMPLE POINT	TF101	**LAB ID**	180307-033NI	**COMPOSITED**	NO
COMPLIANCE	YES	**PURPOSE**	RT		
LOCATION					

ID	ANALYTE NAME	METHOD		RESULT	MCL	ANALYST	ANALYSIS
1040	NITRATE	QC10107041C	<	0.08 ppm	10 ppm	MS	2018-03-07 11:40
1041	NITRITE	QC10107041C	<	0.02 ppm	1 ppm	MS	2018-03-07 11:40
1038	NITRATE-NITRITE	QC10107041C	<	0.1 ppm	10 ppm	MS	2018-03-07 11:40

Comments: Y2018

Generated 2019-02-13

MSDH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL (MRDL) REPORT - 2018

MS0470106 - BCM WATER ASSOCIATION

DISINFECTANT: CHLORINE (0999) **RAA MRDL:** 4.0 MG/L **PWS TYPE:** C

COMPLIANCE PERIOD	MP LOW RES	MP HIGH RES	MP AVG	QTR RAA	# SAMPLES REQUIRED	# SAMPLES TAKEN
JAN 2018	1.00 MG/L	1.80 MG/L	1.00 MG/L		2	2
FEB 2018	1.00 MG/L	1.00 MG/L	1.00 MG/L		2	2
MAR 2018	1.60 MG/L	1.80 MG/L	1.70 MG/L	1.20 MG/L	2	2
APR 2018	1.00 MG/L	1.20 MG/L	1.00 MG/L		2	2
MAY 2018	1.00 MG/L	1.00 MG/L	1.00 MG/L		2	2
JUN 2018	1.30 MG/L	1.40 MG/L	1.40 MG/L	1.10 MG/L	2	2
JUL 2018	0.70 MG/L	0.80 MG/L	0.80 MG/L		2	2
AUG 2018	1.00 MG/L	1.20 MG/L	1.00 MG/L		2	2
SEP 2018	0.70 MG/L	1.30 MG/L	1.00 MG/L	1.00 MG/L	2	2
OCT 2018	1.60 MG/L	2.00 MG/L	2.00 MG/L		2	2
NOV 2018	1.00 MG/L	1.00 MG/L	1.00 MG/L		2	2
DEC 2018	1.40 MG/L	2.00 MG/L	2.00 MG/L	1.20 MG/L	2	2

MRDL Range: 0.70 MG/L to 2.00 MG/L (This range should be reported on your CCR in the "Range" field.)

Highest QTR RAA: 1.20 MG/L (This value should populate the field "Your Water" on your CCR.)

RAA - Running Annual Average
QTR - Quarterly
AVG - Average
RES - Residual
MP - Monitoring Period