2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Concord Macedonia Water Assn

Public Water System Name

0540067

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 Hand delivered to Customers

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/21/2019 thru 6/28/2019

☐ 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: _____

Date Published: ___/___/___

☐ 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

Barry Allen, Operator

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

6/28/2019

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 Consumer Confidence Report
For
Concord Macedonia Water Association

PWS ID # 0540067

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 abilities.

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?

Concord Macedonia Water comes from two wells, Tom Cooper Road and Lamar Thomas Road, and the wells alternate.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our wells have been assessed by Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality and the report can be found on their Website.

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?

You may become involved by attending board meetings, meeting times and location are printed on water bills.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)

- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough
-

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. Concord Macedonia 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	.3	1.2	2018	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.08	.08	.08	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	.02	.02	.02	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	.5	NA	.5	2018	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	.5	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Biological Contaminants	Date Collected	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Total Coliform Bacteria	03/13/2018 & 03/15/2018	2 Positive samples	Yes	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, Waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exist through which contamination may enter drinking water distribution system. We found coliform indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during the assessments.
E.coli		0	no	The presence of E. coli was not detected in any of our Samples

Revised Total Coliform Rule-RTCR

RTCR Assessment and/ or Violation	Required to report on the CCR
Level 1 Assessment	X
Level 2 Assessment	
Level 1&2 Assessment	
Treatment Technique (TT) Violation	
E, coli Detection and or MCLViolation	

During the past year we were required to conduct 1 Level 1 Assessment (LV1A) 1 Level 1 Assessment was Completed. In addition, we were required to take 1 corrective action, and We completed 1 of those actions.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
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	
Term	**Definition**
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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances 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

Level 1 Assessment (LVIA)	A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

For more information please contact:

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