

2019 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

City of Water Valley
Public Water System Name

MS0810011

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: ____ / ____ / 2020 / / 2020 / / 2020

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: ____ / ____ / 2020

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: NORTH MISSISSIPPI HERALD

Date Published: ____ / ____ / ____

CCR was posted in public places. (*Attach list of locations*) Date Posted: ____ / ____ / 2020

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

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

5-15-2020

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, 2020!

0810011

APR 28 2019

City of Water Valley 2019 Consumer Confidence Report

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 allies.

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?

The City of Water Valley's water comes from six wells located within the city. All six wells pumps water from the Meridian-Upper Wilcox aquifer. The city constantly monitors these wells to make sure that they provide a safe source of drinking water.

Source water assessment and its availability

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA 1996) mandates states with Public Water Supply Supervisory Program (SWAP). These programs are required to notify public water systems and customers regarding the relative susceptibility assessments would encourage efforts to enhance the protection and management of public water systems. Over 95% of our state's residents obtain their drinking water from the 18 major aquifers and several major aquifers found in the state. Most of the approximately 3400 public water supply wells operating in Mississippi are screened in deep confined aquifers that are protected from surface

contamination by clay layers. State personnel have completed a 'Source Water Assessment' for our system. Because all our wells are relatively shallow wells they are classified as a 'Higher Risk' for contamination. Although our water is safe and we constantly monitor it to make sure that it remains safe, we encourage everyone to be environmentally responsible. Please dispose of all hazardous waste including oil, fuel, and paint in an EPA approved manor.

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?

We encourage everyone to participate in keeping our water supply healthy and viable. Our city board meets the first Tuesday evening of each month. Anyone with suggestions is encouraged to attend.

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.

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 Fluoride

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", MS0810011 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 sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 6. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 was 41%.

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. City of Water Valley 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 Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1	.7	1.4	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	NA	NA	NA	2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	6.35	NA	NA	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	.38	NA	NA	2019	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0223	NA	.0223	2019	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	.001	NA	.001	2019	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.64	.45	.64	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	.002	2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

Name	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
Bromide	53	31	53
Manganese	9.5	1.5	9.5
HAA5	0.91	0.71	0.91
HAA6Br	0.99	0.63	0.99
HAA9	1.6	1.34	1.6
Sodium	6100	4800	6100

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)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Variations and Exemptions	Variations 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

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: David Floyd
 Address: PO Box 888
 Water Valley, Ms 38965
 Phone: 662-473-3244

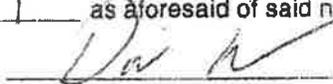
**PROOF OF PUBLICATION
OF NOTICE**

**State of Mississippi
Yalobusha County**

Before me, BETTY K. SHEARER, Notary Public of said County, this day came David Howell, who stated on oath that he is the Editor and Publisher of the **North Mississippi Herald**, a public newspaper publishing and having a general circulation in the City of Water Valley, said County and State, and made oath further that advertisement, of which a copy as printed is annexed, was published in said newspaper for 1 consecutive weeks in its issues numbered and dated as follows, to-wit:

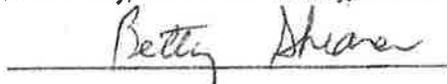
Vol. 132 No. 7 Dated the 7 of May 2020
Vol. No. Dated the of 20
Vol. No. Dated the of 20
Vol. No. Dated the of 20
Vol. No. Dated the of 20

Affiant further states that he has examined the foregoing 1 issues of said newspaper, that the attached Notice appeared in each of said 1 as aforesaid of said newspaper.



Editor and Publisher
North Mississippi Herald

Sworn to and subscribed before me,
this 7 day of May 20 20
Water Valley, Yalobusha County, Mississippi





____ Words _____ Times \$ _____
Proof of Publication \$ _____
Total Due \$ _____

City of Water Valley 2019 Consumer Confidence Report

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- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to 10 to 20 gallons for a bath.
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- Think your toilet water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
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Source Water Protection Tips

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- Pick up after your pet.
- 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 for your community. Find a watershed or watershed protection organization in your community and help them to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Aha! Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a stream clean-up project with your local government or water supplier. Send a message near to the river drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drain 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 Fluoride

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies," MS081001 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 sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 6. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 was 41%.

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. City of Water Valley 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 or 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/leadinwater/>.

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.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Detected in Year	Range		Sample Date	Violated	System Action
				Low	High			
Disinfection By-Products								
*There is emerging evidence that chlorination of water may be associated with an increased risk of certain types of cancer (i.e. bladder cancer).								
Chlorine (or Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1	0	14	2019	No	Water additive used to control bacteria
Trihalomethanes (THM) (ppb)	NA	60	NA	NA	NA	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THM4 (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	6.35	NA	NA	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Aluminum (ppm)	7	7	38	NA	NA	2019	No	Detour of sediment carried over water intake. Excess of water in devices
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.223	NA	0.223	2019	No	Discharge of drilling waste. Discharge from well. Refurbisher. Excess of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.01	NA	0.01	2018	No	Discharge from steel and pipe mill. Excess of natural deposits
Nitrate (expressed as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.4	0.45	0.4	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks. Excess of natural deposits
Organic Contaminants								
Organochlorine Pesticides								
Copper - action level of consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1	0	0	2019	No	Excesses of household plumbing system. Excess of natural deposits

Contaminant	MCLG	Year	Sample Date	Exceeded MCL	System Action		
Lead - action level of consumer taps (ppm)	0	18	0.05	2019	0	No	Excesses of household plumbing system. Excess of natural deposits

Additional Monitoring

As part of an ongoing evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor several additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure the future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

Name	Mandatory Level	Range	
		Low	High
Bromide	55	31	55
Mercury	0.5	1.3	0.5
HAAs	0.21	0.71	0.21
HAAsH	0.59	0.7	0.59
HAAsL	1.6	1.24	1.6
Sulfide	0.100	0.000	0.100

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
MFL	MFL: maximum filterable level, used to measure sediment concentration
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Not required, but recommended

Term	Definition
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs allow for a margin of safety.

Term	Definition
MCLL	MCLL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLL 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.
Violations and Exemptions	Violations and Exemptions: Does not EPA permission not to report an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MHDLO	MHDLO: Maximum monthly distribution level goal. The level of a drinking water distribution system which there is no known or expected risk to health. MHDLOs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
MDDL	MDDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is a potential health risk if there is a disinfectant in excess of the level of residual disinfectant.
MDF	MDF: Maximum Not Required
MPL	MPL: Free Available Maximum Permissible Level

Contact Name: David Floyd
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Water Valley, MS 38955
Phone: 662-471-3244