

2019 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

JUN -1 AM 8:31

City of Batesville

Public Water System Name

0540002

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: The Panolian

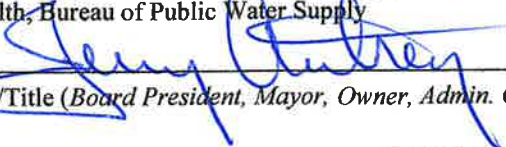
Date Published: 05 / 13 / 2020

- 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



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

5-21-2020
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!

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 City of Batesville
 PWS#: 0540002
 April 2020

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 Michael G. Ross at 662.934.9345. 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 and third Tuesdays at 2:00 PM at the Batesville City Hall.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify 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 City of Batesville have received a lower susceptibility ranking 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 were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, 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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
6. Radium 226 Radium 228	N	2019	.35 1.5	.21 - .35 .6 - 1.5	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2019	.0069	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

13. Chromium	N	2019	3.1	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2016/18*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride**	N	2019	.173	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2016/18*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2017*	9	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2017*	22.89	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2019	1	0 – 1.4	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

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

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected, however, the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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", our system 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 0. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 0%.

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 City of Batesville Water 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.

Publisher's Certificate of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF PANOLA

Rebecca Alexander, being duly sworn, on oath says she is and during all times herein stated has been an employee of Batesville Newsmedia publisher and printer of the The Panolian (the "Newspaper"), has full knowledge of the facts herein stated as follows:

1. The Newspaper printed the copy of the matter attached hereto (the "Notice") was copied from the columns of the Newspaper and was printed and published in the English language on the following days and dates:

05/13/20

2. The sum charged by the Newspaper for said publication is the actual lowest classified rate paid by commercial customer for an advertisement of similar size and frequency in the same newspaper in which the Notice was published.

3. There are no agreements between the Newspaper, publisher, manager or printer and the officer or attorney charged with the duty of placing the attached legal advertising notice whereby any advantage, gain or profit accrued to said officer or attorney

Rebecca Alexander

Rebecca Alexander, Publisher

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th Day of May, 2020

Mary Jo Eskridge



Mary Jo Eskridge, Notary Public
State of Alabama at Large
My commission expires 03-05-2022

Account # 180200
Ad # 1042378

CITY OF BATESVILLE
PO BOX 689
BATESVILLE MS 38606

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Batesville
PWS# 0540002
April 2020

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 continuously 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 Michael G. Ross at 662-934-9345. 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 and third Tuesdays at 2:00 PM at the Batesville City Hall.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Wisconsin Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify 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 AAS for the City of Batesville have received a lower susceptibility ranking 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 were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, 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 chemicals such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and petroleum products, and mining activities. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential use. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts 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 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 (MCLs are 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. MCLGs are the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there's 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 concern about the addition of a disinfectant if necessary to control microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - the level of a drinking water's disinfectant which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of a disinfectant 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.
Pounds per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 200 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
Pesticides per liter (PPL) - insecticides per liter is a measure of the susceptibility to water.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCL	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Daily Max. Contaminant	Notes
Radioactive Contaminants									
4. Radium 226	N	2019	13	21 - 15	ppm	5	5	3	Excess of natural radionuclides
5. Radium 228	N	2019	9	1 - 13	ppm	5	5	3	Excess of natural radionuclides
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2019	2600	No Range	ppm	2	2	2	Discharge of cooling water discharge from metal refineries.
13. Chloride	N	2019	31	No Range	ppm	100	100	100	Presence of natural deposits. Discharge from coal and oil refineries. Excess of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	2019/18	4	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	AL-1	Excess of natural deposits. Discharge from metal refineries. Excess of natural deposits.
16. Fluoride**	N	2019	1.73	No Range	ppm	4	4	4	Excess of natural radionuclides. Discharge from metal refineries. Excess of natural radionuclides.
17. Lead	N	2019/18	1	0	ppm	0.01	0.01	AL-1	Excess of natural radionuclides. Discharge from metal refineries. Excess of natural radionuclides.
Disinfection By-Products									
61. HAA5	N	2019*	0	No Range	ppm	0	0	0	By-product of disinfection. Excess of natural radionuclides.
62. THM4	N	2019*	22	No Range	ppm	0	0	0	By-product of disinfection. Excess of natural radionuclides.
63. Trihaloethene Chloride	N	2019	1	0 - 1.4	ppm	0	0	0	By-product of disinfection. Excess of natural radionuclides.

*Local report sample. No sample required for 2019.
**Inorganic level is routinely adjusted to the US State Dept of Health's recommended limit of 0.6 - 1.2 mg/l.

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. However, the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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 lead pipes 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," our system 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 parts per million. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 parts per million.

All kinds of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by natural inorganic and naturally occurring organic materials. These substances can be inorganic, organic, or synthetic. 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. Infants and young children, pregnant women, and the elderly are particularly vulnerable. People with kidney disease, people with immunodeficiency, and people with certain chronic conditions are also more vulnerable. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791.

The City of Batesville Water 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.