

2021 CERTIFICATION

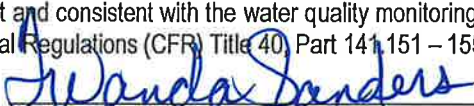
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

City of Macon Water Department

PRINT Public Water System Name

0520004

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

| CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply) | |
|---|---|
| INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other) | DATE ISSUED |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> On water bill (Attach copy of bill) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Email message (Email the message to the address below) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Describe: _____) | |
| DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other) | DATE ISSUED |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via U.S. Postal Service | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-mail as a URL (Provide direct URL): _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via Email as an attachment | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via Email as text within the body of email message | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) | 05/19/2022 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations or list here) _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Posted online at the following address (Provide direct URL): _____ | |
| CERTIFICATION | |
| <p>I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been prepared and distributed to its customers in accordance with the appropriate distribution method(s) based on population served. Furthermore, I certify that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the water quality monitoring data for sampling performed and fulfills all CCR requirements of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 141.151 – 155.</p> | |
|  Name | Bookkeeper/Office Manager Title |
| | 05/19/2022 Date |
| SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY) | |
| <p>You must email or mail a copy of the CCR, Certification, and associated proof of delivery method(s) to the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.</p> | |
| Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215 | Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov |

2022 MAY 20 AM 8:29
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 MSDH-WATER SUPPLY

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 City of Macon Water Department
 PWS#: 0520004
 May 2022

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 MSDH-WATER SUPPLY

2022 MAY 16 AM 9:00

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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 Dedrick Stevenson at 662.889.2104. 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 second Tuesday of each month at 5:30 PM at the Macon City Hall located at 339 Pulaski Street.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Utah 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 City of Macon 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, 2021. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2021, 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.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

Level 1 Assessment: 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.

| 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 |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2019* | .6 | .5 - .6 | ppb | n/a | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| 10. Barium | N | 2019* | .2079 | .1335 - .2079 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|----------|-------|---------------|-----|-----|--------|---|
| 14. Copper | N | 2018/20* | .1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride** | N | 2019* | .904 | .128 – .904 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2018/20* | 2 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium | N | 2019* | 35000 | 32000 - 35000 | ppb | 0 | 0 | Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents. |

Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|------|----|----------|------|---|----------|---|
| Chlorine | N | 2021 | .9 | .2 – 1.8 | mg/l | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
|----------|---|------|----|----------|------|---|----------|---|

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.

** 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. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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 MACON ELECTRIC & WATER DEPT. 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 11%.

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.

We at the City of Macon Water Department work 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.

Proof of Publication

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 City of Macon Water Department
 PWS#: 0520004
 May 2022

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
 IN

BEFORE ME, in and among
 came R. Scott Boyce, the
 published in the City of Macon
 being duly sworn, and
 a certain notice, a
 been made for _____

In Volume 174 N

In Volume _____ N

In Volume _____ N

In Volume _____ N

In Volume _____ N

In _____ N

day _____

By _____

Printer's Fee \$ 30

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