

2021 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

City of Itta Bena

PRINT Public Water System Name

0420002

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

Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)

June 30, 2022

On water bill (Attach copy of bill)

Email message (Email the message to the address below)

Other (Describe: _____)

DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)

DATE ISSUED

Distributed via U.S. Postal Service

Distributed via E-mail as a URL

(Provide direct URL): _____

Distributed via Email as an attachment

Distributed via Email as text within the body of email message

Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)

Posted in public places (attach list of locations or list here)

Itta Bena City Hall
Itta Bena U.S. Post Office

Posted online at the following address

(Provide direct URL): _____

CERTIFICATION

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.

Norma Daulton
Name

Certified Operator
Title

7-14-2022
Date

SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)

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.

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply

P.O. Box 1700

Jackson, MS 39215

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Itta Bena

PWS ID# 0420002

June 2022

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about from where your water comes, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. 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 and to providing you with this information, because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is groundwater. Our wells draw from the Meridian Upper and Upper Wilcox Aquifers.

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of the drinking water supply and to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water supply and is available upon request. The water supply for the City of Itta Bena received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Edna Beverly at 662.254.7231. 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 at 5:00 P.M. on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at Itta Bena city hall.

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for the particular contaminant group. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, (2021). 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. All drinking water, including bottled water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that 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:

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 (ug/L) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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 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.

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 Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 (800-426-4791).

The City of Itta Bena 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.

TEST RESULTS

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	*2019	N	0.0119	NO RANGE	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	*2019	N	0.6	NO RANGE	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	*2019	N	0.247	NO RANGE	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	01/01/19 12/31/21	0.5	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	01/01/19 12/31/21	1	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL/MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (AVG)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.60	0.51-0.68	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	6.25	No Range	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*Most recent sample. No sample was required in 2021

VIOLATIONS

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. During a sanitary survey conducted on 6/25/2019, The Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency: Unprotected cross-connections. The system was scheduled to complete corrective actions by 11/20/2019 within the initial 120 days minimum. Ours system has failed to meet the compliance deadline is now in enforcement status and must appear before MSDH Enforcement and the state-appointed Hearing Officer.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

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. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any samples prior to the end of the monitoring 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. The City of Itta Bena is responsible for providing high quality drinking water,

PROOF OF PUBLICATION



STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
CITY OF GREENWOOD,
LEFLORE COUNTY

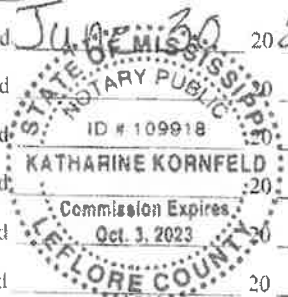
Before me, Kackie Kornfeld, A Notary Public,

of said County, personally appeared Carla Mims
Clerk of the Greenwood Commonwealth, a newspaper published in Leflore County,
who, on oath, stated that the notice attached hereto

was published in said newspaper for 1

times, beginning June 30 2022, and ending
June 30 20 , in the following issues, to wit:

Vol. <u>126</u>	No. <u>136</u>	Dated <u>June 30</u> 20 <u>22</u>
Vol. _____	No. _____	Dated _____
Vol. _____	No. _____	Dated _____
Vol. _____	No. _____	Dated _____
Vol. _____	No. _____	Dated _____
Vol. _____	No. _____	Dated _____



Printer's Fee \$ _____ Clerk's Fee _____

Carla Mims Clerk

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of

July 2022
Katharine Kornfeld
Notary Public

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Ithaca, New York
PWS ID: 0420002
June 2022

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about how your water comes, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. 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 and to providing you with this information, because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is groundwater. Our wells draw from the Mohican Upper and Upper WBeck Aquifers.

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of the drinking water supply and to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water supply and is available upon request. The water supply for the City of Ithaca received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Water Services at 662.254.7931. 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 at 5:00 P.M. on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at Ithaca Commons hall.

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for the particular contaminant group. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2021. 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. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that your water poses a health risk.

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Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as is feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - 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.

TEST RESULTS							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	*2019	N	0.0119	NO RANGE	2	2	Discharge of drilling water, discharge from steel silencers, erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	*2019	N	0.0	NO RANGE	100	100	Discharge from steel and polymers, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	*2019	N	0.047	NO RANGE	4	4	Ingestion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities
Lead and Copper Contaminants							
Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above (n=3)	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Copper (ppm) (90% maximum)	01/03/19 12/31/21	0.5	0	1.5	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from steel pipes/fittings	
Lead (ppm) (90% maximum)	01/03/19 12/31/21	1	0	0	AL=1.5	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection By-Products and Drinking Water Aesthetic Contaminants							
Contaminant (units)	MCL (MRDL) Violation Y/N	Your Water (AVG)	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Chloroform (ppm)	N	0.66	0.53-0.66	MRDLG=1	MRDL=1	Water added to water to control microbes	
Total Trihalomethanes (ppm)	N	0.23	No Range	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection	

*2019 water sample. No sample was required in 2021.

VIOLATIONS

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. The first sampling survey was conducted on 6/25/2019. The Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiencies: Unprotected cross-connections. The system was scheduled to complete corrective actions by 3/1/2020 within the initial 120 days minimum. Our system has failed to meet the compliance deadline to move in enforcement status and must appear before MSDH Enforcement and the state-appointed Hearing Officer.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

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. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any samples prior to the end of the monitoring 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. The City of Ithaca 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

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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TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Year Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	9/20/19	N	0.01-19	NO RANGE	5	2	Discharge of drilling, waste discharge from metal industries, erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	9/20/19	N	5-6	NO RANGE	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4/20/18	N	0.34	NO RANGE	4	4	Presence of natural deposits, water supplies which produce acidic leach discharge from fertilizer and aluminum industries

Lead and Copper Contaminants						
Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Year Water	# of sites found above the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (95% percentile)	09/01/19 (2/11/21)	0.5	0	1.3	AL-1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal processing
Lead (ppm) (90% percentile)	04/11/19 (2/11/21)	0	0	0	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection and Disinfection Byproduct Contaminants						
Contaminant (units)	MCL MRLG Violation Y/N	Year Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.60	0.21-0.68	MRLG 0	MCL 4	Water additive used in water treatment
THM (ppm) Total (unhalogenated)	N	5.25	No Range	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Most recent sample. No sample was required in 2021

VIOLATIONS

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. During a sanitary survey conducted on 6/25/2019, The Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency: **Unprotected cross connections.** The system was scheduled to complete corrective actions by 1/12/2020 within the initial 120 days minimum. Our system has failed to meet the compliance deadline is now in enforcement status and must appear before MSDH Enforcement and the state-appointed Hearing Officer.

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The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally be exposed to a variety of 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 (800-426-4791).

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