

2021 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

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MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2022 AUG 12 AM 10:00

City of Water Valley
PRINT Public Water System Name

0810011

- 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 checked="" 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): _____	
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<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via Email as text within the body of email message	
<input type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	
<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

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.

D. J. Floyd
Name

MANAGER/OPERATOR
Title

8/10/22
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)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

0810011

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY

2022 JUN -6 PM 2:46

City of Water Valley 2021 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.

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 sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2ppm was 8. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year was within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2ppm was 58%.

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	.49	1.79	2021	No	Water additive used to control microbes
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	.223	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
								refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	.001	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.751	.584	.751	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Combined Uranium (ppb)	30	30	.5	.5	.5	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.1	2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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	.91	.71	.91
Sodium			
HAA6Br (ug/L)	.99	.63	.99
HAA9 (ug/L)	1.6	1.34	1.6

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
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.
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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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. 134 No. 15 Dated the 30 of June 2022
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

D. Howell
Editor and Publisher
North Mississippi Herald

Sworn to and subscribed before me,
this 30 day of June 2022
Water Valley, Yalobusha County, Mississippi

Betty Shearer



City of Water Valley 2021 Consumer Confidence Report

It is so nice to see...
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 detailed information about our water quality and how it compares to national and state 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 asset.

Do I need to take special precautions?
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, pregnant women, and nursing mothers, the elderly, and those with compromised immune systems, and those with kidney disease, are more vulnerable. Some people with certain chronic conditions, such as hemodialysis, may be particularly vulnerable. If you are one of these people, you should consult with your health care provider. EPA's Center for Disease Control (CDC) provides information on appropriate ways to lower the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. Information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does the water come from?
The City of Water Valley's water comes from six wells located outside the city. All six wells pump water from the Mericau, Upper Mericau, and the City, constantly monitoring 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) mandate states with public water supply systems and customers regarding the relative vulnerability assessments would encourage efforts to enhance the protection and maintenance of public water systems. Over 90% of our state's residents obtain their drinking water from the 18 major aquifers and several other aquifers found in the state. Most of the approximately 3,600 wells, water supply wells operating in Mississippi are screened in deep aquifers and are protected from surface contamination by various State agencies. A recent State 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 manner.

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.

How can I get involved?
We encourage everyone to participate in keeping our water supply healthy and safe. On our local level, the first focus is reducing each household's water usage. Suggestions are arranged to assist.

Description of Water Treatment Process
State 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.

Source Water Protection Tips
Protection of drinking water is every one's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden pesticides and herbicides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pet.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching in water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly. Use a watershed or soil health protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use the EPA's Adopt-A-Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a clean drinking water project with your local government water supplier. Send a message to the town leaders reminding people "Don't Let Water Quality Degrade in Your Community." Place signs and distribute them for household to remind residents that trash should not be dumped directly into your local water body.

Additional Information for Fluoride
Fluoride is added to the drinking water in certain communities. Water supplied by the City of Water Valley is not fluoridated. The amount of fluoride in our water is within the optimal range of 0.7 - 1.2 ppm.

Additional Information for Lead
Recent, untreated lead in 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 tips you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at <http://www.epa.gov/water/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 minor 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. Reporting all contaminants might be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide a meaningful picture 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	Unit	Yr	Max. Cont. Level	Actual Cont. Level	Violations	Typical Source
Antimony	mg/L	0	0.05	0	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water
Barium	mg/L	0	2	0	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water
Bromide	mg/L	0	750	0	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water
Bromine	mg/L	0	5	0	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water
Calcium	mg/L	0	300	100	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water
Chloride	mg/L	0	250	100	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water
Copper	mg/L	0	1.3	0	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water
Fluoride	mg/L	0	4	1	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water
Iron	mg/L	0	0.3	0	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water
Manganese	mg/L	0	0.05	0	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water
Nitrate	mg/L	0	10	0	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water
Nitrite	mg/L	0	3	0	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water
Sulfate	mg/L	0	250	100	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	0	500	100	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water
Zinc	mg/L	0	0.05	0	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were not detected for the calendar year of this report.

Contaminant	Unit	Yr	Max. Cont. Level	Actual Cont. Level	Violations	Typical Source
Arsenic	mg/L	0	0.05	0	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water
Cadmium	mg/L	0	0.01	0	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water
Chromium (VI)	mg/L	0	0.03	0	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water
Lead	mg/L	0	0.01	0	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water
Mercury	mg/L	0	0.001	0	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water
Selenium	mg/L	0	0.01	0	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water
Silver	mg/L	0	0.1	0	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water
Vanadium	mg/L	0	0.5	0	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water
Volatiles	mg/L	0	5	0	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water

Additional Monitoring

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.

Contaminant	Unit	Yr	Max. Cont. Level	Actual Cont. Level	Violations	Typical Source
Asbestos (Total)	mg/L	0	0.01	0	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water
Chloroform	mg/L	0	0.05	0	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water
Dibromochloromethane	mg/L	0	0.05	0	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water
Dichloromethane	mg/L	0	0.05	0	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water
Trichloroethylene	mg/L	0	0.05	0	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water
Trihalomethanes (Total)	mg/L	0	0.1	0	0	Typical source: natural occurrence in water

Approved Drinking Water Disinfection

Time	Disinfection
60 sec	UV Light
30 min	Chlorination
30 min	Chloramination
30 min	Ozone
30 min	Ultraviolet

Approved Drinking Water Disinfection

Time	Disinfection
60 sec	UV Light
30 min	Chlorination
30 min	Chloramination
30 min	Ozone
30 min	Ultraviolet

For more information please contact:
Contact Name: David Howell
Address: P.O. Box 808
Water Valley, MS 38955
Phone: 662-473-3244

PROOF OF PUBLIC NOTICE

State of Mississippi Yalobusha Co

Before me BETTY K SHEAR
Public of said County, this
David Howell, who stated on c
is the Editor and Publisher of
Mississippi Herald, a public
publishing and having a gene
tion in the City of Water V
County and State, and made o
that advertisement, of which
printed is annexed, was published
newspaper for 100
weeks in its issues numbered
as follows, to-wit

Vol. 134, No. 15, Dated the 30 of June
Vol. No. Dated the of
Vol. No. Dated the of
Vol. No. Dated the of
Vol. No. Dated the of

Affiant further states that he has exam
foregoing 100 issues of said no
that the attached Notice appeared in e
of said 100 as aforesaid of said

Notary Public
North Mississippi Herald

Sworn to and subscribed before me
this 30 day of June 20

Water Valley, Yalobusha County, Missis

Betty K Shear
Notary Public
ID #
BETTY
Shear