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2021 CERTIFICATION
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

City of Tupelo

PRINT Public Water System Name

0410015

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> On water bill (Attach copy of bill)	6/20/22
<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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Posted online at the following address (Provide direct URL): https://secureservercdn.net/104.238.71.109	

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.

Chris Lewis
Name

Water Operator
Title

5/2/22
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

0410015

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY

2022 MAY -3 AM 10:06

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 Tupelo purchases your drinking water from the Northeast Mississippi Regional Water District. The treated water is pumped through water mains approximately 18 miles to the City of Tupelo. The source of the water is the Tombigbee River. Various chemicals are added during the treatment process, such as Chlorine for disinfection, to ensure the highest quality and safest drinking water possible.

Source water assessment and its availability

The Source Water Assessment has been completed for our public water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of our drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report regarding the susceptibility determines is available to view upon request.

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 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, urban storm water 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?

The Tupelo City Council meets the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:00pm on the second floor of City Hall. These meetings are open to the public.

Additional Information for Fluoride

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies" MS0290019 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 if 0.6-1.2 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluorides samples collected in the previous year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 100%.

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 Tupelo 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	4.0	0.60	0.4	2.60	2021	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	20.6	NA	20.6	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	36.4	NA	NA	2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.156	NA	NA	2021	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.05	NA	NA	2021	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	0.15	NA	NA	2021	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.1	NA	NA	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.80	NA	NA	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	NA	2021	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							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.001	2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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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)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected

Unit Descriptions	
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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances 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: City of Tupelo/ Tupelo Water & Light Dept.

Contact Name: Chris Lewis
 Address: PO Box 588
 Tupelo, MS 38802
 Phone: 662-841-6460

Email: chris.lewis@tupeloms.gov

Cockrell, Joan

From: Chris Lewis <chris.lewis@tupeloms.gov>
Sent: Monday, August 22, 2022 1:53 PM
To: reports, water
Subject: FW: CCR Notice on Bills

Hey Ms. Joan,

Here is the copy of one of our bills, it has the direct link on the bill. I also sent you the certification sheet in another email. Will you please let me know if this is all the information that you need?

TOTAL CURRENT CHARGES				
BUDGET BILLING Y-T-D DIFFERENCE Minus sign indicates a credit on your behalf				
AMOUNT FROM PREVIOUS BILL	LATE CHARGES ADDED	PAYMENTS & ADJUSTMENTS	OTHER DEBITS/CREDITS	BALANCE (P)
\$54.11	\$0.00	\$54.11 -	\$0.00	

ATTENTION: The annual Consumer Confidence Report is now available on our website at <https://www.tupeloms.gov/tupelo-water-light>. The CCR provides our customers information about the quality of our drinking water. The direct link to the 2021 Annual Water Quality Report is <https://seureservercdn.net/104.238.71.109/rne.d27.myftpupload.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/2021-CCR-Water-Quality-Report.pdf>

If your bill is delinquent and subject to cut-off or if your service has been disconnected and you choose to pay your bill on-line or via the telephone; **you must call our office with the payment confirmation number.** A \$25.00 fee is charged during normal office hours (8:00 am to 5:00 pm Monday-Friday), or after normal office hours the charge is \$75.00.

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 IF NOT P
 CC
 PE
 CURREN
 LAST MC
 YEAR AG

PLEASE DETACH AND RETURN LOWER PORTION IF PAYING

2795
2795



BANK DRAFT

Thanks,
Chris Lewis
 Water & Sewer Superintendent
 Tupelo Water and Light