Certification

RECEIVED MSDH-WATER SUPPLY

2023 MAY 32 AM 8: 49

Water systems serving 10.000 or more must use: Distribution Method I	2023 TRT 32 RH 0- 49			
Water systems serving 500 - 9.999 must use: Distribution Method I OR Distribution Method II, III, and IV				
Water system serving less than 500 people must use: Distribution Method I OR Distribution Method II, III, and IV OR Distribution Method III and IV	OFFICE USE ONLY			
Public Water Supply name(s):	7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s):			
City of Oxford	0360011			
Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to out I. CCR directly delivered using one or more method by				
X *Provided direct Web address to customer ☐ Hand delivered	*Add direct Web address (URL) here: https://www.oxfordutilities.com/resources/water-report/			
Xi Mail paper copy □ Email	Example: "The current CCR is available at www.waterworld.or.; ccrMa.2023 0830001dr call (000) 000-0000 for paper copy"			
▼ II. Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper.	Date(s) published: 6/7/23			
☐ III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request.	Date(s) notified:			
List method(s) used (examples - newspaper, water bills, newsletter, etc.).	Location distributed:			
□ IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the	Date:			
local water office. "Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)	Locations posted:			
Certification This Community public water system confirms it has distributed is and the appropriate notices of availability have been given and to consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submit Public Water Supply and the requirements of the CCR rule.	hat the information contained in its CCR is correct and			
Name:	Title: Date:			
Rob Neely asher Toulytu	Utility General Manager 5/30/23			
Submittal	11 6747 4 4 1			
Email the following required items to water reports a msdh.ms.gov 1. CCR (Water Quality Report) 2. Certificat	regardless of distribution methods used. ion 3. Proof of delivery method(s)			

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Oxford PWS#: 360011

May 2023

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.

Contact & Meeting Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Rob Neely at 662.232.2373. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first & third Tuesdays of the month at 5:00 PM at the City Hall, 107 Courthouse Square, Oxford, MS.

Source of Water

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Meridian Upper 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 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 Oxford have received a moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

Period Covered by Report

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report is based on results of our monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2022, the table reflects the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

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.

Terms and Abbreviations

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

<u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u>: 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.

<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u>: 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.

<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u>: 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.

<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)</u>: 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 billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter: one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

<u>Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)</u>: picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Contaminant	Violation	Date	Level	Range of Detects or	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of
oonanii an	Y/N	Collected	Detected	# of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Measure -ment			Contamination
Microbiol	ogical C	ontamir	nants					
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	September	Positive	1	NA	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment E Coli comes from human and animal fecal waste
Radioactiv	e Conta	minants						
5. Gross Alpha	N	2018*	2.5	1.6 – 2.5	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Radium 226 Radium 228	N	2018*	1.1 2.2	.53 – 1.1 1.9 – 2.2	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic	Contan	ninants						
10. Barium	N	2022	.0829	.02860829	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2022	1.6	.6 – 1.6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2019/21*	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16, Fluoride	N	2022	1.35	.664 – 1.35	ррт	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2019/21*	0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2022	2.53	.483 – 2.53	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Unregulat	ed Cont	aminan	ts					
Sodium	N	2022	6.89	4.08-6.89	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection	on By-P	roducts						
81. HAA5	N	2022	1.3	1.07 – 1.3	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2022	6	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2022	1	0- 1.3	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.

Microbiological Contaminants:

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 missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

During the month of September our results show that we had 1 sample out of 30 that tested positive for coliform. The resamples were clear, showing that we are meeting drinking water standards.

⁽¹⁾ Total Coliform/E Coli. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

LEAD INFORMATION

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.

FLUORIDE INFORMATION

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 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 93%. The number of months samples were collected and analyzed in the previous calendar year was 12.

VIOLATIONS

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. 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.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

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.

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 Oxford 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.

Proof

OXFORD UTILITIES ROB NEELY P.O. BOX 827 OXFORD, MS 38655	Phone EMail	(662) 232-2373 rneely@oxfordms.net	
		rneely@oxfordms.net	
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06/07/23	Created By	KAYLA.REEVES	
06/07/23	Creation Date	05/30/2023	
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	SCALE NO.		
Kayla Reeves	Phone		
	EMail	kayla.reeves@shelbycountyre-	
	Fax	porter.com	
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2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Oxford | PWS#: 360011 | May 2023

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Contact & Segling Information

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Period Covered by Ripport

We reclaimly more but is consistent and any out driving water according to Inderal and stale laws. This report is based on results of our monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2002, In cases written monitoring vision freezient in the Committee in the Committee in Committee in the Indirect in Committee in Committee

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the training Contaminant Level (ATC). The "Naximum Allowed" (ACC) is the highest level of a contaminant had is allowed in durinking valer. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the treat available bear and facilities.

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Map to the level of a dening water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MADLGs do not reflect the beruse of deninctants to convolunce that continuous of

that per billion in the research per feet one part by weight of analyte to 1 hillion parts by weight of the water sample

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Possevers per their pool to procures per liter is a measure of the radioal brity in water.

				TES	RESULTS			
Cordanimant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Delected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Co	ontaminants							
1. Total Coliform Battleria	14	September	Posítive	£1)	NA	D	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of	Haturally present in the enveronment E Coli comes from human and animal fecal waste
Radioactive Conta	minants							
E. Gross Alpha	18	2018:	2.5	1.6 - 2.5	pCES.	D	15	Enterior of natural deposits
6. Radium 226 Radium 228	24	2018"	1,1	53 - 1.1 1.9 - 2.2	pCrL	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contam	inants							
10, Barium	п	2022	,0829	0286 - 0329	ppin	2	2	Discharge of drilling waster, discharge from metal refineties; erosion of matural deposits
13 Chromium	N	2022	1,6	6-1.6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills;
14 Copper	N	2019/21*	0	0	ppm	1,3	AL=1,3	Corresion of household plumbing systems, example of patient deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
16 Fluorido	ii.	2022	1,35	664 - 1,35	ppm	4	*	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminur factories
17 Lead	и	2019/21*	0.	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, crosion of natural deposits
(ns Nitrogen)	11	5055	2.53	483 – 2 53	ppm	10	10	Runott from tertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, privage, proside of natural deposits
Unregulated Cont.	aminants				.,			
Sedium	н	2022	6.89	4,06-6,89	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals Water Segendry and Sewage Efficient
Disinfection By-Pr	roducts				_			
61. HA45	н	2022	13:	1,07 - 1,3	ppb	D	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
2 TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2022	6	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	11	2022	10	0-1.3	mg#	Ö	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022

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7 Jolai Collorm Z. Coli, Collorm z use bacteria lital are isalizably present in the environment and are used as an indicated, that other, potentially harmful, ivalencine pathogens may be present at a potential pathway was literate the contamination may order the dimining water distribution system.

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VIOLATIONS

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Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in dinning water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergoing organ transplants, people with HWARDs or inter immune system disorders, some elderly, and inflaris can be perfocularly all risk from infections. Trace people should seek a during a water from their health care providers. EPA CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Chypuspondium and other microbiological providers. EPA CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Chypuspondium and other microbiological providers. EPA CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Chypuspondium and other microbiological providers.

I 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

Cockrell, Joan

From:

Rob Neely <rneely@oxfordms.net>

Sent:

Wednesday, May 31, 2023 4:25 PM

To:

reports, water

Subject:

2022 CCR and Certification

Attachments:

Certification - City of Oxford Signed.pdf; Oxford CCR.pdf; NEELY-85-1655321-1.pdf

Hello,

I've attached the Certification and the 2022 CCR results for the City of Oxford, MS (360011). The CCR is posted on our website, will be mailed to customers with June bills, and will appear in the local paper on 6//7/23 (proof attached). Please let me know if you need any further information. Thanks,

Rob



Robert M. Neely III, P.E. C.P.E.

General Manager

Oxford Utilities

300 McElroy Drive Oxford, MS 38655

t: (662) 232-2373

f: (662) 232-2375 w: oxfordms.net