



2019 JUN -3 PM 1:03

*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Paulding Water Association  
PWS ID # 0310009  
April, 2019*

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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. Our water source consists of three wells that draw from the Sparta Sand Aquifer.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination.. The water supply for Paulding Water Association received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bud Dixon at 601-727-4267. 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 Wednesday of each month at Paulding Water Association office at 6:00 pm.

Paulding Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2018. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose 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** - 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** - 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.

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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2017*	0.0318	No Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2017*	1.3	No Range	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	1/1/15 to 12/31/17*	0.2	None	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	1/1/15 to 12/31/17*	3	None	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	N	1/1/18 to 12/31/18	1.30	0.00 to 2.20	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
73. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2018	7.37	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	N	2018	2	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

\* Most recent sample results available

#### 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. Paulding Water Association 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested..

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 (800-426-4791).

This report being published in the paper will not be mailed. Please call our office if you have questions.

*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*  
*Paulding Water Association*  
*PWS ID # 0310009*  
*April, 2019*

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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. Our water source consists of three wells that draw from the Sparta Sand Aquifer.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. The water supply for Paulding Water Association received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bud Dixon at 601-727-4267. 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 Wednesday of each month at Paulding Water Association office at 6:00 pm.

Paulding Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2018. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose 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** - 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** - 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.

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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2017*	0.0318	No Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2017*	1.3	No Range	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	1/1/15 to 12/31/17*	0.2	None	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	1/1/15 to 12/31/17*	3	None	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	N	1/1/18 to 12/31/18	1.30	0.00 to 2.20	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
73 TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2018	7.37	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	N	2018	2	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

\* Most recent sample results available

**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. Paulding Water Association 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested..

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



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).

This report being published in the paper will not be mailed. Please call our office if you have questions.

# \$7 OFF

three men we had approach-  
 ing the shore.  
 And yet we got on.  
 ...  
 Beach landings are planned  
 to a schedule that is set far  
 ahead of time. They all have  
 to be timed, in order for  
 everything to mesh and for  
 the following waves of troops  
 to be standing off the beach  
 and ready to land at the right  
 moment.  
 As the landings are  
 planned, some elements of  
 the assault force are to break  
 through quickly, push on  
 inland and attack the most  
 obvious enemy strong points.  
 It is usually the plan for units  
 to be inland, attacking gun  
 positions from behind, with-  
 in a matter of minutes after  
 the first men hit the beach.  
 I have always been amazed  
 at the speed called for in  
 these plans. You'll have  
 schedules calling for engi-  
 neers to land at H-hour plus  
 two minutes, and service  
 troops at H-hour plus 30  
 minutes, and even for press  
 sensors to land at H-hour  
 plus 75 minutes. But in the  
 attack on this special portion  
 of the beach where I am —  
 the worst we had, inciden-  
 tally — the schedule didn't  
 hold.  
 Our men simply could not  
 get past the beach. They were  
 pinned down right on the  
 water's edge by an inhuman  
 wall of fire from the bluff.

an immense V-shaped arc  
 fifteen feet deep. Nothing  
 could cross it, not even men  
 on foot, until fills had been  
 made. And in other places  
 at the far end of the beach,  
 where the ground is flatter,  
 they had great concrete  
 walls. These were blasted  
 by our naval gunfire or by  
 explosives set by hand after  
 we got ashore.  
 Our only exits from the  
 beach were several swales or  
 valleys, each about 100 yards  
 wide. The Germans made  
 the most of these funnel-like  
 traps, sowing them with bur-  
 ied mines. They contained,  
 also, barbed-wire entangle-  
 ments with mines attached,  
 hidden ditches, and machine  
 guns firing from the slopes.  
 This is what was on the  
 shore. But our men had to  
 go through a maze nearly as  
 deadly as this before they  
 even got ashore. Underwater  
 obstacles were terrific. The  
 Germans had whole fields of  
 evil devices under the water  
 to catch our boats. Even  
 now, several days after the  
 landing, we have cleared  
 only channels through them  
 and cannot yet approach the  
 whole length of the beach  
 with our ships. Even now  
 some ship or boat hits one of  
 these mines every day and is  
 knocked out of commission.  
 The Germans had masses  
 of those great six-pronged  
 spiders, made of railroad

organized and get all the vital  
 supplies and the reinforce-  
 ments moving more rapidly  
 over it from the stacked-up  
 ships standing in droves out  
 to sea.  
 ...  
 Now that it is over it seems  
 to me a pure miracle that  
 we ever took the beach at  
 all. For some of our units it  
 was easy, but in this special  
 sector where I am now our  
 troops faced such odds that  
 our getting ashore was like  
 my whipping Joe Louis down  
 to a pulp.  
 In this column I want to  
 tell you what the opening of  
 the second front in this one  
 sector entailed, so that you  
 can know and appreciate and  
 forever be humbly grateful  
 to those both dead and alive  
 who did it for you.  
 Ashore, facing us, were  
 more enemy troops than we  
 had in our assault waves.  
 The advantages were all  
 theirs, the disadvantages all  
 ours. The Germans were dug  
 into positions that they had  
 been working on for months,  
 although these were not yet  
 all complete. A 100-foot bluff  
 a couple of hundred yards  
 back from the beach had  
 great concrete gun emplace-  
 ments built right into the  
 hilltop. These opened to the  
 sides instead of to the front,  
 thus making it very hard  
 for naval fire from the sea

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION  
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
COUNTY OF JONES  
1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial District**

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Jones County, Mississippi, the Legal/Classifieds Manager of The Laurel Leader-Call, a Newspaper as defined and prescribed in, Section 13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972, as amended, who, being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

*\* see attached \**

On the 1 day of June 2019

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2019

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2019

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2019

*Lakym Pierce*  
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 3 day of June, A.D., 2019.

*Courtney Carl*  
Notary Public

