

2019 CERTIFICATION

2020 AUG 25 PM 1:53

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Dorsal Water Assoc
Public Water System Name

0290002

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **You must email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.** Please check all boxes that apply.

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (*Attach copy of publication, water bill or other*)

- Advertisement in local paper (*Attach copy of advertisement*)
- On water bills (*Attach copy of bill*)
- Email message (*Email the message to the address below*)
- Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 6/10/2020 / / 2020 / / 2020

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: ___ / ___ / ___

CCR was distributed by Email (*Email MSDH a copy*) Date Emailed: ___ / ___ / 2020

- As a URL _____ (*Provide Direct URL*)
- As an attachment
- As text within the body of the email message

CCR was published in local newspaper. (*Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication*)

Name of Newspaper: Itawamba Times

Date Published: 6/20/2020

CCR was posted in public places. (*Attach list of locations*) Date Posted: ___ / ___ / 2020

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address: _____ (*Provide Direct URL*)

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

Justin Deenon
Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)

8/25/2020
Date

Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov
Fax: (601) 576 - 7800
****Not a preferred method due to poor clarity****

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2020!

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Dorsey Water Association
 PWS#: 0290002
 June 2020

2020 JUN 11 AM 8:03

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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is purchased from the Northeast Mississippi Regional Water Supply District.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact F.G. Wiygul, President, at 662.213.9350. 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 second Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at the Dorsey Water Association, 2680 HWY 178 W., Fulton, MS.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, the table reflects the most recent results. 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.

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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 (MCLG) - 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - 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 million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2018*	.0216	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018*	.5	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

15. Cyanide	N	2019	20	No Range	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	.663	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019	9500	No Range	PPB	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2019	47	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2019	53.8	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2019	1.9	1.3 – 2.4	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.2 mg/l.

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.

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.

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.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the NEMSRW 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 7. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 58%.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Dorsey Water Association 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 OF PUBLICATION
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF ITAWAMBA**



Before the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said state and county, Adam Armour, general manager of

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Dorsey Water Association
Phys#: 0280002
June 2020

The Itawamba County Times

a newspaper published in the City of Fulton, in said county and state, makes oath that the

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

of which the article hereunto attached is a true copy, was published in said newspaper as follows:

Vol. 119, No. 24, Date June 10, 2020
Vol. _____, No. _____, Date _____
Vol. _____, No. _____, Date _____
Vol. _____, No. _____, Date _____
Vol. _____, No. _____, Date _____

And I hereby certify that the issues above mentioned have been examined by me, and I find the publication thereof to be duly made, and that The Itawamba County Times has been established, published and had a bona fide circulation in said city, county and state for more than one year next preceding the first date written above.

Adam Armour
General Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 25th day of August, 2020.



Kimberly H. Roberts
My commission expires August 15, 2024

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dry water to understand the efforts we make to continuously improve the water treatment process are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies the Northeast Mississippi Regional Water Supply District.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact F.G. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at the Dorsey Water Utility, Fulton, MS.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st required in 2019, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances of animals or from human activity, microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may seep into systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salt occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharge farming, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural residential uses, organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; re naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water po

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other must follow.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in water known of expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one milligram per liter (1:1,000,000).

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one microgram per liter (1:1,000,000,000).

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG/ARL	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL
Inorganic Contaminants							
19. Barium	N	2018*	0216	No Range	ppm	2	
13. Chromium	N	2018*	5	No Range	ppb	100	
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	1	0	ppm	1.3	ARL
15. Cyanide	N	2018*	20	No Range	ppb	200	
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	ARL	No Range	ppm	4	

We pleased to present to you the year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the drinking water in your area. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and responsible water supply. We are committed to providing you with information that will help you understand the quality of your water. Our water is provided from a surface water source, the Orange River.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact F.G. Wagon, President at 707-241-1100. We are also available to answer your questions about the water treatment process. If you need any more information, please contact our office at 707-241-1100. We are located at the Orange River Association, 1000 S. Orange Blvd., Orange, CA.

It is important to understand the water treatment process. The water treatment process is designed to remove any harmful substances from the water. The water treatment process includes several steps: coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Each step is designed to remove a specific type of contaminant. For example, coagulation and flocculation are designed to remove suspended solids, while sedimentation is designed to remove larger particles. Filtration is designed to remove smaller particles, and disinfection is designed to kill any harmful bacteria or viruses that may be present in the water.

The Orange Water Association is committed to providing you with the highest quality drinking water. We are constantly monitoring the quality of our water and making any necessary adjustments to our water treatment process. We are also committed to providing you with the most accurate information about the quality of our water.

For more information about the water treatment process, please contact our office at 707-241-1100. We are also available to answer your questions about the quality of our water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are expressed as a MGD or as a concentration in the water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs are based on the best available science.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) is the maximum level of a disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water. MRDLs are based on the best available science.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) is the maximum level of a disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water. MRDLGs are based on the best available science.

Public Water System (PWS): A public water system is a community water supply system that serves at least 15 connections or at least 250 people in a community.

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TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Unit	Date Collected	Date Detected	Range (M-Gals)	Max. MCLG	MCL	Notes/Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants							
10. Arsenic	ppb	2019	12/19	0.00-0.01	0.05	0.01	Contaminant of drinking water. Associated with cancer and other health effects.
11. Barium	ppb	2019	4/1	0.00-0.01	100	100	Contaminant of drinking water. Associated with kidney and digestive system problems.
12. Cadmium	ppb	2019	6/1	0.00-0.01	0.01	0.01	Contaminant of drinking water. Associated with kidney and reproductive system problems.
13. Chloride	ppm	2019	6/1	0.00-0.01	250	250	High concentrations can cause taste and odor problems. Associated with cardiovascular and kidney problems.
14. Copper	ppb	2019	6/1	0.00-0.01	1.3	1.3	High concentrations can cause taste and odor problems. Associated with liver and kidney problems.
15. Fluoride	ppm	2019	6/1	0.00-0.01	4.0	4.0	High concentrations can cause taste and odor problems. Associated with dental and skeletal fluorosis.
16. Lead	ppb	2019	6/1	0.00-0.01	0.01	0.01	Contaminant of drinking water. Associated with kidney, brain, and reproductive system problems.
17. Nitrate	ppm	2019	6/1	0.00-0.01	10	10	High concentrations can cause taste and odor problems. Associated with methemoglobinemia and blue baby syndrome.
Disinfection By-Products							
18. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppm	2019	6/1	0.00-0.01	0.1	0.1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. Associated with cancer and other health effects.
19. Haloacetonitriles (HANs)	ppm	2019	6/1	0.00-0.01	0.1	0.1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. Associated with cancer and other health effects.
20. Haloacetaldehydes (HAAld)	ppm	2019	6/1	0.00-0.01	0.1	0.1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. Associated with cancer and other health effects.

1. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is based on the best available science. 2. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) is based on the best available science. 3. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) is based on the best available science. 4. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) is based on the best available science. 5. Public Water System (PWS) is based on the best available science.

We are committed to providing you with the highest quality drinking water. We are constantly monitoring the quality of our water and making any necessary adjustments to our water treatment process. We are also committed to providing you with the most accurate information about the quality of our water.

It is important to understand the water treatment process. The water treatment process is designed to remove any harmful substances from the water. The water treatment process includes several steps: coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Each step is designed to remove a specific type of contaminant. For example, coagulation and flocculation are designed to remove suspended solids, while sedimentation is designed to remove larger particles. Filtration is designed to remove smaller particles, and disinfection is designed to kill any harmful bacteria or viruses that may be present in the water.

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