

2021 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

RECEIVED
 MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
 2022 MAY -3 AM 10:42

PRINT Public Water System Name

650006, 650017, 650018

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)	4-21-22
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On water bill (Attach copy of bill)	4-30-22
<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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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.

Wanda Craft
Name

Secretary
Title

4-29-22
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

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Pineville Water Association, Inc.
 PWS#: 0650006, 0650017 & 0650018
 April 2022

RECEIVED
 MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
 2022 APR 13 PM 8:53

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. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Sparta Sand & Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifers.

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 Pineville Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Andy Daniel at 601.789.5005. 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 first Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the office located at 8305 HWY 501.

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 we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2021, 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.

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.

Level 2 Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if Possible) why an *E.coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

PWS ID#: 0650006		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
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0346	.0123 - .0346	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.108	.105 - .108	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2016*	1	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016*	4.8	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2021	.6	.5 - .7	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#: 0650017

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2020*	.0062	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2020*	3.2	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2020*	.132	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20*	6	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2016*	12	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016*	19.1	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2021	.5	.05 - .7	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#: 0650018

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2019*	.001	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019*	1.7	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.185	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2021	.6	.4 - 1	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.

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.

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 Pineville Water Association, Inc. 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.

Notice: This report will not be mailed to customers, however, copies are available upon request by calling 601.789.5005.

Drinking Water Quality Report

Water Association, Inc.

0006, 0650017 & 0650018

April 2022

ty Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and s to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to n wells drawing from the Sparta Sand & Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifers.

public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply ntainning detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has for viewing upon request. The wells for the Pineville Water Association have received

your water utility, please contact Andy Daniel at 601-789-5005. We want our valued vant to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are office located at 8305 Hwy. 501.

er according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water uary 1st to December 31st, 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, ances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial e from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or nining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sourc- dential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems;) or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that t limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. e reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's inants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

u might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided

exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. owed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. e best available treatment technology.

(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known afety.

ast level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that l contaminants.

e level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk f disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000. r billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000. ystem to identify potential problems and determine (if Possible) why an E. coli MCL ave been found in our water system.

RESULTS		
CLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizers & alum factories
0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

The State of Mississippi, County of Smith

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for SMITH COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI the OFFICE CLERK of the SMITH COUNTY REFORMER, a newspaper published in the Town of Raleigh, Smith County, in said State, who beir duly sworn, deposes and says that the SMITH COUNTY REFORMER is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in § 13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972 Annotated and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is copy, in the matter of

Pineville Water Association-2021 Annual Water Quality Report

has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to-wit:

On the 20 day of April 2022

On the ___ day of ___ 20 ___

On the ___ day of ___ 20 ___

On the ___ day of ___ 20 ___

Felicia Earnest OFFICE CLERK

SWORN to and subscribed before me, this the

21st day of April 20 22

Martina Jones NOTARY PUBLIC



Words

Cost

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Pineville Water Association, Inc.

PWS#: 0650006, 0650017 & 0650018

April 2022

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY

2022

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 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 to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Sparta Sand & Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifers.

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 Pineville Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Andy Daniel at 601-789-5005. We want our 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 first Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the office located at 8305 Hwy. 501.

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 we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, 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; microorganisms, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial and 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 is 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 the 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 to 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.
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.

Level 2 Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if Possible) why an E. coli violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

TEST RESULTS									
PWS ID # 0650006									
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	
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0346	.0123-.0346	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.108	.105-.108	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizers & alum factories	
17. Lead	N	2018/20*	0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	

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
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0346	.0123-0346	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.108	.105-.108	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizers & alum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products								
11. HAA5	N	2016*	1	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2016*	4.8	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2021	.6	.5-.7	ppm	0	MDRL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.

TEST RESULTS

PWS ID # 0650017

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
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2020*	.0062	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2020*	3.2	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2020*	.132	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizers & alum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20*	6	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2016*	12	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2016*	19.1	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2021	5	.05-.7	ppm	0	MDRL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.

TEST RESULTS

PWS ID # 0650018

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
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2019*	.001	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019*	1.7	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.185	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizers & alum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2021	.6	.4-1	ppm	0	MDRL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.

*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any ml 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 material 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 MS State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. 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 include 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, people on dialysis, and the elderly are particularly vulnerable. 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.

ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
010003000	03/23	04/22
SERVICE ADDRESS		
HWY 501 - BAILEY HILL		
CURRENT	METER READINGS PREVIOUS	USED
9579	9548	31
CHARGE FOR SERVICES		

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:

PINEVILLE WATER ASSN
P.O. BOX 37
RALEIGH MS 39153
601-789-5005

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 15
RALEIGH MS

AMOUNT DUE ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	AMOUNT DUE PLUS LATE FEE
	05/16/2022	
AMOUNT DUE	AFTER 26TH	PAST DUE AMOUNT
28.89	.00	28.89

THE 2021 CCR IS IN. IF YOU
WANT A COPY CALL OFFICE.

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

WTR 27.00
TAX 1.89
NET DUE >>> 28.89
SAVE THIS >>
GROSS DUE >> 28.89

010003000
TALLY #1 FARMS
10318 HWY 501

FOREST, MS 39074