



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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2021 CERTIFICATION
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
CITY OF YAZOO CITY, MS

Public Water System Name

0820014

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.

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 type="checkbox"/> On water bills (Attach copy of bill)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Email message (Email the message to the address below)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail	5/12/22, 5/19/22, 5/24/22, 5/31/22
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL): _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail 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)	4/27/2022
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL): <u>WWW.YAZOOPSC.COM</u>	

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 MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

CRISSIE SMITH
Name

Manager of Waste Water/Water
HR & AP SPECIALIST
Title

4/27/2022
Date

SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)

You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.

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
 City of Yazoo City
 PWS#: 0820014
 April 2022

RECEIVED
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 2022 APR 28 AM 8:55

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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ronnie Lewis at 662.998.2516. 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 the month at 7:30 AM at the Maintenance Office.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Sparta Sand 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 have received a lower to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

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 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 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

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.

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	2021	.004	.003 - .004	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2017/19*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

16. Fluoride**	N	2021	.794	.493 - .794	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2017/19*	0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	82000	71000 - 82000	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2021	17.8	11.6 – 17.8	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2021	24.8	21.4 – 24.8	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2020	1	.2 – 1.7	mg/l	0	MD RL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.

** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.6 - 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", our water 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 10. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 63%.

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 Public Service Comm. of Yazoo City 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.

Citizen makes public record request on contract for voting machines used in election

By JASON PATTERSON
Editor & Publisher

A Yazoo City resident has asked the city council to oversee her public record request to examine the contract pertaining to the operation of the city's voting machines in the recent

municipal election. Cynthia Walker, who was also an Independent candidate for the mayoral post during the last city-wide election, said she will be submitting a "third public record request to know who the contractor is, who hired him

and who paid him." "I am an avid lover of ballot box review," said Walker, during the city council meeting Monday. "I examine any box that any politician, candidate will allow me to audit and examine. All the rumors dispelled, whatever they

could have been. It is something I've done scores of. I examine ballot boxes, and I am nearly an expert in elections because I do so."

But Walker said her greater concern is the contract with who provided the voting machine services during the recent municipal elections. "My concern is

greater than what happened on election day," Walker said. "It is more than a public record request, the city clerk tells me he doesn't have a contract," she continued. "The work was done for free. There should have been a memorandum of understanding... that person provided over \$40,000 worth of free

election work for this city." Mayor David Starling said Walker is more than welcome to contact his office for more discussion of the matter outside of the public comment portion of Monday's city council meeting. And he also requested that Walker send her request to Lilli Evans-Bass, board attorney.

City (from page 3A): Mayor said unauthorized motorized vehicles will be addressed within the city

ments will be entering their testing cycle this week. "Please be vigilant with your young person," Starling said. "Make sure they have adequate rest and what they need before they go to school each day to test. Encourage your young person to do their best because they are our future." Starling also asked that citizens take pride in their properties, adding that he intends to begin an effort to beautify the community.

"I am asking all citizens of Yazoo to be mindful of your property and let's all help keep our city tidy," he said. Ward 4 Alderwoman Elizabeth Thomas challenged citizens to begin in their own neighborhoods, hoping that the effort will spread throughout the community.

"I challenge all the people that the next time you get a grocery bag from the store, I would like for you to take a grocery bag a week and go outside in your neighborhood and fill it," she said. "Every week fill a grocery bag, but you can do more. We can work together and clean up. We have got to remember that businesses come to clean communities. I challenge you all today. You will see a difference in your neighborhood."

Ward 1 Alderman Charlie Jenkins encouraged citizens to open communication

with him when it comes to certain issues within the community. "When we see something going on and you don't want to tell anyone like the gun shootings, people driving fast, the ATVs... if you don't want to call the police department, feel free to call me," Jenkins said. "I will be your messenger. That is the reason you elected me, to be the messenger for our area. I don't just want to be an alderman for Ward 1. I want to be an alderman for the

city of Yazoo City." Ward 2 Alderman Macklyn Austin agreed that he too opens communication within the community, even beyond his ward. "I plan to serve the town as a whole to the best of my ability," Austin said. In other city business: Oaths of office performed at the city council included Board Attorney Lilli Evans-Bass, Fire Chief Ricky Harris and City Clerk John Carroll.

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Yazoo City

Water needed to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of drinking water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to deliver you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to consistently improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

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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 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. An asterisk (*) next to the name of the contaminant indicates that the contaminant is not normally occurring in water. In some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up radionuclides or contaminants from the presence of uranium or from human activity, including geologic materials, such as uranium and radon. They may occur from: average treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural farm operations, and other sources. Radionuclides, such as radon and radium, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater treatment, or and gas production, mining, or farming, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses, organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and natural organic compounds, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic tanks; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes requirements 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.

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TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Location	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels (MCLG)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level of Contamination	Level of Concern
Inorganic Contaminants									
12 Barium	N	2021	0.0	0.0 - 0.0	ppb	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, wastes of metal deposits	0
14 Cadmium	N	2021/1/1	0	0	ppb	1.3	AL-1.3	Consumption of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from metal pipes	0
16 Copper	N	2021	0.0	0.0 - 0.0	ppm	1.3	1.3	Discharge of natural deposits, water additives which promote pipe scale, discharge from fertilizer and agricultural practices	0
17 Lead	N	2021/1/1	0	0	ppb	0	AL-1.5	Consumption of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	0
Selenium	N	2021	0.000	0.000 - 0.000	ppb	0	0	Road salt, water treatment chemicals, water softeners and sewage effluents	0
Disinfection By-Products									
81 THM5 (THM)	N	2021	0.0	0.0 - 0.0	ppm	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection	0
82 THM4 (THM)	N	2021	0.0	0.0 - 0.0	ppm	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection	0
83 Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	2021	0.0	0.0 - 0.0	ppm	0	0	Water additive used to control corrosion	0

* Action Level: No health concern for 2021.
** Maximum level of naturally occurring arsenic in MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.01 - 0.2 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 to drink.
We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of safety or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MDDH now notifies systems if any monitoring 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 primarily from lead pipes 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 tested by a lead test, you or someone else should be lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds 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/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601-536-7382 if you wish to have your water tested.
To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies," our water 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 fluoridation to sample results were within 0.4 to 0.7 ppm was 10. The percentage of fluoride samples reported in the previous calendar year that were within the optimal range is 100.0% (10/10).
All sources of drinking water are subject to natural contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be minerals, 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. Additional information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4771.
Some people may be more susceptible 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 infants, 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 is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4771.
The Public Service Commission of Yazoo City works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water source, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

St. John M.B. Church
P.O. Box 876
Yazoo City, MS 39134
Announcement
The St. John M.B. Church Pastoral Selection Committee has opened the process for accepting resumes for our current Pastoral vacancy. Qualified applicants are asked to submit their resumes, digital media, references and all other relevant credentials by May 31, 2022 to:
Attention: Pastoral Selection Committee
St. John M.B. Church
P.O. Box 876
Yazoo City, MS 39134
Applicants can also choose to email their packets to: stjohnmbchurch@gmail.com
Note: Any material that hasn't been received or postmarked by May 31, 2022 will not be accepted.
Yours in Christ,
St. John M.B. Church

PWS#: 0820014
April 2022



PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION OF
YAZOO CITY

Pay My Bill

Report Problem



Water Quality Reports

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. The CCR for your system can be found in the calendar year below. If you have any questions, please contact PSC.

[2012 \(/sites/default/files/yazoo_city_water2012.pdf\)](/sites/default/files/yazoo_city_water2012.pdf) [2013 \(/sites/default/files/yazoo_city2013.pdf\)](/sites/default/files/yazoo_city2013.pdf)

[2014 \(/sites/default/files/2014annualwaterreport.pdf\)](/sites/default/files/2014annualwaterreport.pdf) [2015 \(/sites/default/files/waterqualityreport2015.pdf\)](/sites/default/files/waterqualityreport2015.pdf)

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[2017 \(/sites/default/files/annual_drinking_water_quality_report_2017.pdf\)](/sites/default/files/annual_drinking_water_quality_report_2017.pdf)

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Boil Water Notices