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2021 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 2022 JUN 20 PM 1:16

Centerville Water Assn.

PRINT Public Water System Name

260004

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

CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply)	
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement) <i>was published</i>	<i>6/2/2022</i>
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	<i>6/2/2022</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations or list here) <i>West City Hall</i>	<i>6/10/22</i> <i>6/10/22</i>
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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.

Jammy Sutton
Name

office mgr.
Title

6/10/22
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
 Centerville Community Water Association
 PWS#: 0260004
 May 2022

RECEIVED
 MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
 2022 MAY 31 AM 9:09

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 from wells drawing from the Middle Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify 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 Centerville Community Water Association have received moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tammy Sutton at 662.417.3089. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at the annual meeting held on the September 14, 2022 at 7:00 PM at the West city Hall.

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, 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.

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	2019*	.0721	.0223 - .0721	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.103	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*	0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2021	38.6	24.1 – 38.6	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2021	2.44	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2021	1.3	.8 – 1.8	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.

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.

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 Centerville Community 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

HOLMES COUNTY HERALD

LEXINGTON, MISSISSIPPI

**STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
HOLMES COUNTY**

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Chancery Clerk of said County and State, **Maria M. Edwards**, publisher of a public newspaper called the *Holmes County Herald* established in 1959 and published continuously since that date in said County and State, who, being duly sworn, deposed and said that the notice, of which a true copy is hereto annexed, was published in said paper for 1 time(s), as follows, to wit:

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Lexington Water Association
PWS# 0260003
May 2022

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our consistent 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 is purchased from the Holmes Regional Utility District that has been serving you for over 100 years.

The current water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to harmful potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility assessments were made has been furnished to the public water system and is available to viewing upon request. The report to be released contains highly detailed information regarding findings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about the report or drinking water safety, please contact Tammy Sutton at 662-437-3069. We want our residents to be informed about their water safety. If you want to learn more, please visit us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings to be held August 23, 2022 at 7:00 PM at each City Hall.

The publicly posted by contamination in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021. In cases where monitoring data is not available for a contaminant, 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, man-made synthetic products, and can pick up substances or contaminants from the ground. As streams or rivers flow, they pick up substances or contaminants that may come from sewage treatment plants, fertilizers, agricultural run-off, livestock operations and other nonpoint sources, such as leaks and spills. Most can be naturally occurring, such as radon, volcanic ash, and other natural substances. Some are added to the water during the water treatment process, such as fluoride, chlorine and disinfection by-products. Most are not harmful, but some are. Some are known to cause health problems, while others are known to cause environmental problems. The table also lists some "hot spot" contaminants, including synthetic and natural organic chemicals, which can be produced by industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and nearby facilities. Volatile organic compounds, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of air and gas production and nearby activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA has established regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water supplies should routinely be tested for certain contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA has established regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water supplies should routinely be tested for certain contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA has established regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water supplies should routinely be tested for certain contaminants.

As a note, you will find these terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following glossary:

Aesthetically objectionable: A contaminant which if consumed, causes irritation or other discomfort while a water system is in use.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The maximum amount of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as high as feasible, taking into account the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG is set at a level of zero.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is compelling evidence that excess of a disinfectant is harmful to certain susceptible organisms.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is compelling evidence that excess of a disinfectant is harmful to certain susceptible organisms.

Radon: A naturally occurring radioactive gas. It can be found in the groundwater and in some natural gas supplies.

Total dissolved solids (TDS): A measure of the amount of dissolved minerals in one gallon of water. It is measured in milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million (ppm).

Total suspended solids (TSS): A measure of the amount of suspended solids in one gallon of water. It is measured in milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million (ppm).

Total trihalomethanes (TTHM): A measure of the amount of trihalomethanes in one gallon of water. It is measured in milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million (ppm).

Trihalomethanes (THM): A group of organic compounds that are formed in the drinking water treatment process.

TEST RESULTS													
Contaminant	Unit	Value	Range	Reg. or MCL	Health	Notes	Category	Priority	Location	Date	Method	Detection Limit	Notes
Inorganic Contaminants													
As	mg/L	0.003	ND-0.01	0.01	6	Chronic	6	1	Well	5/17/22	IC-6600	0.001	Discharge of cooling water
Cd	mg/L	0.000	ND-0.01	0.01	3	Chronic	3	1	Well	5/17/22	IC-6600	0.001	Discharge of cooling water
Cu	mg/L	0.003	ND-0.01	0.01	15	Chronic	15	1	Well	5/17/22	IC-6600	0.001	Discharge of cooling water
Hg	mg/L	0.000	ND-0.01	0.01	1	Chronic	1	1	Well	5/17/22	IC-6600	0.001	Discharge of cooling water
Mn	mg/L	0.003	ND-0.01	0.01	15	Chronic	15	1	Well	5/17/22	IC-6600	0.001	Discharge of cooling water
Pb	mg/L	0.000	ND-0.01	0.01	1	Chronic	1	1	Well	5/17/22	IC-6600	0.001	Discharge of cooling water
V	mg/L	0.003	ND-0.01	0.01	15	Chronic	15	1	Well	5/17/22	IC-6600	0.001	Discharge of cooling water
Zn	mg/L	0.003	ND-0.01	0.01	15	Chronic	15	1	Well	5/17/22	IC-6600	0.001	Discharge of cooling water
Disinfection By-Products													
Chlorine	mg/L	0.5	0.4-0.6	4.0	5	Chronic	5	1	Well	5/17/22	IC-6600	0.01	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THM4	mg/L	0.003	0.000-0.01	0.1	1	Chronic	1	1	Well	5/17/22	IC-6600	0.001	By-product of drinking water disinfection

If you are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis, results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not the drinking water meets health standards. Our system's drinking water monitoring stations. For the drinking water during the time you were required to collect 5 samples. The system will collect the required samples before September 30, 2022 and will report results to customers as soon as we receive them.

In general, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is generally from lead pipes, lead solder, and brass fittings in service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water. Lead service lines are not included in our monitoring program. If you have lead service lines in your home, you may wish to have your water filtered. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or a free brochure you can request from the Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory. Call for more information. Please contact 601-576-1232 if you want to learn more about lead.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be naturally occurring or synthetic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally 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 1-800-426-4769.

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 elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to reduce the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4769.

The Chastain Water works around the clock to provide you quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, the way of life and our children's future.

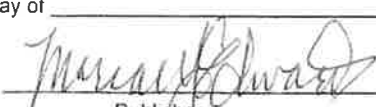
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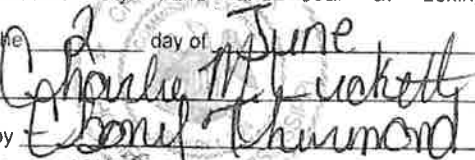
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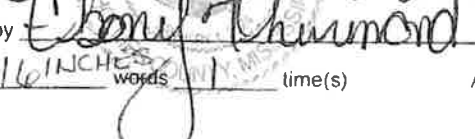
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day of _____, 2022


Publisher

Witness my hand and seal at Lexington, Mississippi this

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by  Chancery Clerk

by  D.C.

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