

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 MAY 30 PM 3:13

Certification

Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use:
Distribution Method I

Water systems serving 500 - 9,999 must use:
Distribution Method I OR
Distribution Method II, III, and IV

Water system serving less than 500 people must use:
Distribution Method I OR
Distribution Method II, III, and IV OR
Distribution Method III and IV

OFFICE USE ONLY

Public Water Supply name(s):

7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s):

0350004

Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to our customers)

I. CCR directly delivered using one or more method below:

- *Provided direct Web address to customer
- Hand delivered
- Mail paper copy
- Email

*Add direct Web address (URL) here:

Example: "The current CCR is available at
www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf.
call (000) 000-0000 for paper copy".

II. Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper.

Date(s) published:

May 25, 2023

III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request.
List method(s) used (examples – newspaper, water bills, newsletter, etc.).

Date(s) notified:

June Bills

Location distributed:

Water bill printed "available to view"

IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the local water office.
* "Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)

Date: May 25, 2023

Locations posted:

Town hall

Certification

This Community public water system confirms it has distributed its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers and the appropriate notices of availability have been given and that the information contained in its CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply and the requirements of the CCR rule.

Name:

Wanda Paulin

Title:

Town Clerk

Date:

May 30, 2023

Submittal

Email the following required items to water.reports@msdh.ms.gov regardless of distribution methods used.

1. CCR (Water Quality Report)
2. Certification
3. Proof of delivery method(s)

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Scooba Water Department
PWS#:0350004
May 2023

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.

Contact & Meeting Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Wanda Bouldin at 662.476.8281. 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 first Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Town Hall.

Source of Water

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Massive 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 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 Scooba Water Department received lower to moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

Period Covered by Report

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report is based on results of our monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2022, the table reflects the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

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.

Terms and Abbreviations

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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 billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter: one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2022	3.1	2.8 – 3.1	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2022	.14	.132 – .14	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2022	.382	.358 – .382	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
21. Selenium	N	2022	4.2	3.1 – 4.2	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	N	2022	165	159 - 165	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection By-Products								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2022	1.4	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2022	1	.02 – 1.6	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.

Sodium. EPA recommends that drinking water sodium not exceed 20 milligrams per liter (mg/L). Excess sodium from salt in the diet increases the risk of high blood pressure and cardiovascular disease.

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.

LEAD INFORMATION

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.

VIOLATIONS

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.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

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 Scooba Water Department 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.

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Scobee Water Department
PWSK0350004
May 2023

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.

Contact & Meeting Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Amanda Boudreau at 652.476.3222. 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 first Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Town Hall.

Source of Water

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Massena Sand Aquifer. The scobee 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 Scobee Water Department received lower to moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

Period Covered by Report

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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 use; 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.

Terms and Abbreviations

In the table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

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Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter: one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects of 3 Samples, Excepting MCL/MCLG/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2022	3.3	2.9-3.3	ppb	0.05	10	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from roads, roof run-off, and electronic production wastes.
10. Barium	N	2022	14	132-14	ppm	2	2	Discharge of cooling water, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	0	0	ppm	1.3	MCL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
16. Fluoride	N	2022	282	388-282	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from Airlines and aluminum refineries.
17. Lead	N	2018/20*	0	0	ppb	0	MCL=0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
21. Selenium	N	2022	4.2	3.1-4.2	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines.
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	N	2022	189	102-189	ppm	20	20	Road Salts, Water Treatment Operations, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection By-Products								
53. Total Trihalomethanes	N	2022	1.4	No Range	ppb	0	50	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2022	1	0.2-1.5	ppm	0	MRDL=4	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

* Minimum sample, No range reported for 2022.
 Sodium, EPA maximum for drinking water is 200 mg/L. EPA has set a secondary maximum groundwater concentration of 500 mg/L. EPA has set a secondary maximum groundwater concentration of 100 mg/L.

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 assist systems complete all monitoring requirements, WSDA now notifies systems of any missing samples only at the end of the compliance period.

LEAD INFORMATION

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause various 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 quality of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential 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/lead>. The Massachusetts State Department of Health, Public Health, also contains

17. Lead	N	2018/25	1	0	ppb	0	AL-18	Conduct of household plumbing system, or other of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2022	4.2	3.1-4.2	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and mineral refineries, various of natural deposits, or other of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	N	2022	155	155-155	ppm	200	0	Roach Salt Water Treatment, Chemicals, Water Softener and Sewage Effluents
Disinfection By-Products								
52. Tri-Hal	N	2022	1.4	No Range	ppb	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
53. Haloacetic	N	2022	1	1.0-1.5	ppb	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) for Lead is 0 ppb. The MCLG is a non-enforceable public health goal. The MCL is the maximum level of lead in drinking water that 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 whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems comply with all monitoring requirements, MSD will now notify systems of any missing samples upon the end of the compliance period.

LEAD INFORMATION
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VIOLATIONS
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Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, 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 others, may be particularly at risk from drinking water. These people should check with their health care providers about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/MSD provides an appropriate means to assess the risk of violation by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4733.

The State Water Department works around the clock to provide you with the best quality water possible. We ask that you continue to help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, by being careful of how you use water.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
KEMPER COUNTY

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Kemper County, Mississippi, for the KEMPER COUNTY MESSENGER, a weekly newspaper of general circulation in Kemper County, Mississippi as defined and prescribed in Section 13-3-31, of the Mississippi Code of 1972, as amended, who, being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which is attached hereto was published in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

Date 5/25, 2023

Vol. 90, No. 21

Date _____, 2023

Vol. _____, No. _____

Date _____, 2023

Vol. _____, No. _____

Date _____, 2023

Vol. _____, No. _____

Signed: Morgan Sarrds
For the
KEMPER COUNTY MESSENGER

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me the

30 day of May, 2023

Ladonna B. Jones
Notary Public



ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
010001000	04/18	05/19
SERVICE ADDRESS		
1439 1ST STREET		
CURRENT	METER READINGS PREVIOUS	USED
589130	587730	1400
CHARGE FOR SERVICES		

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:
SCOوبا WATER DEPT.
P.O. BOX 58 · 888 EDWARD E. NAVE DRIVE
SCOوبا, MS 39358
PHONE 662-476-8451

PRESORTED
FIRST-CLASS MAIL
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PERMIT NO. 5
SCOوبا, MS

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
	06/10/2023	
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

ANNUAL CCR REPORT AVAILABLE TO
VIEW AT TOWN HALL

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

WTR
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TAX
NET DUE >>>
SAVE THIS >>
GROSS DUE >>

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010001000
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RENTAL PROPERTY
1439-279 FIRST STREET
SCOوبا, MS. 39358