# Certification

Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use:

Email the following required items to water reports@msdh.ms.gov	regardless of distribution moth	ods used				
Submittal	90					
Syok Willeman John Wilkerson	Title: Manager	Date: 5/5/23				
This Community public water system confirms it has distributed in and the appropriate notices of availability have been given and the consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submit Public Water Supply and the requirements of the CCR rule.	nat the information contained itted to the MS State Departm	n its CCR is correct and ent of Health, Burcau of				
Certification						
the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)	Neshoba County Pu					
local water office.  Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with	Locations posted: Central Water Assn Office					
bills, newsletter, etc.).  VIV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the	Bills Date: 5 5 2023					
List method(s) used (examples – newspaper, water	5/18/23 - Bills mailed Location distributed:					
WIII. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request.	Date(s) notified:					
newspaper.	Zure(b) puononea.					
☐ II. Published the complete CCR in the local	call (000) 000-0000  Date(s) published:					
□ Mail paper copy □ Email	Example: "The current www.waterworld.org/ccrN	CCR is available at				
*Provided direct Web address to customer  Hand delivered	*Add direct Web address (UF					
<b>▼I.</b> CCR directly delivered using one or more method b	elow:	27.1				
Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to ou	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Årmam —				
Central Water Association, Inc	7-digit Public Water 0500001, 050000					
Public Water Supply name(s):						
Distribution Method II, III, and IV OR Distribution Method III and IV	OFFICE US	F ONL V				
Water system serving less than 500 people must use:						
Water systems serving 500 - 9,999 must use: Distribution Method I OR Distribution Method II, III, and IV						

# 2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Central Water Association PWS ID#: 0500001, 0500004, 0500005, 0500007 & 0500009 April 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 John Wilkerson at 601.656.6171. 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 second Monday of each month at 5:00 PM at the Central Water Office located at 915 Valley View Dr., Philadelphia, MS 39350.

#### Source of Water

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox and Meridian Upper 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 Central Water Association have received a lower susceptibility ranking 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.

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
Inorgani	c Conta	minant	S					
10. Barium	N	2022	.0598	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2018/20*	0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2022	33.2	No Range	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfecti	on By-P	roducts	5					
81. HAA5	N	2022	8.87	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
73. TTHM Total trihalomethanes]	N	2022	13.3	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2022	1.3	1 – 1.8	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.

Sodium. Excess sodium from salt in the diet increases the risk of high blood pressure and cardiovascular disease.

PWS ID#:				CEST RESU			4101	Lillah, Causas of
Contaminant	ontaminant Violation Date Y/N Collected		Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiolo	gical C	ontami	nants					
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	August	Positive	1	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic	Contam	inants						
10. Barium	N	2022	.0909	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2019/21*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2019/21*	2	0	ppb	0	AL≓15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2022	19.3	No Range	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfectio	n Bv-P	roducts	•	· Chi				
81. HAA5	N	2022	4.08	No Range	ррь	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2022	3.14	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2022	1.5	0 - 2	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.

Microbiological Contaminants:
(1) Total Coliform/E Coli. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

Oto-sie sut	Malakia	Date	Laval	Dance of Datasta	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Contaminant	Violatio n Y/N	Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Measure -ment	MCLG	IVICL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contar	ninants						
10. Barium	N	2022	.0902	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2019/21*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2019/21*	0	0	ррь	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2022	27.3	No Range	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection	on By P	roducts	3			KONTINUE OF THE SECOND		
81. HAA5	N	2022	7.41	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2022	9.71	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2022	1.7	1.3 – 2.1	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.

Sodium. Excess sodium from salt in the diet increases the risk of high blood pressure and cardiovascular disease.

	P			I - 4- 1	1 11 11	11010	1101	Library Comment of Ornitary lands of
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	Contar	ninants						
10. Barium	N	2022	.0409	No Range	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
17. Lead	N	2018/20*	0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2022	31.7	No Range	ppm	2	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfecti	on By-	Produc	cts					
81. HAA5	N	2022	3.46	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2022	1.1	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2022	1.5	1-1.9	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.

Sodium. Excess sodium from salt in the diet increases the risk of high blood pressure and cardiovascular disease.

PWS ID#:	05000	09	-	rest resul	TS			
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	Conta	minant	S					
10. Barium	N	2022	.0367	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2019/21*	.3	0	ppm	om 1.3	S	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2022	.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	2019/21*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2022	63.4	14 - 63.4	ppm	2	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfecti	on By-	Produc	ts					
81. HAA5	N	2022	11.4	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2022	14.4	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2022	1.7	0 -2.3	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.

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.

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 Central 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.

Sodium, Excess sodium from salt in the diet increases the risk of high blood pressure and cardiovascular disease.

PRESOFIED FIRST-CLASS MAT. U.S. POSTAGE PAID PAID PERMIT NO. 78 PHILADELPHA, MS	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE	GROSS AMBUNT 46.88	REFER TO	MAT TON		STED					8055
TH PAYNENT TO: ASSNI, INC 33 38850-0033	505/10/202	3 4.08	CCR REPORT AVAILABLE: REFER TO	BACK OF BILL FOR INFORMATION		return service requested		ASHLEY/JEREMY. BARRETT		HWAY 482	PHILADELPHIA MS 39350-8055
<sup>1</sup> RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO: CENTRAL WATER ASSN., INC. P.O. BOX 33 PHILADELPHIA, MS 39350-0033	PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	42.80	CCR REPORT	BACK OF B.	8	e.	060021201	ASHLEY/JE		11321 HIGHWAY 482	PHILADELPE
SERVICE TO 03/29 04/27 482 482 A READINGS USED	61300 4600	RVICES			40.80	2.00	42.80	4.08	46.88		
ACCOUNT NO. SERVICE FROM O 60021201 03/2 SERVICE ADDRESS 11321 HWY 482 CURRENT PREADING	9 00659	CHARGE FOR SER	Gr.		WTR	Eri Ori	NET DUE ->>>	SAVE THIS >>	GROSS DUE >>	i i	**

ON DECORROOMS HE THE HOUSE THE SECTION OF AND PARTY. 410% PENALTY IS ADDED. 

SETUSMED CHECKS.

https/convetenre/denvelsensistriju VOU NAY REQUEST A HARD CORY BY DHECKING THOME HOUSE STREET

(301) 558-8171

CEGOTES TES ALTINES ECOS: \*

TENERS HELDONG TO HEREIN

STINDERS OF SECOND

PAWLOSPITS IN STOLEY

301-358-8177

SAY 5Y PHONE 1-877-281-1148

CONTROPORT CONTROPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P

P.D. BOX 88

CHAIS AN BOLLL OPPOSITURITY RECENTED REPUBLISHED

THE TOTAL OF STOCKHARDS ASCUT TOUR DEPARTMENT WITH STATE OF SOMEWIELD THE BOX ID OF BY CALLING DUR CHRICE AT

The The Ballock of Bulling

MOT BELIEVE OUSTOWER DE PAYMENT OBLIGATION.