

2023 MAY 11 AM 8:49

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): Anchor Water Association	7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s): 0360002
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Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to our customers)

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

<input type="checkbox"/> *Provided direct Web address to customer <input type="checkbox"/> Hand delivered <input type="checkbox"/> Mail paper copy <input type="checkbox"/> 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".
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> II. Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper. OXFORD EAGLE April 29-30 edition	Date(s) published: April 29-30, 2023
<input type="checkbox"/> 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: Location distributed:
<input type="checkbox"/> IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the local water office. <input type="checkbox"/> "Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)	Date: Locations posted:

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: Colleen Conner	Title: Office Manager	Date: 5/5/23
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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
Anchor Water Association
PWS#: 0360002
April 2023

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 APR 26 AM 10:28

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 Colleen Conner at 662.513.6006. 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 5:30 PM at the Anchor Water Office located at 95 CR 369, Oxford, MS.

Source of Water

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower 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 Anchor Water Association have received a lower to moderate 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.

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	2022	.0018	.0017 - .0018	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	2022	.131	.13 - .131	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
Sodium	N	2022	53.5	No Range	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection By Products								
81. HAA5	N	2022	8.14	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2022	11.3	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2022	1.6	.7 – 2.1	ppm	0	MRDL = 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.

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 Anchor 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.

This report will not be mailed to individual customers, however you may obtain a copy from our office.

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1-877-271-3236

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Anchor Water Association PWS# 0360002 April 2023

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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 Colleen Conner at 662.513.6008. 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 5:30 PM at the Anchor Water Office located at 95 CR 359, Oxford, MS.

Source of Water

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Yalcoo 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 Anchor Water Association have received a **Very Low** overall susceptibility rating 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.

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Anchor Water Association
PWS#: 0360002
April 2023

Weekend Edition, April 29

ed to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the highest quality of water.

Meeting Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Colleen Conner at 662.513.6006. We are open to your comments and concerns about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings held the first Tuesday of each month at 5:30 PM at the Anchor Water Office located at 95 CR 369, Oxford, MS.

Water Source

The water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for the purpose of determining the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing the results of the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing at the Anchor Water Association. The Anchor Water Association have received a lower to moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

Monitoring by Report

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

Contaminants can be found in water from a variety of sources. Some are naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials. Others are introduced into the water from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, can be found in water from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as nitrates, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas drilling, and mining activities; 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 products; and radon, which is released from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of nuclear power plant operations and other industrial activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain inorganic, organic, and radioactive contaminants in drinking water from public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain some of these contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that they are harmful to you or your family.

Abbreviations

You may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand the report, we have provided the following definitions:

(AL) : The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a public 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 based on health risks from long-term exposure to a contaminant. MCLs are set as high 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 convolution of chlorine and chloramines in the water.

not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
 ion (ppb) or micrograms per liter: one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.
 ion (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	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
	N	2022	.0017 - .0018	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; from metal refineries; erosion deposits
	N	2018/20*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits from wood preservatives
	N	2022	.131	.13 - .131	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits which promotes discharge from fertilizer and factories
	N	2018/20*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
	N	2022	53.5	No Range	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage

Contaminants By Products

	N	2022	8.14	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water
[Total Trihalomethanes]	N	2022	11.3	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water
	N	2022	1.6	.7- 2.1	ppm	0	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control lead

sample. No sample required for 2022.
 as sodium from salt in the diet increases the risk of high blood pressure and cardiovascular disease.
 red to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indication
 ng water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies
 les prior to the end of the compliance period.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking
 materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high
 cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours,
 for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are

icides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential use. Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum products from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Abbreviations

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:

(AL) : The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must meet.

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 low 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 adverse health effects. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that disinfection is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected adverse health effects. 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	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contaminant
	N	2022	.0017 - .0018	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	N	2018/20*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits from wood preservatives
	N	2022	.131	.13 - .131	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits which promotes discharge from fertilizer factories
	N	2018/20*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
					ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment

			.0018					from metal refineries; erosion of deposits
	N	2018/20*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits from wood preservatives
	N	2022	.131	.13 - .131	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong discharge from fertilizer and factories
	N	2018/20*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
	N	2022	53:5	No Range	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents

By Products

	N	2022	8.14	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Total [es]	N	2022	11.3	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	N	2022	1.6	.7- 2.1	ppm	0	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control taste and odor

Note: No sample required for 2022.

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

We encourage you to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator that your water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems prior to the end of the compliance period.

INFORMATION

Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water comes from pipes, fittings, valves and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality water. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you may experience 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 exposure, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to reduce exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

As shown by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal drinking water standards. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected, however, that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

Drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made, including bacteria, viruses, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, is expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not always mean the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained from 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 those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with kidney failure, and infants and elderly, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should consult their health care providers for more information on the risks and steps to reduce the risk.

N	2018/20*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
N	2022	53.5	No Range	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluent

By-Products

N	2022	8.14	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
N	2022	11.3	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
N	2022	1.6	7- 2.1	ppm	0	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control micro

* No sample required for 2022

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

We encourage you to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of violations prior to the end of the compliance period.

LEAD

Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality water and to control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned, 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 also offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

As shown by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State standards. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected, however the levels are within the limits at your water IS SAFE at these levels.

Drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These include microorganisms, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, is expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting 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, infants and young children, and the elderly are particularly at risk from infections. These people should consult their health care providers for appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection and whether special precautions are appropriate. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791. The Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers conserve water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. This information will not be mailed to individual customers, however you may obtain a copy from our office.

SERVICES

Current

Meter Readings Previous

Usage

CHARGES

Water

172600

171800

800

21.00

Late Charge

Past Due

4.20

\$21.00

Total Due

\$46.20

***After Due Date Penalty 4.20

\$ 50.40

0360002

Last payment received 4/19/23 for \$21.00.

2023 Consumer Confidence Water Report
Printed in Oxford Eagle April 29-30 Edition
Copy available at Office on request

Anchor Water

CUSTOMER

ACCOUNT

886

TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT

46.20

MAIL THIS STUB W

EDWARD JR. C
116 Hanging Mo
Madison MS 391