Certification

MSDH-WATER SUPPLY 2023 JUN -8 AM IO: 22

Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use: Distribution Method I	2023 JUN -8 AM 10: 22
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): Yalobusha Water & Sewer	7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s): -0810028 + 0810029
Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to ou	r customers)
□ I. CCR directly delivered using one or more method b	elow: *Add direct Web address (URL) here:
□ *Provided direct Web address to customer	*Add direct web address (ORL) here.
☐ Hand delivered	Example: "The current CCR is available at
□ Mail paper copy □ Email	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:
▶ III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request.	Date(s) notified:
List method(s) used (examples – newspaper, water bills, newsletter, etc.).	Location distributed:
□ IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the	Date:
local water office. "Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)	Locations posted:
Certification	
This Community public water system confirms it has distributed is and the appropriate notices of availability have been given and to consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submit Public Water Supply and the requirements of the CCR rule.	hat the information contained in its CCR is correct and
Name: Mancifogeis	Secretary 5-31-23
Submittal	
Email the following required items to water.reports@msdh.ms.gov 1. CCR (Water Quality Report) 2. Certificat	regardless of distribution methods used. 3. Proof of delivery method(s)
1. CCR (water Quanty Report) 2. Certificat	ion 5. 1 1001 of donivery memod(s)

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Yalobusha Water & Sewer District PWS ID#: 0810028 & 0810029 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 grinking 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 Misty Rogers at 662.473.3137. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for the second Tuesday of each quarter at 7:00 PM at 4438 HWY 32.

Source of Water

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower and Middle Wilcox Aquifers. 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 Yalobusha Water & Sewer District have received lower susceptibility rankings 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.

<u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u>: 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.

<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u>: 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.

<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u>: 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.

<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)</u>: 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.

PWS ID #:	08100	028	-	FEST 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	2019*	.0099	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019*	.7	.57	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; 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*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	57000	50000 - 57000	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection	on By-	Produc	ets					
81. HAA5	N	2022	1.64	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2022	1.78	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2022	.6	.48	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID #:	08100	29]	TEST RESU	LTS			
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		519				
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0161	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019*	1.7	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.3	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
Disinfectio	n By-P	roducts	5					
81. HAA5	N	2022	2.3	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2022	3.72	2.02 – 3.72	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2022	.6	.48	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

^{*} 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 Yalobusha Water & Sewer District 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 OF NOTICE

State of Mississippi Yalobusha County

Before me, MELODY SMITH, Notary Public of said County, this day came David Howell, who stated on oath that he is the Editor and Publisher of the North Mississippi Herald, a public newspaper publishing and having a general circulation in the City of Water Valley, said County and State, and made oath further that advertisement, of which a copy as printed is annexed, was published in said newspaper for ____ consecutive weeks in its issues numbered and dated as follows, to-wit:

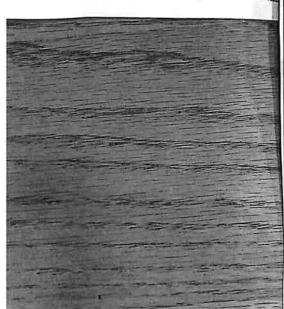
Vol. 135	No.	Dated the	8 of MAY	_ 2023
Vol. 135	No	Dated the _	o[2023
Vol. 135	No	Dated the _	of	_2023
Vol. 135	No	Dated the _	of	2023
Affiant	furthe	r states th	at he has exam	ninec

_ issues of said newsthe foregoing _ paper, that the attached Notice appeared in each of said 1 as aforesaid of said newspaper./

> Editor and Publisher North Mississippi Herald

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 18 day of MAY Water Valley, Yalobusha County, Missis-





2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Repo Yalobusha Water & Sawer District PWS IDS: 0810028 & 0810029

Contact & Meeting Information
If you have any coestions about this report or concerning your water utility, please or
Valued outstomes to be informed about their water utility. If you want to fearn more, p
Tuesday of each quarter at 7:00 PM at 4438 HWY 32.

As water travels over ma surface of land or Undergound, it emportes, near-sety occurring mineral and, in some cessar, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity, microbal contaminants and such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, epicipitural fivestock operations wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as sails and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from untern storm-writer funder, industrial, or domestic waterwater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and harbidides, which may not industrial, or domestic waterwater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and harbidides, which may not industrial or of farming; pesticides and harbidides, which are beyproducted or industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come production and enables of the production and enables of the second production and enables of the second production and enables of the second production and mining activates. In order to ensure that top water is safe to drink. EPA prescribes regulations that first the amount of production and mining activates. In order to ensure that top water is safe to drink. EPA prescribes regulation water, may be reasonably certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All dinking water, including bedied dinking water, may be reasonably certain contaminants in mall amount of some contaminants. The important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health rick.

itms and Abbreviations
The table you may find urdamiliar terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms
also provided the following definitions:

estion Level (ALL): The concentration of a conteminent which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system

Maximum Conteminant Level (MCL): The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLOs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The "Goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in dinking expected risk to health. MCLG allow for a margin of safety.

on Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below

Parts per billion (1994) or micrograms per lifer, one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample

Parts per million (point or Millionams per liter (modit): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

PWS ID #:	08100	128	10	TEST RESUL	TS			e e
Conteminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	- Level Detected	Range of Detects or 6 of Samples Exceeding MCUACL	Unit Messure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contemination
Inorganic	Conta	minant	s			1		
10 Barrum	N	2019*	.0099	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of draing wastes, discharge from metal rofinaries; argular of natural deposits
13 Chrom/um	N	2019*	.7	5-7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp miles employ of natural deposits
14, Соррег	N	2018/20*	4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1,3	Corresion of household plumbing systems; erusion of natural deposits leaching from wood presentatives
17. Logd	N	2018/20*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Compsion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N ·	2019"	57000	50000 - 57000	ppb +	0	0	Riped Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Solteners and Sewage Efficients.
Disinfecti	on By	Produc	cts					
81. HAA5	N	2022	1.84	No Range	bbp	0	60	By-Product of drinking water Brainfection.
62. TTHM (Total tingstanderlands)	N	2022	1.78	Na Range	рръ	0	80	By-product of drinking water tracrination.
Cherry	N	2072	.5	4-3	molt	0	MORL - 4	Water additive used to control

PWS ID#:	08100	29	1	EST RESU	LTS	- 17	1	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or 2 of Samples Exceeding MCUACL	Unii Measure -mont	MCLB	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contai	ninants						
10 Barlum	N	2019*	.0161	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of dilling washe; discharge from metal refouries; aroxion of natural deposits
13 Chromium	н	2019°	1.7	No Range	ррь	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp milks employ of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.3	0	ppm	1,3	AL=1.3	Corresion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits leavising from wood preservatives
17. Lead	24	2018/20"	0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	
Disinfection	n Rv-l	Product	S		w Eh.	EL 1625		
AL HAAS	IN	2022	2.3	No Range	ppb	0	60	detalection.
62. TTHM [Total tribalomethenes]	N	2022	3.72	2.02 - 3.72	ppb	0	80	By product of divising water priorration.
Chionne	N	2022	.0	A -A	mg/I	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control

The Yalobusha Water & Sewer District works around the clock to provide top quality water to every up. We set every



YALOBUSHA WATER ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 170, WATER VALLEY, MISSISSIPPI 38965

REQUESTED RETURN SERVICE

WATER VALLEY, MS FIRST-CLASS MAIL U.S. POSTAGE **PRESORTED**

PERMIT NO. 10

(662)473-3137

71.7	CHARGES
SEC CK	Usage
5/31/2023 532 CR 212	Meter Readings Previous
Constitution of	Current
148	SERVICES

VICES	Current	Meter Keadings Previous	Usage	CHARGES
ater	38400	37000	1400	25.00
edit				(\$100,00)

(\$75.00)

Total Due

Last payment received 2/10/23 for \$25.00.

CCR AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST POSTED IN HERALD PAPER 5/18/23

From 4/14/2023 TO 5/15/2023

MISTY ROGERS 532 CR 212 WATER VALLEY MS 38965

DUE DATE PAST DUE AFTER THIS DATE YALOBUSHA WATER (75.00)(CR) TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT CUSTOMER 148

MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT