MSDH-WATER SUPPLY 2023 JUN-9 PM 2: 02

Water Systems serving 10,000 or moto must use. Distribution Method I. Water voterns serving \$100 - 9,999 must use. Distribution Method II. III, and IV Bistribution Method II. III, and IV Bistribution Method II. III, and IV OR Distribution Method II. III, and IV OR Distribution Method II. III, and IV OR Distribution Method III and IV Tebbs Water Supply name(5):	
o 9.999 must use: 1, and IV than 500 people must use: 1, and IV OR	
than 500 people must use: 1, and IV OR nd IV	
	OFFICE USE ONLY
	7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s);
Paulding Water Association 0310	0310009
Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to our customers)	ners)
tod be	
Provided direct Web address to customer Hand delivered	*Add direct Web address (URL) here:
	Example. The current CCR is auxilable at www.waterworld.org/ccr/day2023/0830001.pdf
a.M. Published the complete CCR in the local Darets parkets parkets parkets parkets and the spaper.	127 123
Fit. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed button to the savilable upon request. List methods is used (evamples – new spaper, water bolts, new sterer, etc.).	12,123 distributed
AV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the Date: Strong under office. C-Sood Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the warrer series (s.c. Civ Hall, Public, Library, etc.)	127(23 Footed
Certification	THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IN COLUMN TO THE PERSON NAMED IN
This Community public water system confirms it has distributed its Container Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers and the appropriate potices 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 Paleit West Spack and the resultament of the CCR rate.	er Confidence Report (CCR) to its custom ormation contained in its CCR is correct at MS State Department of Health, Bureau
Name Title	Date
Drown (pres) Street	Stice Avergene 6 5-2023

2022 Annual Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report Paulding Water Association PWS ID # 0310009

Report Completed on May 16, 2023

We're pleased to present to you your 2022 Annual 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.

Sources of Water

Our water source consists of 3 wells that draw from the Sparta Sand Aquifer.

Water System Information

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. Our water supply received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

Paulding Water Association strives to test the water monthly and pull yearly samples as required to ensure safe drinking water for our customers. We are continuously working to maintain our water quality by maintaining our water tanks, chlorine system, distribution system and water wells that supply our water. Our board members have attended training to better serve our customers. Our operator attends training on a regular basis to keep the water system up to date. We try to provide good clean safe drinking water 7 days a week, 24 hours a day.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact William (Bud) Dixon at 601-433-0757. 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 2nd Wednesday of each month at the Paulding Water Association office at 6:00 pm.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31, 2022. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

			CON	TAMINAN	T TAB	BLE	
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic (Contamir	nants					
13. Barium	N	2022	0.036 ppm	0.0355 to 0.036	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
21. Copper	N	1/1/18 to 12/31/20*	0.3 ppm	None	1.3	AL=1,3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
24. Lead	N	1/I/18 to 12/31/20*	3.0 ppb	None	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectant	s & Disir	nfectant E	By-Produc	ets			
83. Chlorine	N	2022	1.60 ppm	0.60 to 2.60	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
84. Haloacetic Acids HAA5	N	2022	5.28 ppb	No Range	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
85. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2022	9.26 ppb	No Range	0_	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

* Most recent sample results available

		UN	REGUI	ATED CO	NTAM	IINAN	NTS .
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Sodium	N	2022	56200 ppb	56100 to 56400	0	250000	Road salt, water treatment chemicals, water softeners and sewage effluents

Explanation of Reasons for Monitoring 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 regulation is warranted.

Definitions

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

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

ppb - parts per billion = micrograms per liter (= 1 drop in 1 billion gallons)

ppm - parts per million = milligrams per liter (= 1 drop in 1 million gallons)

Additional Information for Lead

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.

Additional Information

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 (800-426-4791).

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

EPA is reviewing the drinking water standard for arsenic because of special concerns that it may not be stringent enough. Arsenic is a naturally occurring mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations.

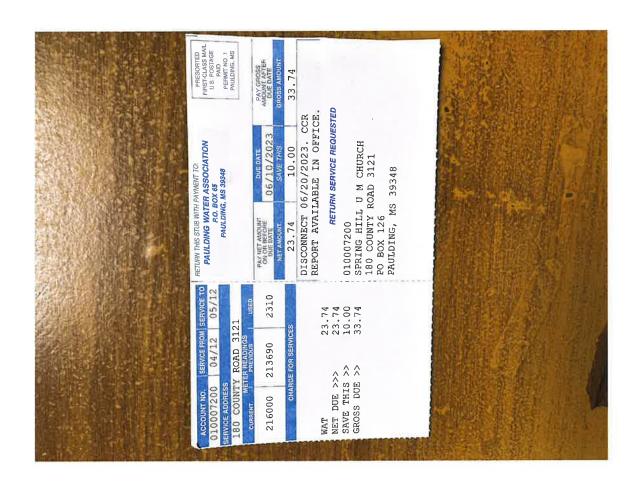
The average household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day. There are many low cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

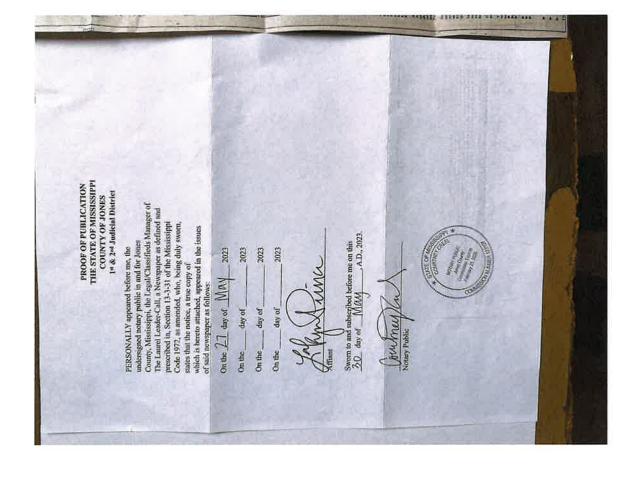
- Take short showers a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes wash and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To checks your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your children about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

This report is being published in the paper and will not be mailed. Please call our office if you have any questions.

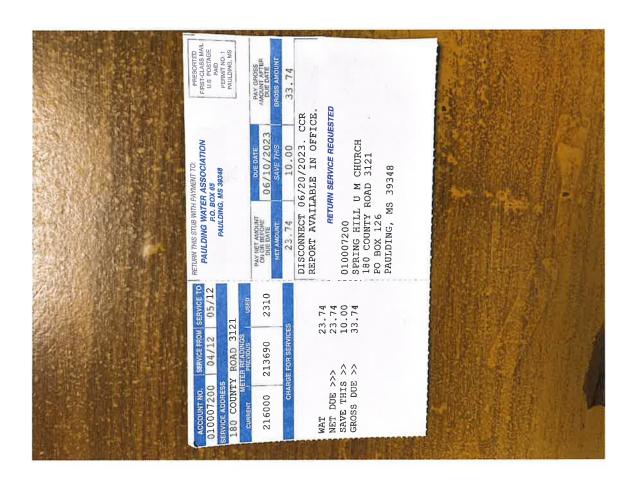
PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Jones County, Missessipp, the Legal/Classifieds Manager of The Laurel Leader-Call, a Newspaper as defined and prescribed in, Section 13-43-1 of the Mississippi Code 1972, as amended, who, being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto attacked, appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows: On the











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