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# 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): <i>Copiah Water Assoc.</i>	7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s): <i>0150001, 0150002, 0150004 0150020</i>
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**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](http://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:

*6/14/23*

III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request.

Date(s) notified:

*7/1/23*

List method(s) used (examples – newspaper, water bills, newsletter, etc.).

Location distributed:

*on water bills*

IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the local water office.

Date: *7/1/23*

"Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)

Locations posted:

*Water Office*

**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: <i>Berby Jackson</i>	Title: <i>office Manager</i>	Date: <i>6/23/23</i>
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**Submittal**

Email the following required items to [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto: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**  
**Copiah Water Association**  
**PWS ID#: 0150001, 0150002, 0150004 & 0150020**  
**June 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 David Boone at 601.892.3738. 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 third Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Copiah Water Office.

#### **Source of Water**

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer. The Copiah Water Association also purchases water from the Town of Hazlehurst with wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation 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 Copiah Water Association and the City of Hazlehurst have received lower to higher 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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.

*Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)*: picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

PWS ID#: 0150001									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			
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>											
10. Barium	N	2022	.0199	.0196 - .0199	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits			
14. Copper	N	1/06-2022 7/12-2022	.2 .2	0 0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives			
17. Lead	N	1/06-2022 7/12-2022	4 3	0 0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits			
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>											
Sodium	N	2021*	49.9	47.4 – 49.9	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.			
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>											
81. HAA5	N	2022	1.12	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.			
Chlorine	N	2022	1	.5 – 1.5	Mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes			

PWS ID#: 0150002									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			
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>											
10. Barium	N	2022	.0088	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits			
14. Copper	N	2019/21*	.1	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	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits			
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>											
Sodium	N	2021*	9.96	No Range	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.			
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>											
81. HAA5	N	2022	2.01	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.			
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2022	1.08	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.			
Chlorine	N	2022	1	.5 – 1.3	Mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes			

PWS ID#: 0150004		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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2022	.0191	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2019/21*	0	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	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2022	.936	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>								
Sodium	N	2021*	8.25	No Range	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine	N	2022	1	.7- 1.2	Mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#: 0150020		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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
8. Arsenic	N	2018*	.6	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2018*	.0205	.0026 - .0205	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018*	1.4	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	1-6/22	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	1.95	1.07 - 1.95	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	1-6/22	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>								
Sodium	N	2019*	38000	62000 - 38000	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine	N	2022	1	.5 - 1.9	Mg/l	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.

## **FLUORIDE INFORMATION**

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the Town of Hazlehurst is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 4. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 67%. The number of months samples were collected and analyzed in the previous calendar year was 6.

Note: the Town of Hazlehurst adds fluoride to your drinking water to help prevent and reduce cavities and improve overall oral health. Supply-chain issues have limited or prevented this water system's ability to obtain fluoride on a regular basis. The data presented above only reflects the months when this water system added fluoride to your drinking water.

## **VIOLATIONS**

This public water system received a recordkeeping violation for not submitting the Annual Report by December 31, 2022. The report has since been completed and this system was returned as compliant.

## **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 Copiah 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.

# THE COPIAH MONITOR

A CONSOLIDATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND COPIAH COUNTY COURIER

Mailing address: P. O. Box 353 • Crystal Springs, MS 39059  
 Locations: 103 S Ragsdale Ave, Hazlehurst, MS 39083 • 601-894-3141  
 201 E Georgetown St, Crystal Springs, MS 39059 • 601-892-2581  
 www.copiahmonitor.com

## 2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Copiah Water Association PWS ID#: 0150001, 0150002, 0150004 & 0150020 June 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 continuously 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 David Boone at 601-892-3736. 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 third Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Copiah Water Office.

**Source of Water**  
 Our water source is from wells drawing from the Cretaceous Formation Aquifer. The Copiah Water Association also purchases water from the Town of Hazlehurst with wells drawing from the Cretaceous Formation 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 Copiah Water Association and the City of Hazlehurst have received lower to higher 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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, and 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 uses the regulations to determine 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 this report 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):** This 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.
- Radioactivity per liter (RAD):** picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

PWS ID#: 0150001 TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/GC	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
15. Bile-lan	N	2022	0.199	0.199 - 0.199	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling fluids, discharge from water treatment, erosion of natural deposits	
16. Copper	N	1/05/2022 7/12/2022	2 2	0 0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leachate from water treatment systems	
17. Lead	N	1/05/2022 7/12/2022	4 3	0 0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>									
Sodium	N	2021	49.6	47.4 - 49.9	ppm	20	0	Rapid Sand Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Reverse Osmosis	
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>									
81. HAA5s	N	2022	1.12	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Chlorine	N	2022	1	0 - 1.6	Mg/L	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microorganisms	

PWS ID#: 0150002 TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/GC	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
 COPIAH COUNTY

Personally came to me, the undersigned, authority in and for COPIAH COUNTY, Mississippi the CLERK of THE COPIAH MONITOR, a newspaper published in the City of Hazlehurst, Copiah County, in said state, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the THE COPIAH MONITOR is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted in the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amended Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a true copy appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

DATE: 6-14-23  
 DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Published 1 times

(Signed) Vitala W. [Signature]  
 (Clerk of The Copiah Monitor)

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this 14th day of June 2023

[Signature]  
 A Notary Public in and for the County of Copiah, State of Mississippi.



81. HAA5	N	2022	2.01	No Range	ppb	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM5	N	2022	1.08	No Range	ppb	0	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Lead	N	2022	1	0-1.5	Mgd	0	MROCL = 4	0	Water additive used to control microbes.

**PWS ID#: 0150004 TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure (if any)	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2022	0.01	No Range	ppm	2	2	0	Discharge of mining wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	2019/21*	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from metal pipes/wellhead.
17. Lead	N	2019/21*	0	0	ppm	0	AL=1.5	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2022	0.0	No Range	ppm	10	10	0	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; leaching; erosion of natural deposits.

Unregulated Contaminants									
Sodium	N	2021*	6.25	No Range	ppm	0	0	0	Road Salts; Water Treatment Chemicals; Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine	N	2022	1	0-1.2	Mgd	0	MROCL = 4	0	Water additive used to control microbes.

**PWS ID#: 0150020 TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure (if any)	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants									
8. Arsenic	N	2018*	5	No Range	ppb	10	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production/waste.
10. Barium	N	2018*	0.005	0.005 - 0.005	ppm	2	2	0	Discharge of mining wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
12. Cadmium	N	2018*	1.4	No Range	ppb	100	100	0	Discharge from steel and pipe mills; erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	1-0-22	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from metal pipes/wellhead.
18. Fluoride	N	2018*	1.05	1.05 - 1.05	ppm	4	4	0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; leaching from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
17. Lead	N	1-0-22	1	0	ppm	0	AL=1.5	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Unregulated Contaminants									
Sodium	N	2018*	36000	36000 - 36000	ppm	0	0	0	Road Salts; Water Treatment Chemicals; Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine	N	2022	1	0-1.6	Mgd	0	MROCL = 4	0	Water additive used to control microbes.

\* About recent samples. No samples required for 2021.  
 Sodium 112 exceeds the drinking water standard of 20 milligrams per liter (mg/L). Excess sodium does not pose the same health risk as 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 at the discretion 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**  
 In fact, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from metals 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/lead>. The Massachusetts Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 603-778-6327 if you wish to have your water tested.

**FLUORIDE INFORMATION**  
 To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the Town of Hazlehurst is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 4. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 67%. The number of months samples were collected and analyzed in the previous calendar year was 6.

Note: the Town of Hazlehurst adds fluoride to your drinking water to help prevent and reduce cavities and improve overall oral health. Supply-chain issues have limited or prevented the water system's ability to obtain fluoride on a regular basis. The data presented above only reflects the months when this water system added fluoride to your drinking water.

**VIOLATIONS**  
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 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 Capital 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.