Certification

MSDH-WATER SUPPLY 2023 JUN 23 PM 1: 20

Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use: Distribution Method I		1. 20
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	
Public Water Supply name(s):	7-digit Public Water S	
Copiah Water Assoc	0150001,01500	0150004
Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to ou	r customers)	
□ I. CCR directly delivered using one or more method b	elow:	
□ *Provided direct Web address to customer □ Hand delivered	*Add direct Web address (UR	L) here:
□ Mail paper copy	Example: "The current (CCR is available at
□ Email	www.waterworld.org/ccrM	ay2023/0830001.pdf.
	call (000) 000-0000 f	or paper copy".
Published the complete CCR in the local	Date(s) published:	
newspaper.	6/14/23	
but is available upon request. List method(s) used (examples – newspaper, water bills, newsletter, etc.).	Date(s) notified: 7/1/23 Location distributed: DO Water bill	S
VIV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the	Date: 2/1/23	
local water office.	Locations posted:	
Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)	Water Office	
Certification		
This Community public water system confirms it has distributed 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 i	n its CCR is correct and
Name:	Title:	Date:
Barby Jackson	Office Monager	6/23/23
Submittal	20%	
Email the following required items to water reports@msdh.ms.go 1. CCR (Water Quality Report) 2. Certificat	v regardless of distribution meth- tion 3. Proof of delivery m	nods used. aethod(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.

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 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.

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	7: U15U	OOT		TEST RESU		T T	1101	131 - h. Courses of Contomination
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
Inorgan	ic Cont	aminan	ts					
10. Barium	N	2022	.0199	.01960199	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Соррег	N	1/06-2022 7/12-2022	.2	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	4 3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Unregu	lated C	7/12-2022 ontamit		10				
Unregu	lateu C			100	I nnm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals,
Sodium	N	2021*	49.9	47.4 – 49.9	ppm	20		Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfe	rtion B	v-Produ	cts					
81. HAA5	N	2022	1.12	No Range	ppb	0	6	 By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2022	1	.5 – 1.5	Mg/I	0	MRDL =	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#	. 015000				1.114	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MICLG	WCL	LIKELY COURSE OF CONTENTION
Inorgani	c Conta	minant	S					
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
Unregula	ated Co	ntamin	ants					P-1/
Sodium	N N	2021*	9.96	No Range	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents
Disinfect	tion By-	Produ	cts	1				
81. HAA5	N N	2022	2.01	No Range	ppb	0	(By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82, TTHM [Total	N	2022	1.08	No Range	ppb	0		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
trihalomethanes]	N	2022	1	.5 – 1.3	Mg/l	0	MRDL =	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#:	Violation	Date	Level	Range of Detects	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
	Y/N Collecte	Collected	Excee	or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	-ment			
Inorgani	Conta	minant	S					
10. Barium	N	2022	.0191	No Range	ppm	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2019/21*	0	0	ppm	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 natura deposits
Unregula	tod Co	ntamin	ants					
Sodium	N N	2021*	8.25	No Range	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfect	ion Ry	Drodu	rte			-		
Chlorine	IOH By	2022	1	.7– 1.2	Mg/I	0	MRDL =	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#:	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
Inorganio	Conta	minant	S					
8. Arsenic	N	2018*	.6	No Range	рръ	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10, Barium	N	2018*	.0205	.00260205	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
Unregula	ted Co	ntamin	ants					
Sodium	N N	2019*	38000	62000 - 38000	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents
Disinfect	ion By	-Produc	cts					
Chlorine	N N	2022	1	.5 – 1.9	Mg/l	0	MRDL =	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.

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.



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 JD#: 0150001, 0150002, 0150004 & 0150020 June 2023

We're pleased to present to you this years 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 goel is to provide you with a safe and dependent, supply of dimlang water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to community improve the water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

contact a meeting information

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valued customers to be influenced about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly subediring
makings. They are halo on the truit Monday of each mouth at 7 to 95th at the Copial Water Office.

Source of Water

Our water source in from we's drawing from the Catahouta Formation Agolfer. The Copial Water Association also purgrasses water from the Town of Hazimburst with we'dle drawing from the Catahouta Formation Aquifer. The source water assessment has been from the Town of Hazimburst water system to between susceptibility of its drawing water souply to identify potential source; of conjunction A report containing between the order susceptibility determinations, were made has been furnished to our public water system and its available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Copian Weter Association and the City of Hazimurst have received lower to higher suspensibility rankings to contamination.

Period Covered by Report
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record testing pone in epocranica with the laws. These, and regulations.

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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: 10-14-23
DATE:
DATE:
DATE:
Publishedtimes
(Signed) (Clerk of The Copiah Monitor)
SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this day of

A Notary Public in and for the County of Copial, State of Mississippi.



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the are required to monitor your printing water for specific contaminants on a monthly tasks. Results of regular municiping are an injureous of whether or not our coloring water mean health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete as monthlying requirements, MSOH now options systems of any musting samples pain to the end of the compliance period.

EEAD INFORMATION

If present, elevates lessels of lead can cause sprious health problems, aspecially for pregnant women and young children. Load in the present, elevates lessels of lead can cause sprious health problems, aspecially with service lines and home plumping. Our water system is resonable for providing high quality directing water, but cannot control the variety of metanois used in plumping components. When your water has been stilling for seyeral hours, you can minimize the poential for lead exposure by flusting your less for 30 seconds to 2 your water has been stilling for seyeral hours, you can minimize the poential for lead exposure by flusting your less for 30 seconds to 2 minimizes before using water to drawing or cooking. If you are exposured about lead in your water to have your water states. Information on lead in drawing water, tooling methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is averable from the 3afe or cannot have been drawing water tooling provides an account of the state of the sta

FLUCRIDE INFORMATION

To comply with the "Requision Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the Town of Haziehurs is required to report person results pertending to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the province calendar year in which average fluorida sample statuts were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 4. The percentage of fluorida samples deficied in the fluorida sample statuts were 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 5.

Note: the Town of Hazierurst 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 which to social fluoride on a regular basis. The ribia presented above only reflects the months when this water system added fluoride to your drinking water.

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Some people may be more submerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general Deputation, immuno-congrammed personal size according to the personal with pancer undergoing creenolizable, personal wind undergoing organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immuno typeror considerables some edderly and triants can be personally at risk from infections. These people should seek advice simply the personal people about seek advice district straining water from their highly open providers. EPAPOCC guidelines on appropriate means to lesser me in sky of infection by Chyptoscotidium and other alterobliging of contaminants are available from the Safe Orinking Water Hotling 1,800,426,4791.

The Copiet Water Associator works around the clost to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect but water sources, which are the head of our community, curvey of the and our children's future.