# Certification

MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 JUN 23 PM 1: 20

Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use: Distribution Method I		10 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	
Copiah Water Assoc.	0150001,01500	002,0150004
Cop. an wait	0150020	
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	*Add direct Web address (UR	L) here:
□ Hand delivered	Example: "The current (	CCR is available at
□ Mail paper copy	www.waterworld.org/ccrM	ay2023/0830001.pdf.
□ Email	call (000) 000-0000 f	or paper copy".
p.M. Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper.	Date(s) published:	8
Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed	Date(s) notified:	
but is available upon request.	41.102	
List method(s) used (examples – newspaper, water	Location distributed:	
bills, newsletter, etc.).	Do water bill	r
IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the	Date: 1/13	3
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 t 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:
Berby Jackson	Obbica Manager	6/23/23
Submittal		
Email the following required items to water reports@msdh.ms.go	v regardless of distribution meth	nods used.
1. CCR (Water Quality Report) 2. Certificat	tion 3. Proof of delivery m	

# 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.

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.

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: U150	UOT		TEST RESU		I I	1401	Likely Source of Contamination
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. Copper	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	1.2	10	1			
Sodium	N	2021*	49.9	47.4 – 49.9	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
	<u> </u>	D . J.,						
Disinfe	ction B	y-Proau	icts					0 By-Product of drinking water
81. HAA5	N	2022	1.12	No Range	ppb	0	C	disinfection,
Chlorine	N	2022	1	.5 – 1.5	Mg/l	0	MRDL =	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#:	. OTSOO!	14		TEST RESU		Trans.	1401	Likely Source of Contamination
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detecled	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorgani	c Conta	minant	S					
10. Barium	N	2022	.0088	No Range	ppm	2	1	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		-			
Sodium	N N	2021*	9.96	No Range	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents
Disinfect	tion By-	Produc	cts		-1			
81. HAA5	N N	2022	2.01	No Range	ppb	0	6	By-Product of drinking water disinfection,
82. TTHM	N	2022	1.08	No Range	ppb	0	8	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#:	012000			TEST RESU	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Measure -ment	WICLG	MOL	Elicity Godine Control
Inorganio	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 natural deposits
Unregula	ted 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	Produc	rts					
Chlorine	N N	2022	1	.7– 1.2	Mg/l	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	ppb	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 =	4 Water additive used to control microbes

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.

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

### 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 Copian Water Association PWS IDE: 0150001, 0150002, 0150004 & 0150020 June 2023

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contact a meeting information.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Books at 801-892-3735. We want our if you have any questions about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the true Monday of each month at 7.00 PM at the Copies Water Office.

Source of Water
Our water source is from wells origining from the Catahouta Formation Aquifer. The Copial Water Association also purchases where
from the Town of Hazehoral with wells drawing from the Catahouta Formation Aquifer. The source water assessment has been
from the Town of Hazehoral with wells drawing from the Catahouta Formation Aquifer. The source water assessment has been
comprished for our public water system to determine the everall susceptibility of its discharge were made has been furnished to extraorize and representation on the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our
public water system and its available for viewing upon request. The wells of the Copial Water Association and the City of Hazlehurst
have received lower to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

Period Covered by Report

We routinely monitor for comminishis in your danking weter according to federal and state laws. This report is passed on results of our

We routinely monitor for comminishis in your danking weter according to federal and state laws. This report is passed on 2022, the table reflects the most

most beging from the accordance with the taxes, rules, and requirement.

As water travels over the surfece of tape or underground it disponses naturally optiming inhereits aim. If sonic cases, radiabetive inhereits and can plud up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity, microbial contaminants such as virtues and betteris, that may bone from sexage the estimant plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and such as virtues and betteris, that may bone from sexage the estimant plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and widdle inorganic contaminants foot as sells and metals, which can be neutrally occurring or result from until an elementary in the individual from a variety of sources such as agricultura, pittal sponsible of individual processes and per orderion, and on all all of contaminants and contaminants of individual processes and per orderion, and on all all of contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of will and gas from gas stations and rating advisors. In order to estude that they water is sell to dente, EPA presented inguished contaminants of the contaminants in water translated in the processes and contaminants of these contaminants of the contaminants of these contaminants. If the contaminants is water to receive the result of an analysis of the contaminants of the contaminants of these contaminants. If the contaminants of these contaminants is a processed to processed the processes a peak risk. does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a realth risk.

PWS ID#: 0150002

Inorganic Contaminants

Collecting

Terms and Abbraviations
In the 12th may the provided the following sufficients and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you getter understand these terms with provided the following sufficients.

Action Level (AL). The concentration of a confumerant which, if excended, trusters treatment or other requirements that a water system must form.

Meronom Contemporal Local (MCL). The "Maximum Allowes" (MCL) is the legitest level of a contemporal that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLQs as feasible using the best available ineatment termining.

Maximum Contembrant Loyal Grai. (MCLG). The "Goal (MCLG) is the ferral of a opition times in grinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to hantin. MCLGs above for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Dispression Level (MRG): The highest level of a displectant aboved in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disprectant is necessary to central microbial contaminants. Maximum Research Districtions some Goal MRCLG! The level of a directing water distriction below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of districtions to control microbial contaminants.

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Pertains million forms or Williams per liter (mph) one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water asimple

Property can lite (pCts) provouses per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water,

PWS ID	ALC: Charles in the last			TEST RESU	LENT	MCLS	WGT	Likely Source of Contamination
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nt Beion	II.	2622	.β19∜	.01950169	hisau	. 2	2.	Displaying of critical ships is discharged them the Alfacerstate of exists of malitical deposits.
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Chloron	111	2022	<del>  ,</del>	S = 1.5	MgA	0	LARGE #	

TEST RESULTS

Vis

Range of Date 25 (FT of Samoins Exceeding MCL/AC)

Linear Source of Conterferables

MCL

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPP
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: <u>0-14-23</u>
DATE:
DATE:
DATE:
Published times
(Signed)  War War (Clerk of The Copiah Monitor)
SWORN TO and , subscribed

Museum	Mileute
A Notary Public in	and for the
County of Copiah, State	of Mississippi.

before me,



PWS ID#:								
				TEST RESI	JLTS	-		Lively Source of Continuentation
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floa zesprelete		,		7.3	Mod	0	129DL = 4	Water address used to sorbin
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81, HAA5	tt	2022	2.01	ts) Parge	Pag.	- u	80	By-product of distancy water

144.2 IDH:	W.T. MAN	V-1		75 75	Util	MOLG	THE L	Fireful Zoning or Pochmentania
Committee	Yelaten Yah	Copeciat	Dit-ected Friesy	Range of Detects or a of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	-inerd	,		
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14. Copper	N	2018-51,		9	[ppn]	12	AL-11.2	Compared of househald glumbing systems area in of natural deposits leading from world properties.
27, 1 ead	N	2019/21	10	12	SUP	- 0	_At,e:-2	A THE PARTY OF THE
15. House (61. Navogerá	N.	202	230	No Raige	ppe	10	50	Rundit from fartilizer und festioning from supplicitaries, surviews, mostern of neclara- deposits

Sodium	18	2021	€.25	The Later of the L		V - 1	ALEND SHALL ST. T. S.
Disinfec	tion B	y-Produ	ıcts	-	Mon	To F sarest = 6	. Years adding used to control
C)53000	N.	2022	11	3-12	1		I migriside /

PWS ID批	01500.	2D	-	TEST RESU	Unit	NOLG 1	MGL	Loudy Source of Comparington
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Inorganic	Conto	minant	S					The state of the s
and the second s		3018.	TE	tio Range	ppb	1 tva	10	Ensure of named deposits, margitification transfer report from place and
8-Am-89	18	20.18	-					Discharge of Litting waster, Secharge
15 Sexm	N	2018	Dept	1026 - 0205	ppm	-2	*	(100) mittel interesus avenue in cases
SMC-MATERS	1		11		1	100	100	Crischarge from steel and pulp mile:
12. Chronisan	N	2018	3.4	No Range	ppt			Provide of natural Googles  Common of Incidental planting
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10. Fluorie	N N	2018*	1.35	1.07-1.05	bbai	ना ै	^	pecking which promotes alread transmer
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		-			- patrice			en an escent of high his

Follows Table to community the plant plant and professionary distributed the are required to monitor your dimiting water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our printing water means health stordards. In an effort to answer systems complete as imprisoning requirements, MSCH inour options systems of any musting samples prior to the compliance period.

1.EKO INFORMATION

If present, elevated levois of lead can cause sprious health problems, aspecially for pregnant women and young children. Load or deriving water is primarily from metaliast and components associate with nervice lines and home plumbing our water system is teaporabile for providing high quality of mixing water, but cannot control the variety of metalias used in plumbing components which spours has been stilling for easystal hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 your water has been stilling to easystal hours, you can minimize the potential for lead on your water, you may wish to have your water specially promisely and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe special information on lead in dininging water, tooling methods, also steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe special information on lead in dininging water, tooling methods, also steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Safe Hours of all hits/livew apa powers available from the Safe Safe Hours of all hits/livew apa powers available for the Massissipp Stant Dobart Real of Health (Laboratory Dhers lead tayling, Please contact Safe-Secritory Typuwish to have your water tosted.)

FLUCRIDE INFORMATION

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Integration Constanting are those for which EPA has not established dinning water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant implicing a to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations pre-wateracted.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-mage. These substances can be microbes inorganic or organic obtenices and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bothed water, substances can be expected to contaminate of less small arrounds of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not may reasonably be expected to contaminate of each small arrounds of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not may reasonably be expected to be contamined by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Sale Drinking Water Rolline at 1.800.925.4781.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population, britain-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemoliticator, passage who travel undergoine organ transplants, papple with playfall of organization and travel undergoine organ transplants, papple with playfall of organization of the persons of the people should seek advice other annual sustained seek advice of the persons of the people should seek advice of the people should seek advice or appropriate means to research the people of underson by Chyptoscopidum and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Original Water Hotiling 1,800,426,4791.

The Copies Water Association storks around the clock to provide top quality water to overy tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect but water sources, which are the freed of our portinging, our way of the and our children's future.