# 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 BUREAU OF PUBLIC Distribution Method II, III, and IV WATER SUPPLY 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): 7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s): Dorsey Water Association 9680 Hwy 178 W Fulton, ms 38843 0290002 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 \*Add direct Web address (URL) here: □ Hand delivered □ Mail paper copy Example: "The current CCR is available at □ Email www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf. call (000) 000-0000 for paper copy". July II. Published the complete CCR in the local Date(s) published: Druly Journal newspaper. 6-28 2023 □ III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed Date(s) notified: but is available upon request. mailed on 6-28-23 List method(s) used (examples - newspaper, water Location distributed: Water bill bills, newsletter, etc.). IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the 5-31-2043 Date: local water office. Locations posted: Dorsey Water Association Office □ "Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.) 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: Date: | 3023 Max Welenin Steretary Submittal Email the following required items to water reports a 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 Dorsey Water Association PWS#:0290002 May 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 Megan Wilemon at 662.282.4406. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of the month at 6:00 PM at the Dorsey Water Association, 2680 HWY 178 W., Fulton, MS

### Source of Water

Our water source is purchased from the Northeast Mississippi Regional Water Supply District.

#### Period Covered by Report

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report is based on results of our monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2022, the table reflects the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

### **Terms and Abbreviations**

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

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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.

<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u>: The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u>: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)</u>: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter: one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

				TEST F	RESULT	ΓS		
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorgani	c Conta	aminan	ts					
10. Barium	N	2022	.0195	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits
14. Copper	N	2022	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2022	.853	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2022	0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Unregula	ited Co	ntamir	ants					
Sodium	N	2022	5.55	No Range	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfect	ion By	-Produ	cts					
81. HAA5	N	2022	54.9	18.3 – 54.9	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM  Total  rihalomethanes]	N	2022	51.7	20.7 51.7	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2022	1.5	1– 1.8	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	N	Sampled Monthly	1.1 Removal Ratio (≥1.0 is Required)	1.1 – 1.2	ppm	NA	П	Naturally present in the environment

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.

On the NE MS Regional Water Supply District system: Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include TTHMs and HAAs. Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

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 NEMSRW 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 10. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 83%. The number of months samples were collected and analyzed in the previous calendar year was 12.

### **VIOLATIONS**

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected, however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.2 mg/l.

# **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 Dorsey 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.

### 2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Dorsey Water Association PWS#:0290002 May 2023

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	0			TEST I	RESUL	TS		
Contaminant	Watetion Wh	Date Collected	Lovel	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCUACLIMEDI.	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorgan	ic Cont	aminan	ıts			100	-	
10 Bartim	31	2022	.0195	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from motal refinaries; erosion of ristur decosts
14 Copper 16 Fluoride	N	2022	0	Ð	ppm	1.3	ALF13	Corresion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits, teaching from wood preservatives
	N	2022	953	No Range	IDDAI	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong tends: discharge from fartilizer and aluminum factories.
17 Lood	N	2022	0	0	ttp	0	AL=15	Corresion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Unregul	ated Co	ntamir	ants			1		
Codum	el .	2922	5.55	No Range	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chartecals, Water Saltaners and Sawage Effluents
Disinfec	tion By	Produ	cts			-		Receipt to the state of the sta
DI HAAS	103	2022	54.0	10.3 54.9	pob	· D	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
02 TYPEN Tistal	N	2022	51.7	20.7-51.7	ODD	0	80	By-product of shirting water obtaination.
Shienee	39	2022	1,5	1-1.8	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control
Tetal Organic Carbon (TOC)	N	Sampled Monthly	1.1 Remoya Ratio (≥1.0 is Required)	11-12	ppm	NA	π	Naturally present in the envergement

On the NE MS Regional Vister Supply District system: Total Organic Carton (TOC) has no health effects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of distribution byproducts. These byproducts include TTHMs and HAAs. Distring water containing these byproducts in access of the MCL may lead to atherse health effects, over or ladiney problems, or reproces system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting

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10. Bartum	104	2022	0195	Tata a		200		
			3,23	No Rango	Ethin	2	2	Story motal calination; experien of only
14. Copps	N	2022	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL-13	Corrector of household plumbing
16 Flyorido	- 10	2022	-	-				Francis Diction of notional departs
		and a	.853	No Range	Elizati	4	4	teaching from wood preservatives Eresion of natural deposits; water addition which promotes strong teach;
17. Load	N	2022	0	0	dan	-		discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Unregul	atadi	Contract	1	1	ppo	0	AL=15	Corresion of household plumbing systems, ecotion of natural deposits
om Par		The second second	nants				-	
Sodium	<b>a</b>	2022	5.55	tio Range	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment
Disinfec	tion F	W-Prode	Lete	-				Chemicals, Water Softeners and Source Efficients
PI HAAS			-					
100	111	2022	34.9	183-549	app	0	60	Dy-Product of discoing water
12. Tillida Total	M	2022	61.7	20.7-51.7	900	-		disinfection
Charlestons broad	-				39.40	0	80	By-product of drinting water officialists
Chiorine	26	2022	1.6	1-18	gom	0	MADL = 4	Control of the Contro
Total Cleganic	10	Sample	1.8	11-12	+			cricrohes
Mont record our		Morahiy	Remoyei Pletio (≥1.0 js Required)		Sha	MA	ग	Naturally propert in the environment

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to Dossey Visitor Association works scrumd the clock to provide top quality water to every top. We not that all our customers hallo us clock our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of tile and our children's school.

Most except to make the sample sequired for 2022.
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