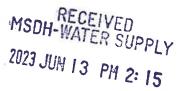
# RECEIVED MSDH-WATER SUPPLY

2023 JUN 20 AM 9: 33

# 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 USI	
Public Water Supply name(s):  Stringer WATER Works ASS  POBOG 97 1179 Hung 18 Stringer, ms  39481	7-digit Public Water 63/00/	
Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to ou	ir customers)	
☐ I. CCR directly delivered using one or more method b	elow:	
□ *Provided direct Web address to customer □ Hand delivered	*Add direct web address (UK	
☐ 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.	6-7-2023	
III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed	Date(s) notified:	
but is available upon request.	12000	
List method(s) used (examples – newspaper, water	6-7-2023	
bills, newsletter, etc.).	Location distributed:	
	newspaper	
TV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the	Date: 6-7-2023	
local water office.	Locations posted:	
"Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with	AN D 11 1:4 17	1
the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)	ON Bulletian B	ocara
Certification		
This Community public water system confirms it has distributed i and the appropriate notices of availability have been given and the consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submit Public Water Supply and the requirements of the CCR rule.	at the information contained i	n its CCR is correct and
Name:	Title:	Date:
Donna Boyondon	Office - Clark	6-15-2023
Submittal	00	
Email the following required items to water.reports@msdh.ms.gov	regardless of distribution meth	ods used.
1. CCR (Water Quality Report) 2. Certificati		ethod(s)

# 2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Stringer Water Works Association PWS#: 0310012 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 Jimmy Stringer at 601.649.2855. 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 first Monday of each month at 6:30 PM at the water office- 1179 HWY 15.

### Source of Water

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Cockfield Formation and Sparta Sand Aquifers. 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 Stringer Water Works Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking 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:

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

<u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u>: 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.

	T			1				
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
Inorgani	c Conta	aminan	ts					
8. Arsenic	N	2022	.6	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2022	_11	.00411	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2022	1.5	1.2 – 1.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2019/21*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Cyanide	N	2020*	29	No Range	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	2022	.297	.145297	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2019/21*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2022	2.7	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits discharge from mines
Unregula	ted Co	ntamin	ants					
Sodium	N	2022	207	70.4 - 207	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Volatile (	Organi	c Conta	minant	ts				
76. Xylenes	N	2022	.001477	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Disinfect	ion By	-Produ	cts	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
81. HAA5	N	2021*	3.31	2.61 – 3.31	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2021*	11.6	9.29 – 11.6	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2022	1	.5 – 1.89	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

<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.

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.

#### **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.

#### **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 Stringer Water Works 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.

Notice: This report will not be mailed out to each customer. This publication is your copy of the report.

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

The State of Mississippi, County of Jasper

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned a Notary Public in and for JASPER COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI the OFFICE CLERK of the JASPER COUNTY NEWS, a newspaper published in the City of Bay Springs, Jasper County, in said State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the JASPER COUNTY NEWS is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in § 13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972 Annotated and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of

Stringer	Water Works-	Annual Water	Report			
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#### 11.2 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Stringer Water Works Association PW5#: 0310012

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May 2023.
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regulations.

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Letts per million (symbol or Melliganus per liter (mg/h) one put by weight of analyte to 1 million poets by weight of the worse sample.

				TEST F	RESULT	rs		
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Delects or it of Samples Exceeding MCL/AGL	Unit Mensure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorgani	c Conta	mlnan	ts					
8 Arsonic	N	2022	.6	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Emision of natural deposits, runoff from enthands; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10, Baruen	N	2022	.11	.004 - 11	ppm	2	2	Discharge of dailing waster; embarge from metal refinence; emples of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2022	1,5	12-15	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steet and purp mile; erosion of meteral deposits
14. Copper	N	2019/21*	A	0	ррлі	13	AL=1.3	Corosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits leaching from want preservatives
15. Cyanide	N Z	2020*	29	No Range	ppb	200	200	Discharge from sleet/metal factories discharge from plastic and ferrizer factories
18. Fluorice	н	2027.	297	_145 - ,297	ppm	4	•	Eroston of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teel discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17, Lead	N	2010/21*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, stosion of natural deposits
21. Splenium	N	2022	27	No Rango	ррь	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and mete refineries, erosion of natural deposi- discharge from mines
Unregula	ted Co	ntamir	ants					
Socion	N	2022	207	70.4 - 207	ррт	20	0	Road Sall, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Efficients.
Volatile	Organi	Conta	minan	s				
76. Xylanes	N	2072	.001477	No Range	ррт	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories, discharge from chemical factories
Disinfect	ion By	Produ	cts					
81 HAAS	N	2021'	3.31	2.61 - 3.31	ppb	٥	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82, TTHM [Total Idiosomathusma]	и	2021*	11.6	9 29 - 11 6	ррь	0	0.0	By product of drinking water chlodination
Chlorine	N	2022	1	.5 -1.09	mg1	0	MRDL +4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Mout recent sample. No sample required for 2022.
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Some people may be more vulnerable to continuorant in ducking water than the general peopletishes Institutes continuorant via ducking water than the general peopletishes Institutes compromised persons with an person with temper undergoing chemostherapy, persons who have undergoine upon transplant, people with JUFVAILDS on when immune a potent disorders, some educity, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people shad be set, above that declaring water from their beach are providents. EAUCDE guidaleness emproposite merens wit exsens the risk and infection by Gryptosportidium and other microbiological consuminants are available from the Sele Drinking Water Hodine 1,000,426-4391.

The Stringer Water Works Association works around the clock in provide top quality water to every tap. We sak 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 from: