

2023 JUN 20 AM 9:32

### 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>Rose Hill Water Assoc.</i>	7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s): <i>0310011</i>
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**Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to our customers)**

I. CCR directly delivered using one or more method below:

<input type="checkbox"/> *Provided direct Web address to customer <input type="checkbox"/> Hand delivered <input type="checkbox"/> Mail paper copy <input type="checkbox"/> Email	*Add direct Web address (URL) here:  Example: "The current CCR is available at <a href="http://www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf">www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf</a> call (000) 000-0000 for paper copy".
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> II. Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper.	Date(s) published: <i>June 14, 2023</i>
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request. List method(s) used (examples - newspaper, water bills, newsletter, etc.).	Date(s) notified: <i>Newspaper June 14, 2023</i>
	Location distributed: <i>Newspaper</i>

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the local water office. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)	Date: <i>June 1, 2023</i>
	Locations posted: <i>Rose Hill Post Office, Pahuta Post Office</i>

**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>Krissy Lewis</i>	Title: <i>Office Manager</i>	Date: <i>06.18.2023</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**  
**Rose Hill Water Association**  
**PWS#: 0310011**  
**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.

**About Our System**

In addition to our annual Consumer Confidence Report, Rose Hill Water Association (RHWA) would like to inform our members of the line replacement project that is currently underway. This replacement will include the outdated lines on our system and result in a more quality service to members. RHWA appreciates all our member's patience as this project proceeds. RHWA Board Members have all attended the required Board Management Training, with two members attending an advanced tutorial. PLEASE CONTINUE TO CALL 601.934.0704, OR 601.562.5734 TO REPORT ANY LEAKS and please be aware the 2022 CCR will NOT be mailed to individual members.

**Contact & Meeting Information**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Krissy Lewis at 601.934.0704. 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 Thursday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Rose Hill Community Center.

**Source of Water**

Our water source is from two wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox 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 Rose Hill Water Association have received lower 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.

## 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	.022	.0219 - .022	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.7	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2022	.16	.155 - .16	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>								
Sodium	N	2022	94.9	93.4 - 94.9	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81. HAA5	N	2022	12.1	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2022	26.3	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2022	1	.76 - 1.32	mg/l	0	MDRL = 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.

### 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 Rose Hill Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. Rose Hill Water Association is an equal opportunity service provider. 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  
 Rose Hill Water Association  
 PWS# 0310011  
 May 2023

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

Some of the terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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**Parts per million (ppm):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

TEST RESULTS

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>Microbial Contaminants</b>							
N	2022	.022	.0219 - .022	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
N	2018/20	.7	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
N	2022	.16	.155 - .16	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
N	2018/20	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
N	2022	94.9	93.4 - 94.9	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents
<b>Radionuclides</b>							
N	2022	12.1	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
N	2022	26.3	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
N	2022	1	.78 - 1.32	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

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

Annual Water Report- Rose Hill Water Association

has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to-wit:

On the 14 day of June, 2023  
 On the        day of       , 20        
 On the        day of       , 20        
 On the        day of       , 20      

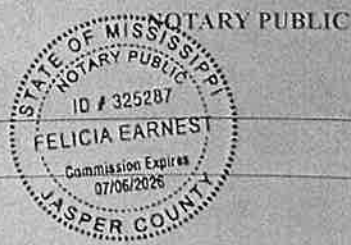
*Laguita Ross*

OFFICE CLERK

SWORN to and subscribed before me,

this the 15<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2023

*Felicia Earnest*



Words

Cost