

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY

2023 JUL 11 AM 9:17

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): Porterville Water Association & Porterville Water Association-Kemper Springs	7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s): 0350006 & 0350024
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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
- Hand delivered
- Mail paper copy
- Email

*Add direct Web address (URL) here:

Example: "The current CCR is available at
www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf,
call (000) 000-0000 for paper copy".

II. Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper.

Date(s) published:

6/1/23

III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request.

Date(s) notified:

6/27/23 Mailed

List method(s) used (examples - newspaper, water bills, newsletter, etc.).

Location distributed:

ON JULY WATER BILL

IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the local water office.

Date: 5/29/23

"Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)

Locations posted:

Office

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:

Charles H. Davis

Title:

PRESIDENT

Date:

6/28/23

Submittal

Email the following required items to 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 Consumer Confidence Report
Porterville Water Association & Porterville Water Association-Kemper Springs
PWS ID # 0350006 & 0350024

Report Completed on May 23, 2023

We're pleased to present to you your 2022 Annual 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.

Sources of Water

Our water source consists of 4 wells that draw from the Lower Wilcox, Coker Formation and Mass Sand Aquifers.

Water System Information

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. Our water supply received one moderate and two higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

Our system was founded in 1969. At the time, we had one well. Today we have four wells, the newest being on Highway 45 south of Electric Mills. The price of supplies have greatly escalated over the years. The average cost of electricity for the wells and pumping stations is \$4700 a month. The average cost of supplies for the wells and repair of the water lines is \$4200 a month. We had a major repair on well number 1 at Electric Mills this past year that cost almost \$20,000. We also have two loan payments that cost approximately \$9400. We purchased two new air compressors for the system. We hope to receive \$200,000 in the future from the MS Capitol Expense Fund for assistance in improving the water system.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Sue Stuart or Danyel Walker at 662-476-9614. 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 4th Monday of each month at the Porterville Water Association office at 6:30 pm.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31, 2022. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

CONTAMINANT TABLE							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Contaminants							
11. Arsenic	N	2022	7.3 ppb	3.1 to 7.3	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
13. Barium	N	2022	0.165 ppm	0.146 to 0.165	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
20. Chromium	N	2022	0.6 ppb	0.5 to 0.6	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
21. Copper	N	1/1/18 to 12/31/20*	0.1 ppm	None	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
23. Fluoride	N	2022	1.06 ppm	0.302 to 1.06	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
24. Lead	N	1/1/18 to 12/31/20*	1.0 ppb	None	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
28. Selenium	N	2022	2.7 ppb	2.5 to 2.7	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products							
83. Chlorine	N	2022	1.20 ppm	1.00 to 1.30	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
84. Haloacetic Acids HAA5	N	2020*	60 ppb	No Range	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

* Most recent sample results available

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Sodium	N	2022	283000 ppb	146000 to 283000	0	250000	Road salt, water treatment chemicals, water softeners and sewage effluents

Explanation of Reasons for Monitoring 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 regulation is warranted.

Sodium. EPA recommends that drinking water sodium not exceed 20 milligrams per liter. Excess sodium from salt in the diet increases the risk of high blood pressure and cardiovascular disease.

Porterville Water Association-Kemper Springs - PWS ID # 0350024

CONTAMINANT TABLE							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Radioactive Contaminants							
7. Alpha emitters	N	2019*	2.3 pCi/L	No Range	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
8. Combined radium	N	2019*	2.1 pCi/L	No Range	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
13. Barium	N	2022	0.0177 ppm	No Range	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
20. Chromium	N	2022	0.5 ppb	No Range	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
21. Copper	N	2020*	0.5 ppm	None	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
26. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2022	0.293 ppm	No Range	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products							
83. Chlorine	N	2022	1.20 ppm	1.00 to 1.20	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample results available

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Sodium	N	2022	89400 ppb	No Range	0	250000	Road salt, water treatment chemicals, water softeners and sewage effluents

Explanation of Reasons for Monitoring 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 regulation is warranted.

Definitions

<i>In the table above you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:</i>
Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.
ppb - parts per billion = micrograms per liter (= 1 drop in 1 billion gallons)
ppm - parts per million = milligrams per liter (= 1 drop in 1 million gallons)
pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radio activity)

Additional Information for Lead

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.

Additional Information

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 (800-426-4791).

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

EPA is reviewing the drinking water standard for arsenic because of special concerns that it may not be stringent enough. Arsenic is a naturally occurring mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations.

The average household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day. There are many low cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- ▶ Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to 50 gallons for a bath.
- ▶ Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- ▶ Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- ▶ Run your clothes wash and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- ▶ Water plants only when necessary.
- ▶ Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- ▶ Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- ▶ Teach your children about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- ▶ Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

This report is being published in the paper and will not be mailed. Please call our office if you have any questions.

2022 Annual Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
Porterville Water Association & Porterville Water Association-Kemper Springs
PWS ID # 0350006 & 0350024

Report Completed on May 23, 2023

We're pleased to present to you your 2022 Annual Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continuously improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Source of Water

Our water source consists of 4 wells that draw from the Lower Wilcox, Coker Formation and Main Sand Aquifers.

Water System Information

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. Our water supply received one moderate and two higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

Our system was installed in 1969. At the time, we had one well. Today we have four wells, the newest being on Highway 45 south of Electric Mills. The price of supplies have greatly increased over the years. The average cost of electricity for the wells and pumping stations is \$4,700 a month. The average cost of supplies for the wells and repair of the water lines is \$4200 a month. We had a major repair on well number 1 at Electric Mills this past year that cost almost \$20,000. We also have two loan payments that cost approximately \$4400. We purchased two new compressors for the system. We hope to receive \$200,000 in the future from the MS Capital Expense Fund for assistance in improving the water system.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Superintendent of Water at 602-476-9614. 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 1st Monday of each month at the Porterville Water Association office at 9:30 pm.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 pose a health risk.

Porterville Water Association-Kemper Springs - PWS ID # 0350024

CONTAMINANT TABLE							
Contaminant	Maximum MCL	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects as % of Sample (Maximum MCL/MCL)	MCLD	MCL	Major Source to Drinking Water
Radioactive Contaminants							
1. Alpha radium	N	2022*	0.7 pCi/L	No Range	0	5	Leakage of natural deposits
2. Gamma radium	N	2022*	0.7 pCi/L	No Range	0	5	Leakage of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
11. Boron	N	2022	0.0175 ppm	No Range	2	2	Leakage of drilling water; discharge from mine; industrial wastes; ashland deposits
20. Chloride	N	2022	0.7 ppm	No Range	100	100	Discharge from acid and poly acids; mine of natural deposits
21. Copper	N	2022*	0.2 ppm	None	1.0	1.3	Discharge of industrial processing wastes; mine of natural deposits
24. Nitrate (as N)	N	2022	0.250 ppm	No Range	10	10	Discharge from fertilizer use; leaching from acidic soils; sewage effluent of animal wastes
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products							
41. Chlorine	N	2022	0.20 ppm	0.01 to 1.25	4	4	Water additive used to control bacteria

* Most recent sample results available

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	Maximum MCL	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects as % of Sample (Maximum MCL/MCL)	MCLD	MCL	Major Source to Drinking Water
Asbestos	N	2022	0.0001 ppm	No Range	0	0.0001	Leak from water treatment chemicals; well discharge; and sewage effluent

Explanation of Reasons for Monitoring 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 regulation is warranted.

Definitions

Asbestos - is the soluble form of asbestos fibers and amphiboles you might see in your water. To help you better understand their levels we've provided the following definitions:
Asbestos Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if inhaled, triggers treatment or other requirements which would protect your future health.
Treatment Technique (TT) - a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLDL as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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.
ppm - parts per million = one gram per liter or 1 drop in 1 million gallons
ppb - parts per billion = one gram per liter or 1 drop in 1 billion gallons
MCLD - maximum per liter (maximum of daily intake)

Porterville Water Association - PWS ID # 0350006

CONTAMINANT TABLE							
Contaminant	Maximum MCL	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects as % of Sample (Maximum MCL/MCL)	MCLD	MCL	Major Source to Drinking Water
Inorganic Contaminants							
11. Boron	N	2022	0.1 ppm	0.1 to 0.2	2	2	Leakage of drilling water; discharge from mine; industrial wastes; ashland deposits
20. Chloride	N	2022	0.7 ppm	0.7 to 0.8	100	100	Discharge from acid and poly acids; mine of natural deposits
21. Copper	N	01/18/22, 02/15/22	0.2 ppm	None	1.0	1.3	Discharge of industrial processing wastes; mine of natural deposits
22. Fluoride	N	2022	1.76 ppm	0.93 to 1.08	6	4	Discharge from fertilizer use; leaching from acidic soils; sewage effluent of animal wastes
24. Lead	N	01/18/22, 02/15/22	0.1 ppm	None	0	1.0	Discharge from industrial and metal refineries; mine of natural deposits; discharge from mine
26. Nitrate (as N)	N	2022	1.7 ppm	1.7 to 2.7	10	10	Discharge from fertilizer use; leaching from acidic soils; sewage effluent of animal wastes
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products							
41. Chlorine	N	2022	0.20 ppm	0.01 to 1.25	4	4	Water additive used to control bacteria
46. Nitrobenzene	N	2022*	0.005 ppm	No Range	4	40	By-product of drinking water disinfection

* Most recent sample results available

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	Maximum MCL	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects as % of Sample (Maximum MCL/MCL)	MCLD	MCL	Major Source to Drinking Water
Asbestos	N	01/18/22, 02/15/22	0.0001 ppm	0.0001 to 0.0001	0	0.0001	Leak from water treatment chemicals; well discharge; and sewage effluent

Explanation of Reasons for Monitoring 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 regulation is warranted.

Estimated daily groundwater discharge to water resources was estimated 20-250 gallons per acre. Details estimate found and in the report Appendix B for that information please refer to Appendix B.

Additional Information 1 - Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead in your water 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/lead/>. The Mississippi State Department of Health, Public Health Laboratory will also help. Please contact 601-576-7542 if you wish to have your water tested.

Additional Information

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be inorganic, 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. Infants and young children, pregnant women, and the elderly are particularly sensitive. People with impaired immune systems, such as those with chronic kidney disease, some cancer, and others may be particularly at risk. From information, these people should ask about drinking water from their local water providers. EPA/CDC guidelines for appropriate medical treatment for lead exposure and other neurotoxicological considerations are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Private drinking water systems should monitor for lead in water for infants and young children. High amounts of lead in drinking water can cause brain damage. Private levels may rise quickly in short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural runoff. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

EPA is reviewing the drinking water standard for arsenic because of special concerns that it may not be stringent enough. Arsenic is a naturally occurring mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations.

The average household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day. There are many low cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try the following and save 50 gallons for a bill:

- Take short showers - a 3 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your face and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes wash and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it shows up in the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your children about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce our nation's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersimple for more information.

This report is being published in the paper and will not be mailed. Please call our office if you have any questions.

ACCOUNT NO	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
020239000	05/15	06/15

SERVICE ADDRESS
99 BUCHANAN RD

CURRENT	METER READINGS		USED
	PREVIOUS		
13330	11430		1900

CHARGE FOR SERVICES

WTR	30.00
NET DUE >>>	30.00
SAVE THIS >>	3.00
GROSS DUE >>	33.00

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:
PORTERVILLE WATER ASSOC.
 P.O. BOX 8
 PORTERVILLE, MS 39352

PRESORTED
 FIRST-CLASS MAIL
 U.S. POSTAGE
 PAID
 PERMIT NO. 7
 PORTERVILLE, MS

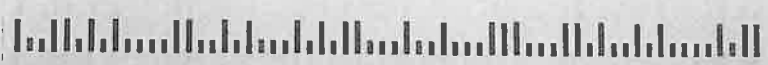
PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
	SAVE THIS	
NET AMOUNT	07/10/2023	
30.00	3.00	33.00

Consumer Confidence Report
 available in office.

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

020239000
 JOHNIE B STUART

99 BUCHANAN RD
 PORTERVILLE MS 39352-6417



Cockrell, Joan

From: AT&T Mail <portervillewater24@att.net>
Sent: Tuesday, July 11, 2023 9:17 AM
To: Cockrell, Joan
Subject: Fw: CCR
Attachments: Porterville WA - CCR (7).pdf; ccr2.jpg; IMG-7157.jpg; IMG-7163.jpg

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: AT&T Mail <portervillewater24@att.net>
To: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov <water.reports@msdh.ms.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, June 28, 2023 at 02:26:25 PM CDT
Subject: CCR