



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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### 2020 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Tombigbee Water Association  
Public Water System Name

29-0009

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR.

#### CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply.)

- Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)
- On water bills (Attach copy of bill)
- Email message (Email the message to the address below)
- Other \_\_\_\_\_
- Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail
- Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL): \_\_\_\_\_
- Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment
- Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message
- Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
- Posted in public places (attach list of locations)
- Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL): \_\_\_\_\_

#### CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Charlie J. Stanley  
Name

Board President  
Title

6-15-23  
Date

#### SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)

You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)

MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply  
P.O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

Email: [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

Fax: (601) 576-7800

(NOT PREFERRED)

CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH CUSTOMERS BY JULY 1, 2021

**2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Tombigbee Water Association**  
**PWS#: 290009**  
**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 Carol Stanley at 662.322.3410. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for second Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Tombigbee Water Association Maintenance Building.

**Source of Water**

Our water source is purchased from Northeast MS 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 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	.0195	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	1-06/2022 7-12/2022	1 0	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	1-06/2022 7-12/2022	0 0	0 0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>								
Sodium	N	2022	5.55	No Range	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81. HAA5	N	2022	22.3	15.9 – 22.3	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2022	44.2	18.2 – 44.2	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2022	2.7	1.72 – 3.1	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	TT	Naturally present in the environment

\* 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.

## **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 Tombigbee 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.

Notice: This report will not be mailed, but will be posted at Christian's Store, 5285 HWY 178 W., Fulton, MS 38843.



FELDER RUSNING

a, vitex and crape myrtle make a stunning bouquet.

or event.  
 way, Pearl's aston-  
 ishing assemblage  
 of flowers, shrubs,  
 herbs, wildflowers,  
 vegetables, and  
 fruits were the talk  
 of her garden club,  
 despite not having  
 a motorized lawn  
 mower, garden  
 hose, weed killers,  
 or most of the  
 other tools of mod-  
 ern-day gardening.  
 I still have one of  
 her handled "dipper"  
 with the funny knot  
 handle, with which  
 she reeled precious rain  
 water onto seedlings  
 and her needy plants.  
 You think this  
 is a bit limiting, think  
 of the floriferous Victorian  
 overstuffed shrub  
 and flower beds,  
 with their most durable  
 plants are still kicking in  
 their own and country  
 style without regular  
 watering. Truth is, there  
 are dozens of high-perfor-  
 mance beauties that don't  
 need much input at all. My  
 favorite summer-perform-  
 ers start from Pearl's  
 list include althaea (rose  
 mallow), abelia (great  
 white shrub), daylily,  
 and lantana, Little Gem

magnolia, gardenia, crape  
 myrtle, disease-resistant  
 roses, succulents, and vitex  
 with its blue spires. Email  
 me for a free copy of the  
 little brochure I prepared  
 on this.

It's one thing to create a  
 tasty combination of these,  
 but to get the most through  
 all seasons, accent with an  
 urn, garden bench, bird-  
 bath, or other personalized  
 ornament, then admire the  
 flower show-worthy scene  
 from indoors while they  
 duke it out with the  
 weather.

To ready my garden for  
 a summer of near neglect, I  
 use some of Pearl's stan-  
 dard summer chore-saving  
 techniques. Main thing to  
 begin with is stick most-  
 ly with tried-and-true  
 heat-hardy plants, especial-  
 ly thirsty annuals, and clus-  
 ter potted plants away from  
 hot midday sun. I com-  
 pletely cover all exposed  
 dirt, including in containers,  
 with bark to reduce weeds  
 and watering.

That's it. Almost ready to  
 hunker indoors during the  
 dog days of summer. One  
 more good weeding and  
 mulching, and I'll wish my  
 plants luck and expect to  
 see them when I venture  
 back out.

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**PWS# 280009**  
**May 2023**

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folks good people