Certification

BCM Water

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 JUN 28 PM 3: 57

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 OFFICE USE ONLY Distribution Method III and IV 7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s): Public Water Supply name(s): Bethlehem, Corneraciallo, maredonasio Water ASSN. (BCM Water) 0970106 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 Example: "The current CCR is available at □ Mail paper copy www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf □ Email call (000) 000-0000 for paper copy". Date(s) published: T. Published the complete CCR in the local May 24th, 2023 newspaper. Date(s) notified: Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request. 6-29-200 List method(s) used (examples – newspaper, water Location distributed: bills, newsletter, etc.). N. Post the complete CCR continuously at the local water office. Locations posted: "Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with 1) ater of 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. Date: Title: Name: Office Secretor **Submittal** Email the following required items to water reports a msdh.ms.gov regardless of distribution methods used. 3. Proof of delivery method(s) 2. Certification 1. CCR (Water Quality Report)

2022 BCM Water Assn CCR Report

Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscato:o:hable con alguien que entienda bien.

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Prin Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease: Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

We get our drinking water from ground water.

Source water assessment and its availability

If there is ever a problem with the water, it will be announced in the newspaper or on the local news:

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA):Bafe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes; streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves:naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting 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 benefiturally occurring or result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater 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, urban stormwater runoff, and septic:systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mizing: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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants-inclostiled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

To get involved in the decision making that affects the drinking water quality, you can come to the meetings. The meetings are held on the 2nd Thursday of each month at 7pm. The address is 27 Broadway Road, Potts Camp, MS 38659.

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. BCM Water

Association 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.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

	MCLO		' '	Detect In	Ra	nge		_ ,		
Contaminants	or MRDL	G MR		Your Water	Low	Hi		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfe										
(There is convincing ev	idence th	at addit	ion c	of a disin	fectan	t is 1	nece	ssary fo	r control of	microbial contaminants)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4		1.9	1.1	2.	4	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80)	1.05	NA	N.	A	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminan	ıts									
Barium (ppm)	2	2		.0098	NA	N.	A	2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	10	0	.006	NA	N.	A	2022	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4		.737	NA	N.	A	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA			97	NA	N.	A	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Contaminants	r	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Samp Date	- 4	Exc	amples ceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminar	its									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)		1.3	1.3	.3	2022	2		0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL			# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2022	0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Definition						
ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)						
ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)						
NA: not applicable						
ND: Not detected						
NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.						
	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) NA: not applicable ND: Not detected					

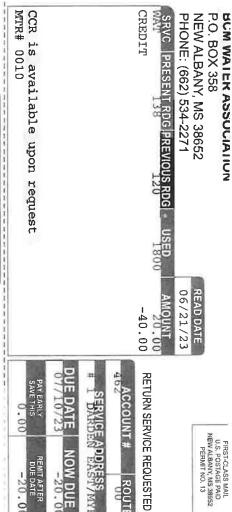
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Randy Brooks Address: 122 WEST BANKHEAD STREET

NEW ALBANY, MS 38652

Phone: 6625342271



BILL CORNELIUS # 1 DARDEN EAST MYRTLE, MS 38650 # ISBANGEADERESS/MYR NOW DUE -20.00 REMIT AFTER DUE DATE ROUTE -20.00

RETURN THIS STUB

METER #

ACCOUNT#

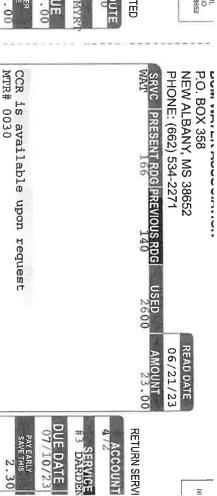
WITH PAYMENT

SRVC ADDR # 1 DARDEN EAST/MYRTLE

NOW DUE

DUE DATE

REMIT AFTER DUE DATE -20.00



RETURN SERV



AL PRATER 301 ALABAMA STREET NEW ALBANY, MS 38652

PAY EARLY SAVE THIS

2.30

REMIT AFTER COUNTY OF THE COUN	E NOW DUE	CE ADDRESS DEN EAST/MYRTIL	INT # ROUTE	ERVICE REQUESTED I				U.S. POSTAGE PAID NEW ALBANY, MS 38652	FIRST-CLASS MAIL
CCR is available upon request					SRVC PRESENT RDG PREVIOUS RDG USED 1100	PHONE: (662) 534-2271	NEW ALBANY, MS 38652	P.O. BOX 358	BCM WATER ASSOCIATION
				0.00	AMOUNT 20.00	06/21/23	READ DATE		

ACCOUNT 482

RETURN SERV

DUE DATE

07/10/23

PAY EARLY SAVE THIS

2.00

SERVICE #4 DARDEN

WAT

SRVC PRESENT RDG PREVIOUS RDG USED
WAT 149 147 200

PHONE: (662) 534-2271

NEW ALBANY, MS 38652

READ DATE

06/21/23 AMOUNT

20.00

ACCOUNT#

RETURN SERVICE REQU

DUE DATE

SERVICE ADDRE

07/10/23

PAY EARLY SAVE THIS 2.00

P.O. BOX 358

BCM WATER ASSOCIATION

7.7				
20.	NOW DUE	SRVC ADDR	WITH PAYMENT	RETURN THIS STUB
20.00 07/10/23	E DUE DAT	#4 DARDEN EAST/MYRTLE	0040	METER #
)/23	DATE	I EAST/M		~#
22.0	REMIT AFTER DUE DATE	TYRTLE	482	ACCOUNT#

MARGARET LANE PO BOX 1230 POINT CLEAR, AL 36564

22.00

RETURN THIS STUB CCR is available upon request MTR# 0020 WITH PAYMENT METER# ACCOUNT #

DUE DATE

RVC ADDR #2 DARDEN EAST/MYRTLE NOW DUE 20.00 07/10/23 22.00

DR. STEVE DEPRIEST PO BOX 1097 OXFORD, MS 38655

Certification

Distribution Method I

Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use:

RECEIVED MSDH-WATER SUPPLY 2023 MAY 31 AM 7: 42

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	EONLY
Public Water Supply name(s): Beth lo hom, Coursesullo, motelonis	7-digit Public Water	Supply ID #(s):
Bethlehem, Correspuello, motedonoses Water HSSN. (BCM Water)		
Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to ou		
☐ I. CCR directly delivered using one or more method b		
*Provided direct Web address to customerHand delivered	*Add direct Web address (UR	L) here:
□ Mail paper copy	Example: "The current (
□ Email	www.waterworld.org/ccrM call (000) 000-0000 fe	
M. Published the complete CCR in the local	Date(s) published:	
newspaper.	may 24th, 2	2 3
□ III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request. List method(s) used (examples newspaper, water	Date(s) notified: Location distributed:	
bills, newsletter, etc.).	Location distributed.	
□ IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the	Date:	
local water office. Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)	Locations posted:	
Certification		
This Community public water system confirms it has distributed it and the appropriate notices of availability have been given and to consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submit Public Water Supply and the requirements of the CCR rule.	hat the information contained in	n its CCR is correct and
Name:	Title:	Date:
Randy Brooks	Office Secretory	
Submittal		
Email the following required items to water reports a msdh.ms.200 1. CCR (Water Quality Report) 2. Certificat	regardless of distribution meth ion 3. Proof of delivery m	ods used ethod(s)

2022 BCM Water Assn CCR Report

Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

We get our drinking water from ground water.

Source water assessment and its availability

If there is ever a problem with the water, it will be announced in the newspaper or on the local news.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

To get involved in the decision making that affects the drinking water quality, you can come to the monthly board meetings. The meetings are held on the 2nd Thursday of each month at 7pm. The address is 27 Broadway Road, Potts Camp, MS 38659.

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. BCM Water

Association 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.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

	MCL		MCL, TT, or	Detect In	Ra	nge	Sample		
Contaminants		- 1	MRDL	Water	Low	High		Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection	By-Prod	ucts							
(There is convincing evidence	that addi	tion (of a disi	nfectant is	necess	ary for	control o	f microbial	contaminants)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4		4	2.4	1.1	2.4	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA		80	1.05	NA	NA	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants									
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA			97	NA	NA	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Sam Excee	ding	Exceeds AL		Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.3	2022	0		No		on of household plumbing Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2022	0		No		on of household plumbing Erosion of natural deposits

nit Descriptions								
Definition								
ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)								
ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)								
NA: not applicable								
ND: Not detected								
	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) NA: not applicable							

Unit Descriptions		
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.	

Important Drinl	king Water Definitions
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Randy Brooks Address: 122 WEST BANKHEAD STREET NEW ALBANY, MS 38652

Phone: 6625342271

2022 BCM Water Assn CCR Report

Spanish (Espanol)

fo my water safe?

We are placed to present the year's Armoul Water Quality Report (Consumer Coccience Report) as required by the Sale Duhning Water Act (SDYA). Then report is despined to provide drates about writing year water cannot from what It contains, and here it completes to be schooling self-presents. This report is a standard of last years water quality. We are committed to providing you with Informacian binature informed customers are our certainty.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be incre-vivlenable to contaminants in directory visits than the general population, immuno-compromised persons such as persons with carried undergoing of the trofferings, persons who have undergoing one great carried process and persons are persons and persons and persons and persons and persons are persons and persons and persons are

Where does my water come from?

We get our drividing water from ground water

Source water assessment and its availability

If there is ever a problem with the water, it will be approunced in the newspaper or on the local name

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Why are there contaminants in my displacing water?

Drinking varies metaloning borised water, may manage the properties of containing the second containing the properties of the properties of

How can I get involved?

To get limited in the decision making that effects the drinking water quality, you can come to the monthly board meetings are fired on the 2nd Touastey of each manth at 7 pm. The address is 27 three-liney Road, Potts Care, MS 39856.

Additional Information for Lead

Association is responsible for providing leigh quality denisting webs, but counsel control that wanted, of male-leids used in planning compriseds. When your webs has been stain, if it is exceeded below, you take minimise the global and in lead sectors by fluring, your case and an 25 sections to a 2 section below using reserve the mining or country, if you have constructed and country or the country or country, if you have constructed and set of your webs has been designed in the country of the country or writter heads in termination on leads in chairing values, including methods, and deep you can base to when the construction of the country of

Water Quality Data Table

Water Quality Data Table to return that up weter is and to distinct EPA practices regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water system. The table felow lists all of the tending water constantinates in water provided by public water system. The table felow lists all of the tending water constantinates that we detected during the calendars your of this report. Although insight more consummants were tended, only those substances listed below were fround in your water. All sources of detailing water contain some numbrily occurring contaminants, Al lew levels, these substances are generally not harmful it out defining water, Amorving all contaminants would be extremely expected, and in most cases, would not asked of detailing water and have numbriled with the substances of contamination water to detail the well-below the substances of containing water and have numbriled under the substances of the contamination of the design of the contamination of

Состания	MCL	Yn	MCL, TL, er MEDL	Detect to Year Water		Hilyh	Per Francisco	Violation	Typical Source
Districtments & Districtions	on Dy-Front	10			-	915		. 2	
(That is secularity orides	on that addit	ire	of a dist	Section is	eners.	ary for	sortrol o	designation of	(Archenments)
Osome (ex Cl2+(ppts)	1	31	4	2,4	Ei	2,6	2022	No	Winer additive used to cooke for spices
TTHAIs [Jotal Tribalomribmos [(ppb)	NA		80.	1.05	NA	ΝA	1022	No	By-groduce of drinking water their feeting
Jacopanic Contendesuts									at the state of the state of
Sodram (splinnel) (ppu)	264			97.	NA	NA	3322	No	fraction of course deposits.
Gentambreats	MCLG	A.I	Your Water		# San Escor	ding	Etomb		Typical Secrets
Isoryasiz Contamiants		-							
Copper - scales freal at concerne tops (pyrn)	13	1.3	_3	2022	d		No		us of household plurching c Formula of pateens deposits
Land - action front e) consumer tips (550)	0	#5	2	2023	. 0	0.	760		on of Sometand planning Earn on of metant deposits

is Descriptions	
Term :	Dellatrice
ppor	pper para per million, or milligroms per liker (ma/l.)
ppb	pelit perta per billiam, ocus unuguena por filter (ug/Li
NA	BIA: aux applicable
ND	ND: Not descript

NE	NH: Monutaring net impaired, but recommissions
Importunt Orla	king Water Deflations
Terms	Terretove
MCLG	MCLE: Maximum Concompage Level Goal. The level of a remaining methodology water today setting the base of a person of success of success and a baselity. MCLGs allow for a margin of success.
MCF	MIC. Maximum Contentional Level: The highest level of a contentional that is allowed in dending water, MIC. a new security to the MCLOs as femiliar using the best available restricts inclinating.
77	TI) Treatment Treinings: A required growers iterated to reduce the level of a consumerate in drawing search
Al	AL Artist Level: The encorrances of a commission which, if canonical magnet instruct or etco requirement which a ware system must hillow.
Examples and	Versioner and Exemptions: Sents or EPA percentages and to meet us MCL or a treatment acting or trades provide conditions.
MRDI.O	MRDCO Measures residual distribution level goal. The level of a deciding waste chainfroom below which there is so known or expected risk to bealth. MRDC Go do not reflect the bunefits of the use of distributions in control included commissions.
MRDI	MRIX: Maximum residual districtions from The highest level of a day for that allowed is driving water. There is commonly evidence that addition of a distriction is inconstantly for commit of interplant.
50501	MODE Martiscal Not Regulated
MPL	htPL: State Anagreed Meetinger Promise:Ne Level

For more information please tradacts Contact Name: Randy Brooks Address: 122 WEST BANKHEAD STREET NEW ALBANY, MS 38452 Photo: 6825142271

Unit Descriptions