Certification

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MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 JUN 22 AM 9:42

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): City of Baldwyn and Ingram Water System	7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s): 0590001 and 0590008

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: June 22, 2023
☑ **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: June 22, 2023 Location distributed: Newspaper
☑ **IV.** Post the complete CCR continuously at the local water office. □ "**Good Faith Effort**" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)	Date: June 22, 2023 Locations posted: Baldwyn City Hall

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:	Title:	Date:
Nikoma Myhand	Operator	June 22, 2023

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)

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Baldwyn & Ingram Water System
PWS#: 0590001 & 0590008
June 2022

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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Nikoma Myhand at 662.365.8171. 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 Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Baldwyn City Hall.

Our water source is wells drawing from the Eutaw Formation Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified 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 our system have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st , 2021. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2021, the table reflects the most recent results. 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.

In this table 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:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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 million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

PWS ID # 0590001			**TEST RESULTS**					
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2019*	.1236	.1073 - .1236	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2017/19*	.7	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.103	.1 - .103	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2017/19*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	19000	18000 - 19000	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

39. Endrin	N	2020*	.094	No Range	ppb	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
43. Heptachlor	N	2020*	.13 ppb	No Range	nanograms/1	0	400	Residue of banned termiticide
44. Heptachlor epoxide	N	2020*	.078 ppb	No Range	nanograms/1	0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
45. Hexachlorobenzene	N	2020*	.075 ppb	No Range	ppb	0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
46. Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene	N	2020*	.121	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
48. Methoxychlor	N	2020*	.126	No Range	ppb	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
54. Toxaphene	N	2020*	2.4	No Range	ppb	0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2021	1.4	1 – 1.7	Mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID # 0590008 TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2019*	.6	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2019*	.1332	.1224 - .1332	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.114	.113 - .114	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
Sodium	N	2019*	20000	17000 - 20000	PPB	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection By-Products								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2021	2.04	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2021	1.4	1 – 1.6	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.*

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents 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.

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.

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 City of Baldwyn & Ingram Water System 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.

Please note: this report will not be mailed/delivered to each customer. It will be published.

THE BALDWYN NEWS
hardenpublishinginc.
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State of Mississippi
County of Lee or County of Prentiss
(As authorized by Legislative Act for both counties)

Legal/Public Notice:
City of Baldwyn
Baldwyn Gas & Water Department
Annual Water Quality Report
(Attach Publication Here)

BEFORE ME, (Notary) Morgan Brewer,

personally came this day **Jason Collum**, Publisher of The Baldwyn News, a newspaper of legal record published weekly in the City of Baldwyn, in Lee and Prentiss counties of Mississippi, who, being duly sworn, attests that the notice, copies of which are hereto attached, was/will be published in the aforesaid newspaper for

__1_ week, to wit:

Date Published	**Volume**	**Number**
June 22, 2023	86	50

Signed: _____
Publisher

Given under my hand and seal this, the **20th** day of **June, 2023.**

Signed: Morgan C. Brewer
Notary Public

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI NOTARY PUBLIC ID # 125012 MORGAN C. BREWER Commission Expires Aug. 12, 2026 PRENTISS COUNTY

On this, the 20th day of June, **2023.**

By _____ _____
Official Filing Title

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Baldwyn & Ingram Water System
PWS#: 0590001 & 0590008
June 2023

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Baldwyn & Ingram Water System
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June 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 Nikoma Myhand at 662.365.8171. 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 Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Baldwyn City Hall.

Source of Water
Our water source is wells drawing from the Eutaw Formation 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 our system have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

Period Covered by Report
We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report is based on results of our monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 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.

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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.

Published in the June 22, 2023 edition of The Baldwyn News

PWS ID # 0590001 — 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
Inorganic Contaminants								
15. Cyanide	N	2022	41.5	No Range	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
10. Barium	N	2022	.122	.106 - .122	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2020/22	.6	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2022	.104	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2020/22	0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	N	2022	20.2	18.1 - 20.2	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides								
34. Endrin	N	2020*	.054	No Range	ppb	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
43. Heptachlor	N	2020*	13 ppb	No Range	nanograms/l	0	400	Residue of banned termiticide
44. Heptachlor epoxide	N	2020*	.078 ppb	No Range	nanograms/l	0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
45. Hexachlorobenzene	N	2020*	.075 ppb	No Range	ppb	0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
46. Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	N	2020*	.121	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
48. Methoxychlor	N	2020*	.120	No Range	ppb	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
54. Toxaphene	N	2020*	2.4	No Range	ppb	0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2022	1.3	1 – 1.5	Mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID # 0590008 — 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
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2022	1	0 - 1	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2022	.136	.118 - .136	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2022	.9	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2022	.137	No Range	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
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	N	2022	19.3	18.2 – 19.3	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents
Disinfection By-Products								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2021*	2.04	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2022	1.1	.9 – 1.6	ppm	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 can increase 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 City of Baldwyn & Ingram Water System 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.

Please note: this report will not be mailed/delivered to each customer. It will be published.

EDUCATION NOTES

NEMCC names 2023 Spring President's List

BOONEVILLE | Two hundred and ninety-two (292) Northeast Mississippi Community College students achieved a grade point average (GPA) of 4.0 on a 4.0 scale for the 2023 spring semester and as a result, have been named to the college's distinguished President's List.

Included in the list are representatives from 65 different cities, towns and communities across the United States of America • 281 President's List scholars are from Mississippi, nine hail from Tennessee while two call Alabama home. Two hundred and forty-two (242) scholars came from the college's five-county service area of Alcorn, Prentiss, Tippah, Tishomingo and Union counties while 50 were from outside the service area.

Area residents recognized on the President's List include:

■ **Baldwyn:** Haley Jordon Barber, Alaysha Makiya Billips, Jackson Seth Crawford, Allison Grace Cunningham, Madison Laura Grammer, Kaleb Kensley Green, Micaela Dawn Harper, Ruth Ellyn Hassell, Christopher Quandarius Hill, Margaret Claire Howell, Ayunna Machelle Witherspoon

■ **Guntown:** Anna Lauren Dunaway, Guy Shelton Gillespie, William Isaac Norwood, Callie Beatrice Smith

■ **Saltillo:** Caitlyn Ann Carnathan, Bradley Carter Nichols

Ole Miss Announces Spring 23 Dean's Honor Roll

UNIVERSITY | The University of Mississippi announced students named to the Spring 2023 Honor Roll lists, including Dean's Honor Roll. The Dean's Honor Roll is reserved for students who earn a semester GPA of 3.50-3.74. In order to be eligible for honor roll designation, a student must have completed at least 12 graded hours for the semester and may not be on academic probation during the semester. The following local students made the list:

■ **Baldwyn:** John Allen, Jacob James, Jordan Williams.

■ **Guntown:** DruAnna Black, Jackson Clinton, James Morgan.

■ **Saltillo:** Asil Arar, Meghan Aubuchon, Jacob Bailey, Pamela Brewster, Maggie Collum, Claudia Evans, Kenndie Gamble, Acadiana Pannell, Claylon Patterson, Marley Pegott, Gabriella Ungo, Antonio Vance.