

Certification

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 JUN 23 AM 8:03

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):

7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s):

Thomasville Water #1 + #2

MS 0610029
MS 0610086

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:

MAY 17, 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:

MAY 17-30 2023

Location distributed:

Rankin County News

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:

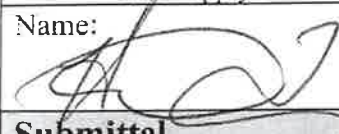
Locations posted:

Door of 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:

 Heath Taylor

Title:

Operator/Manager

Date:

6/22/23

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)

Certification

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY

2023 MAY 33 AM 8: 55

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):

7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s):

0610029
0610086

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:

5-17-23

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

Date(s) notified:

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

Location distributed:

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

Date: 6/2/23

"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:

Butty Curlee

Title:

Office Manager

Date:

5-24-23

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 Quality Report
Thomasville Water Association
PWS#: 610029 & 610086
May 2023

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY

2023 MAY 15 AM 9:42

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 Heath Taylor at 601.752.5443. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. Call for date.

Source of Water

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Cockfield aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Thomasville Water Association have received lower rankings in terms of susceptibility 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.

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.

PWS # 610029		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0035	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019*	23.5	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.379	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
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2022	1.3	1 – 1.9	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS # 610086		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0084	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019*	76.9	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.385	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
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2022	1.1	.08 – 1.3	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.

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.

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 Thomasville 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.

AFFIDAVIT

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

RANKIN COUNTY NEWS • P.O. BOX 107 • BRANDON, MS 39043

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF RANKIN

THIS 17TH DAY OF MAY, 2023, personally came Marcus Bowers, publisher of the Rankin County News

a weekly newspaper printed and published in the City of Brandon, Rankin County of Rankin and State aforesaid, before me the undersigned Notary Public and for said County and State, who being duly sworn, depose and say that said newspaper has been published for more than 112 years, since the first publication of the attached notice and is qualified under the provisions of Sections 13-3-31, Laws of Mississippi, 1936, and laws supplementary thereto, and that a certain

2022 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

THOMASVILLE WATER ASSOCIATION

a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper for (1) week, as follows, to-wit:

Vol 175 No. 45 on the 17th day of May, 2023

Marcus Bowers

MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the aforementioned Marcus Bowers this 17th day of May, 2023

Frances Conger

FRANCES CONGER, Notary Public
My Commission Expires: January 25, 2026

PRINTER'S FEE:

3 column by 15 inch ad at \$10 per column inch..... \$450.00

Proof of Publication 3.00

TOTAL..... **\$453.00**



2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Thomasville Water Association
PWS#s: 610028 & 610068
May 2023

you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We re efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We the quality of your water.

information about the report or concerning your water utility, please contact Heath Taylor at 601.752.5443. We want e informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled

wells drawing from the Cockfield aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public e the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report spon on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and pon request. The wells for the Thomasville Water Association have received lower rankings in terms of tion.

contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report is based on results of our try 1st to December 31st, 2022. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2022, the table reflects the most rance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity, microbial contaminants, aria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and nants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including ic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come ic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas vides. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of ter provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants ia that the water poses a health risk.

unfamiliar terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms e definitions:

centration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system

vel (MCL): The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking e to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

el Goal (MCLG): The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

icant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing eactant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

icant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or DLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

opograms per liter: one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

icograms per liter (mcl): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

TEST RESULTS

Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
03/05	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
03/05	23.5	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
03/05	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
03/05	379	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Thomasville Water Association
 PWS#: 610029 & 610086
 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 of 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 Heath Taylor at 601.752.5443. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. Call for date.

Source of Water
 Our water source is from wells drawing from the Cockfield aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Thomasville Water Association have received lower rankings in terms of susceptibility 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.

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.

PWS # 610029 TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0035	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2019*	23.5	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
15. Fluoride	N	2019*	.379	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	
Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine	N	2022	1.3	1 - 1.8	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	

PWS # 610086 TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0084	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2019*	76.9	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.385	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	

and for said County and for that said newspaper has been the first publication of the at 13-3-31, Laws of Mississippi, 1 thereto, and that a certain

2022 ANNUAL DRIN

THOMASVI

a copy of which is hereto at (1) week, as follows, to-wit:

Vol 175 No. 45 on the 1

Marcus Bo.
 MARCUS BOWERS, Publi

Sworn to and subscribed by Marcus Bowers this 17th d

Frances
 FRANCES
 My Comm:

PRINTER'S FEE:
 3 column by 15 inch ad at 50
 Proof of Publication

TOTAL

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.

PWS # 610029		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0035	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019*	23.5	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
18. Fluoride	N	2019*	.379	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
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2022	1.3	1 - 1.9	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS # 610086		TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0084	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019*	76.9	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
18. Fluoride	N	2019*	.385	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
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2022	1.1	.08 - 1.3	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.

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 601.576.7552 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.

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. Immune-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 Thomazville 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.

Switch to and subscribe online
 Marcus Bowers this 11/20/2022

Frances B...
 FRANCES BOWERS
 My Commissioner

PRINTER'S FEE:

3 column by 15 inch ad at \$ _____ per copy

Proof of Publication: _____

TOTAL: _____

THOMASVILLE WATER ASSN. (601-845-3202)
 2483 STAR ROAD
 FLORENCE, MS 39073

0610029
 0610086

First Class Mail
 U.S. Postage Paid
 Florence, MS 39073

METER READ	05/15/2023 7310	06/16/2023 9310	USAGE 2000 gal
------------	--------------------	--------------------	-------------------

Prior Balance
 Payment(s)
 Water

RECEIVED
 MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
 Permit #34
 20.00
 -20.00
 20.00
 2023 JUN 20 PM 8:36

DUE DATE		07/15/2023		AMT. DUE		20.00	
ACCT. NO		169		IF LATE PAY		22.00	
BILL DATE		06/16/2023		SRV. TYPE		Residential	
STREET ADDRESS				143 COKE RD			
Total Due				20.00			
DUE DATE		07/15/2023		IF LATE PAY		22.00	
RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT				ACCT. NO		169	
				AMT. DUE		20.00	

The CCR is available in the office for viewing to anyone who would like to see it

BETTY CURLEE
 143 COKE RD
 FLORENCE, MS 39073