

Certification

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<u>Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use:</u> Distribution Method I <u>Water systems serving 500 - 9,999 must use:</u> Distribution Method I OR Distribution Method II, III, and IV <u>Water system serving less than 500 people must use:</u> Distribution Method I OR Distribution Method II, III, and IV OR Distribution Method III and IV		OFFICE USE ONLY
Public Water Supply name(s): SHIVERS WIA	7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s): 0640021	
Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to our customers)		
<input type="checkbox"/> I. CCR directly delivered using one or more method below:		
<input type="checkbox"/> *Provided direct Web address to customer <input type="checkbox"/> Hand delivered <input type="checkbox"/> Mail paper copy <input type="checkbox"/> Email	*Add direct Web address (URL) here: Example: "The current CCR is available at www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf . call (000) 000-0000 for paper copy".	
II. Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper.	Date(s) published: 6-1-2023 SINAGO COUNTY NEWS	
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: 6-1-2023 Location distributed: WATER BILL & SINAGO COUNTY NEWS	
IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the local water office. <input type="checkbox"/> "Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)	Date: 6-1-2023 Locations posted: SHIVERS WIA 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: BOBBY SELMAN	Title: OPERATOR	Date: 6-25-23
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
SHIVERS WATER ASSOCIATION
PWS ID #640021
MAY 23, 2023

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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. Our water source is from three wells pumping water from the Citronelle Formation Aquifer.

Our source assessment has been completed and it shows our wells have a moderate susceptibility to contamination.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bobby Selman at 601-455-2791. 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 Thursday of every month at 1716 Shivers Road, Pinola Ms.39149.

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

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The **Maximum Allowed** (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The **Goal** (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as CL2)	N	2022	1.30 (RAA) Running Annual Average	1.15-low 1.35-high	ppm	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Radioactive Contaminants								
5. Alpha emitters	N	3-22-2012*	4.9	NO RANGE	PCI/1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	10/18/22	<.0005	NO RANGE	ppm	n/a	.010	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	10/18/22	.0197	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	10/06/2020*	0.0	0	ppm	1.3	AL-1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems ;erosion of natural deposits ;leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	10/06/2020*	1.0	0	ppb	0	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate	N	03/21/22	1.09 1.10	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from Fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank sewage ; erosion from natural deposits
20. Sodium	N	2019*	52.0 3.2	NA	ppm	20	250	Erosion of Natural Deposits;Leaching
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
73.HAA5	N	06/28/22	<1.0	0	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*Most Recent Samples

Unregulated Contaminants:	
Germanium	6 ug/l
Manganese	10 ug/l
HAA6Br	2.5ug/l
HAA9	5.5ug/l
Bromide	20 ppb

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.

Radioactive Contaminants:

(5) Alpha emitters. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Inorganic Contaminants:

(10) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

(17) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

(19) Nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die.

(20) Sodium. Likely Source of Contamination-Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners, and Sewage Effluent.

Volatile Organic Contaminants:

(73)HAA5 s Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with liver ,kidneys ,or central nervous systems ,and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

***** 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. Shivers 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>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", MS0640021 , Shivers Water Association is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 88 %.

Shivers Water Association would like to start a data bank with member telephone numbers so that we would be able to call members during an emergency. Please call the office and give the secretary your telephone number if you would like to participate.

This CCR Report will not be delivered by mail but you may obtain a copy at the Shivers Water Association Office.

To comply with the "Resolution" remaining required to report certain results within the optimal time frame, please call the office and/or fax the secretary your telephone number to the Association, would like to start a data bank with members' telephone numbers. If you wish to obtain a copy of the Shivers Waiver Association's Bylaws, please call the office and/or fax the secretary your telephone number to the Association.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF SIMPSON

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public, in and for the County and State aforesaid Marsha Bratches who being by me duly sworn states on oath, that she is Legal Clerk of Simpson County News a newspaper published in the City of Mendenhall, State and County aforesaid, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper 1 times, as follows:

- In Vol. 124 No. 46 Date 1 day of June 2023.
- In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2023.
- In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2023.
- In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2023.
- In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2023.
- In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2023.

Signed Marsha Bratches

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of June, 2023

Notary Public

My Commission Expires _____



Run AS A 4x15.5 Ad
No. words _____ at _____ cts. Total \$ 713.00

Proof of Publication : \$ _____

Total Cost: \$ 713.00

THIS IS NOT A STATEMENT

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SHIVERS WATER ASSOCIATION
 PWS ID #640021
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If you have any questions about this report or contacting your water utility, please contact Bobby Schwan at 601-457-2791. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend one of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Thursday of every month at 1716 Shivers Road, Pearl, MS 39274.

Shivers Water Association routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water are required by federal and state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as minerals, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, no matter how clean it is, has some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The **Action (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.

Contaminant	Unit	Concentration	Label	Report of Results or Test Method	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine Disinfection By-Products (DBPs) - Chlorine reacts with natural organic matter in water to form disinfection by-products (DBPs). Some DBPs are known to be carcinogenic.								
Chloroform	mg/L	ND	0.50 (MCL)	Reported	ppm	0	0.5	Water utilities using chlorine disinfection
Radionuclides								
Radionuclides - Radioactive elements that occur naturally in the earth and in water. Some radionuclides are known to be carcinogenic.								
Radon	ppm	ND	ND	Reported	ppm	0	0	Radon in natural water
Organic Compounds								
Organic Compounds - A large group of chemicals that contain carbon. Some organic compounds are known to be carcinogenic.								
Trihalomethanes	mg/L	ND	0.10	Reported	ppm	0	0.1	Disinfection by-products
Inorganic Compounds								
Inorganic Compounds - A large group of chemicals that do not contain carbon. Some inorganic compounds are known to be carcinogenic.								
Fluoride	mg/L	ND	4.0	Reported	ppm	4.0	4.0	Disinfection by-products
Trace Organic Compounds								
Trace Organic Compounds - A group of chemicals that are found in very small amounts in water. Some trace organic compounds are known to be carcinogenic.								
Trace Organic Compounds	ng/L	ND	ND	Reported	ppm	0	0	Disinfection by-products

What Recent Samples

Contaminant	Unit	Concentration
Chloroform	mg/L	ND
Chloride	mg/L	ND
Fluoride	mg/L	ND
Radon	ppm	ND

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Radioactive Contaminants

(1) Alpha emitters. Certain minerals are radioactive, and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Inorganic Contaminants

(10) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

(11) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

(12) Nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die.

(20) Sodium. Likely Source of Contamination: Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners, and Sewage Effluent.

Volatile Organic Compounds

(73) PCE. Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems.

Additional information for lead: Lead is a toxic metal that 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. Shivers Water Association is committed to providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When you flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking, you can minimize the potential for lead in your water. You may wish to have your water tested for lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you can take steps to minimize exposure. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Act. For more information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency website. The Mississippi State Department of Health, Public Health Laboratory, has tested your water.

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ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
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169 BROWN RD		
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