# Certification

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	DECEIVED  JUL - 1 2023  BUREAU OF PUBLIC  WATER SUPPLY
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):
City of Senatobia	0690005
<b>Distribution</b> (Methods used to distribute CCR to ou	
☐ I. CCR directly delivered using one or more method be	
*Provided direct Web address to customer  Hand delivered	*Add direct Web address (URI.) here:  WWW.city of Senatobia com (CCT- 2022
☐ Mail paper copy	Example: "The current CCR is available at
□ Email	www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf.
/	call (000) 000-0000 for paper copy".
∀II. Published the complete CCR in the local	Date(s) published:
newspaper.	June 14, 2023
☐ III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed	Date(s) notified:
but is available upon request.	Jul 27, 2023
List method(s) used (examples – newspaper, water	Location, distributed:
bills, newsletter, etc.).	Utility bill
□ IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the	Date:
local water office.	Locations posted:
"Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)	
	Þ.
Certification This Community public water system confirms it has distributed	ita Compumos Confidence Depart (CCD) to ita custo
and the appropriate notices of availability have been given and t	
consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously subm	
Public Water Supply and the requirements of the CCR rule.	
Name: Katie Herbin	Title: Date: (2012)
Submittal	1
Email the following required items to water.reports@msdh.ms.go	
1. CCR (Water Quality Report) 2. Certification	ion 3. Proof of delivery method(s)

# City of Senatobia 2022 Consumer Confidence Report PWS ID# 0690005

#### Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducir la informacion.

### 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?

Our water comes from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer. The City has 5 deep wells to serve its customers.

#### Source water assessment and its availability

A source water assessment has been completed and copies are available at the Public Works Department Office located at 405 Strayhorn Street.

### 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. The wells for The City of Senatobia have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

#### How can I get involved?

You are welcome to call our office at 662-562-8288. Our office hours are 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM Monday through Friday.

#### Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", MS0690005 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 sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm was 2. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm was 27%.

#### 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. The City of Senatobia 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.

#### Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

# **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.

	MCLG	MCL, TT, or	Your	Da		Cample		
Contaminants	or MRDLG				nge <u>High</u>	Sample <u>Date</u>	Violation	Typical Source
Radioactive contam								1
Gross Alpha (PCI/L)	0	15	3.1	NA	NA	2018	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium-226 (PCI/L)	NA	NA	0.37	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium- 228 (PCI/L)	NA	NA	1.0	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Combined Radium (-226 & -228) (PCI/L)	0	5	1.37	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits

	MCLG	MCL,						
	or	TT, or	Your	Ran	ge	Sample		
Contaminants	MRDLG		Water	Low	High	<u>Date</u>	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Di	sinfectant E	By-Produ	cts					
(There is convincin	g evidence tl	hat additi	on of a di	sinfecta	nt is nec	cessary fo	or control of	microbial contaminants)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.50	0.23	2.76	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	26.2	NA	NA	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids Haa5 (ppb)	NA	60	9.36	NA	NA	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contam	inants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.35	0.38	1.35	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0215	.010	.0215	2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits
Cyanide (ppm)	0.20	0.20	.015	<.015	.015	2022	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factorie
Chromium (ppm)	0.10	0.10	,,0005	<.0005	.0005	2022	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of nature deposits
Nitrates								
Nitrates (ppm)	10	10	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrites (ppm)	1	1	0.0435	<0.02	0.0435	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrates- Nitrites (ppm)	10	10	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample <u>Date</u>	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contamin	ants						
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.4	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND; Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity on water.
mportant Drinking Water Definitio	ns
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: David

Cook Address: P.O. Box 1020 Senatobia, MS 38668 Phone: 662-562-8288

Website: www.cityofsenatobia.com

Please note this report will not be mailed to each customer. A copy of this report is available at the Utility Department office located at 133 North Front Street.

# Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF MISSISS PPI COUNTY OF TATE

Studey Trimmilipeing dury sworn, says

That she is General Manager of the Tate Record, a weekly newspaper of general piroulation, printed and published in Senatobia, Tate County, Mississippi, that the publication, a copy of which is attached hereto. was published in the said newspaper on the following dates:

June 14, 2023
That said newspaper was regularly issued and circulated on those dates.
SIGNED Tremm
General Manager
Subscribed to and sworn to me this 4 day of
JUL 2023.

Stephanie Cunningham, Notary Public, Tate County,

NOTARY PUBLIC

##ississippi

My commission expires: January 23, 2027



## City of Senatobia 2022 Consumer Confidence Report PWS ID# 0690005

#### Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene informacion niuy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducir la informacion.

#### Is my water safe?

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#### How can I get involved?

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TI, or MRDL	Your Water	Ra	C. C. C.	Sample Date	Niclation.	Typical Source
Radioactive contain	nauts		7156	出版教	2000	STEEL STEEL	SACTOR!	Contraction of the second
Gross Alpha (PCI/L)	0	15	3.1	NA	NA	2018	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium-226 (PCI/L)	NA	NA	0.37	NA	NA.	2019	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium-228 (PCI/L)	NA.	NA	1.0	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Combined Radium (-726 & -228) (PCI/L)	0	5	1.37	NA	NA.	2019	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits

32	MCLG	MCL,	Your	Ran	gv	Sample		
Contaminants	MRDLG	MRDL	Water	Low	High	Date	Violation	Typical Source
Distufectants & Di	sinfectant l	y-Produ	cls',	Arr.		2.2	5.02300	CERCICAL STATE OF THE LOCAL CO.
(There is convincin	g evidence t	hat additi	on of a du	unfecta	nt is no	essary fo	er control of	microbial contaminants)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4 .	4	1,50	0.23	2.76	2027	No	Water additive used to control nucrobes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	26.2	NA	NA	2022	No	By-product of deinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids HaaS (nob)	NA	60	9,36	NA	NA	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contain	luants	150 150	を持つが	LET'S	9437E	50 W.S.U.	語がおり	Standing to sent
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.35	0.38	1.35	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits: Water additive which promotes strong teeds; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2 .	2	0215	010	0215	2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppm)	0.20	0.20	.015	< 015	.015	2022	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and festilizer factories
Chromium (ppm)	0,10	0.10	.0005	<.0005	.0005	2022	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; crosion of natura deposits
Nitrates	W. 15	THE SALE		W. 1	952	357628		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Nitrates (ppm)	10	10	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Niaires (ppm)	1	1	0.0435	<0.02	0.0435	2022	No	Rumoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tunks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrates- Nitrites (ppm)	10	10	<0.1	<0.1	<0,1	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL:	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples . Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Containin	ants	100 D	1000				
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	Na.	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.4	2022	0 =	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ррь	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
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ND	ND: Not detected
NR.	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity on water.
Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the leve of a contaminant in drinking water.

health. The wells for The City of Senatobia have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

#### How can I get involved?

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#### Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", MS0690005 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 sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm was 2. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm was 27%.

#### 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. The City of Senatobia 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 a wailable from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

#### Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that may water is safe to drink. EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below hims 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 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 nurnitional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from tening 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 concaminations of these contaminants do not vary significantly form 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 the might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

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	peaner receipts above for a mengin or safety.			
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in denking 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 leve of a contaminant in drinking water.			
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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 disinfectiant 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: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in deinleing water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.			
MRDL				
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated			
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level			

#### For more information please contact:

Contact Name: David Cook

Address: P.O. Box 1020

Senatobia, MS 38668

Phone: 662-562-8288 Website: www.cityofsenatobia.com

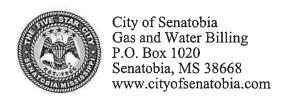
Please note this report will not be mailed to each customer. A copy of this report is available at the Utility Department office located at 133 North Front Street

## MARRIACE APPLICATIONS

gon by TCSO. Spencer D. Higgenbotham, charged with drug court viola-June 4 2/4/92, of Hernando, was

נעונו טיץ סרעי.

was charged with grand lar-10/15/95, of Lake Cormorant, James C. Scott, DOB



\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*AUTO\*\*SCH 5-DIGIT 38668 Tray 1 : Piece 1 EXTRA EXTRA TAX DBA (TAFS) 5699 AUSTIN RD LAKE CONMORANT, MS 38641-9432 - որվերդիկնիկներիկիկիկիկիկիկիկիկիկիկիկիկի

#### **ACCOUNT INFORMATION**

Account Number 01-0000904 Due Date 07/10/2023 07/21/2023 Cutoff Date 324.90 Amount Due

**Business Hours:** 

Monday - Friday 8am - 5pm Closed 12-1 for lunch Phone 662-562-5251

Call 811 before you dig. It's free and it's the law.

#### **SERVICE ADDRESS**

**BILLING PERIOD** 

30700 307 W MAIN ST

05/02/2023 THRU 06/01/2023

Want to go

paperless?

Scan this

QR-Code!

SERVICE	CHARGE	PREVIOUS	PRESENT	USAGE	
GAS	23.66	8146	8172	26	
WTR	11.61	84	84		
SEW	13.45				
GRB	16.75				
TAX	2.47				
PAST DUE	256.96				
AMOUNT DUE	324.90				
LC (APPLIED AFTER 10TH)	7.27				
AMOUNT DUE (AFTER 10TH)	332.17				

The 2022 Consumer Confidence Report is available. A copy will not be mailed. You may view the report at www.cityofsenatobia.com/ccr-2022 or at City Hall. The report that ran in the Tate Record on June 14, 2023 has been revised.

LATE FEES WILL BE APPLIED IF PAYMENT IS NOT RECEIVED BY 5PM ON THE DUE DATE. BILLS NOT PAID WITHIN 10 DAYS OF THE DUE DATE AT 5PM ARE SUBJECT TO DISCONNECTION AND A CHARGE OF \$50. MAILED PAYMENTS MUST BE RECEIVED ON OR BEFORE THE DUE DATE TO AVOID LATE FEES. FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE, BILLS CAN ALSO BE PAID BY BANK DRAFT, ONLINE AT WWW.CITYOFSENATOBIA.COM, OR BY CALLING 662-562-5251. ALL CREDIT CARD TRANSACTIONS ARE SUBJECT TO A FEE.

## NOTICE \*\* NO REMINDER WILL BE MAILED\*\* PLEASE DETACH AND RETURN THIS PORTION IF PAYING BY MAIL

#### TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_\_ 01-0000904 Account Number Service Address 30700 307 W MAIN ST 324.90 EMAIL Amount Due 07/10/2023 Due Date STATEMENT VIA EMAIL: YES NO 332.17 Amount Due After Due Date



City of Senatobia Gas and Water System P.O. Box 1020 Senatobia, MS 38668

EXTRA EXTRA TAX DBA (TAFS) 5699 AUSTIN RD LAKE CONMORANT, MS 38641-9432