

RECEIVED  
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY  
2023 JUN 15 AM 8:30

# Certification

<p><u>Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use:</u> Distribution Method I</p> <p><u>Water systems serving 500 - 9,999 must use:</u> Distribution Method I OR Distribution Method II, III, and IV</p> <p><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</p>		<p>OFFICE USE ONLY</p>
Public Water Supply name(s):	7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s):	
Tillatoba Water Association, Inc.	0810009	
<b>Distribution</b> (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 <a href="http://www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf">www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf</a> . call (000) 000-0000 for paper copy".	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> II. Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper.	Date(s) published: 6-15-2023	
<input type="checkbox"/> 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:	
	Location distributed:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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: 6-15-2023	
	Locations posted: Water Office      Post Office local Store	
<b>Certification</b>		
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: <b>MANAGER / Pres.</b>	Date: <b>6-14-2023</b>
<b>Submittal</b>		
Email the following required items to <a href="mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov">water.reports@msdh.ms.gov</a> regardless of distribution methods used. 1. CCR (Water Quality Report)      2. Certification      3. Proof of delivery method(s)		

→

→

**2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Tillatoba Water Association**  
**PWS#: 0810009**  
**June 2023**

RECEIVED  
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY  
2023 JUN 19 AM 7:52

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 James Simmons at 662.809.3006. 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. They are held on the second Tuesday of February at 6:00 PM at the Tillatoba Fire Dept.

**Source of Water**

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox 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 Tillatoba Water Association have received a lower ranking 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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.

## TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2022	.005	.0048 - .005	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2022	.458	.394 - .458	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
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>								
Sodium	N	2019*	94000	No Range	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81. HAA5	N	2022	19.5	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2022	41	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2022	1.3	1.2 – 1.5	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.

### 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 Tillatoba Water Association works hard 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.

Note: Individual copies of this CCR will not be mailed to customers, however will be available upon request.

**2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Tillatoba Water Association**  
**PWS# 0810009**  
**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 James Simmons at 662.609.3005. 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. They are held on the second Tuesday of February at 6:00 PM at the Tillatoba Fire Dept.

**Source of Water**

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox 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 Tillatoba Water Association have received a lower ranking 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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 those 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 to 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.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2022	605	.048 - .055	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2022	455	.304 - 458	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
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>								
Sodium	N	2019*	94000	No Range	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
61. HAAS	N	2022	19.9	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
62. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2022	41	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2022	1.3	1.2 - 1.5	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 601.576.7592 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 Tillatoba Water Association works hard 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.

Note: Individual copies of this CCR will not be mailed to customers, however will be available upon request.

**OAKLAND NEWS**

**Written by Minnie Burns and Mother**

Mr. and Mrs. Era Holland of Memphis, are parents of a baby girl born January 23. She weighs 6 lbs and her name is Lelia Elise. Her paternal grandparents Mr. and Mrs. E. U. Holland and maternal are Mr. Jones and the late Mrs. Jones of Oakland.

The 3rd grade pupils, directed by Mrs. Hamblin, presented a most interesting negro minstrel for Chapel Friday at 1 o'clock.

Miss Smith and Mrs. Horton have returned after spending several weeks visiting Miss Smith in Jackson and Mrs. Horton visited her daughters, Mrs. Clayton Lawrence, in Lucedale, and Mrs. Van Hardin, of Moss Point.

Mrs. Newsome of Charleston drove to Senatobia Friday and brought her daughter, Yvonne, and June Davidson who are roommates (in school) home to Charleston and Oakland. She is to go get the girls on Friday, then get the them Carl and Margaret cary back Saturday or Sunday night. By the way, June made the Dean's List for the first semester up at NWJC. Good for you June!

Other young people who

spent home-folks the weekend with were: Billy Arnold, Mac Haynes, Tommy Hill of NWJC, Dean Herron, Miss. State; Jimmy Perkins of Wood Jr.; Lynda Carvin, Delta State, and Barbara Magee of Millsaps.

Hope W. C. Callaway and Billy Irby are much better by this time. They, and probably others have had the flu.

Sammie Tilghman was to see us Saturday. So sorry Sarah Lee Ross is sick, Her symptoms certainly sound "fluish" to me aching all over. J. D. and Charley will take over in kitchen I reckon.

Am SO glad that Mrs. Mary Delk is home again. Came last Wednesday. Certainly hope she escapes this sickness that is on the go.

Minnie has been puny with a head cold, but it's not flu because she stayed up most of the time. With flu you can't do that!

Am so sorry about Mr. and Mrs. Doke Kuykendall's house burning one night last week. Think they lost just about everything. They plan to build back.

Debra Burns spent Friday night with us in celebration of her getting rid of the

measles. I was really surprised at the progress she has made in writing. Her writing looks more like a 12 or 14 year old less than a 7 year old. That's a fact not just a Grandma's opinion.

Mrs. Bramlett has returned home after spending most of the winter in Pasadena, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Brooks and Mitchell of the Walthall section, visited Mr. and Mrs. Ethel Howe one day last week.

Bro. Beckett is going to a Bible School Seminar in Gulf Shores this next week. Mrs. Beckett and sons will spend the time with her mother in Vardaman.

Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Herron went to Memphis on business and brought her mother back for a visit with them.

Vernon Herron, of Ft. Polk, La., came home last week to spend from Friday morning until Sunday with home-folks.

Rev. and Mrs. Perkins went to Memphis Thursday to see their sons, Luther, in the Methodist Hospital.

Mr. Ethel Howe is another who is on the sick list with the flu.

(cont'd on page 24)


THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
YALOBUSHA COUNTY

Paste Copy of Legal  
Notice Here

Before me, A Notary Public of Yalobusha County, this day came John Beshears, who states on oath that he is the Business Manager of THE COFFEEVILLE COURIER, a public newspaper published in the town of Coffeeville and having a general circulation in the said County and State, and makes oath further that the advertisement, of which copy as printed is annexed hereto, was published in said newspaper for 1 week in its issued numbered and dated as follows, to-wit:

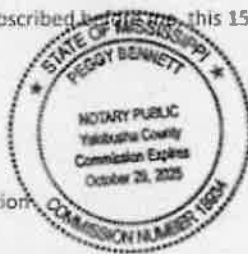
Volume 113 Number 23 Dated the 15th day, month of June, 2023

Affiant further states that he has examined the foregoing 1 issue of said newspaper, and that the attached notice appeared in said issue as aforesaid of said newspaper.

  
Business Manager

### THE COFFEEVILLE COURIER

Sworn to and subscribed to by me, this 15th day of June, 2023



  
Notary Public, Yalobusha County, Mississippi

1 time

\$ 136.50

Proof of Publication

3.00

**TOTAL**

**\$139.50**

My commission expires October 29, 2025