

Certification

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 JUN 26 AM 10:02

<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>		OFFICE USE ONLY
Public Water Supply name(s): <i>City of Water Valley</i>	7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s): <i>0810011</i>	
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".	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> II. Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper.	Date(s) published:	
<input checked="" 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: <i>6/13/2023</i>	Location distributed: <i>Water Bills</i>
<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: <i>6/14/2023</i>	Locations posted: <i>City Hall</i>
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: <i>D. D. Floyd</i>	Title: <i>OPERATOR</i>	Date: <i>6/14/2023</i>
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)		

City of Water Valley

0810011

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 MAY 10 PM 2:40

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?

The City of Water Valley's water comes from six wells located within the city. All six wells pumps water from the Meridian-Upper Wilcox aquifer. The city constantly monitors these wells to make sure that they provide a safe source of drinking water.

Source water assessment and its availability

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) mandates states with Public Water Supply Supervisory Program (SWAP). These programs are required to notify public water systems and customers regarding the relative susceptibility assessments would encourage efforts to enhance the protection and management of public water systems. Over 95% of our state's residents obtain their drinking water from the 18 major aquifers and several major aquifers found in the state. Most of the approximately 3400 public water supply wells operating in

Mississippi are screened in deep confined aquifers that are protected from surface contamination by clay layers. State personnel have completed a 'Source Water Assessment' for our system. Because all our wells are relatively shallow wells they are classified as a 'Higher Risk' for contamination. Although our water is safe and we constantly monitor it to make sure that it remains safe, we encourage everyone to be environmentally responsible. please dispose of all hazardous waste including oil, fuel, and paint in an EPA approved manor.

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.

How can I get involved?

We encourage everyone to participate in keeping our water supply healthy and viable. Our city board meets the first Tuesday evening of each month. Anyone with suggestions is encouraged to attend.

Fluoride

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", CITY OF WATER VALLEY is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 parts per million (ppm) was 0. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was in the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 was 0%. The number of months samples were collected and analyzed in the previous calendar year was 1.

Record keeping violations

The City of Water Valley had a record keeping violation. Our Annual Report was due by 12/31/2022. There are no adverse health effects for this violation, and the report was turned in 1/2/2023.

Revised Total Coliform Rule- Level 1 Assessment

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

During the past year we were required to conduct 1 level assessment(s) due to Multiple Total Coliform positive samples. 1 Level 1 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take 0 corrective actions and we completed 0 of these actions. Corrective actions taken by this water system to correct the situation that caused this assessment were 1. To correct this assessment we changed the faucet location at the same sample site and received a negative for Total Coliform.

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. City of Water Valley 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>.

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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1	.7	1.26	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1.52	NA	NA	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	3.17	NA	NA	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	.38	NA	NA	2019	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0239	.0157	.0239	2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
								refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	.0005	NA	.0005	2022	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.72	.594	.72	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	.02	.02	.02	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	.5	.5	.5	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Nickel (ppm)	1	1	.0008	.0005	.0008	2022	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories

Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

Name	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
Bromide	53	31	53
Manganese	9.5	1.5	9.5
HAA5	0.91	0.71	0.91
Sodium	6100	4800	6100
HAA6Br (ug/L)	0.99	0.63	0.99
HAA9 (ug/L)	1.6	1.34	1.6

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Variations and Exemptions	Variations 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 Heath Floyd
Address: PO Box 888
Water Valley, MS 38965
Phone: 6624733244

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
OF NOTICE

City of Water Valley

State of Mississippi
Yalobusha County

Before me, MELODY SMITH, Notary Public of said County, this day came David Howell, who stated on oath that he is the Editor and Publisher of the **North Mississippi Herald**, a public newspaper publishing and having a general circulation in the City of Water Valley, said County and State, and made oath further that advertisement, of which a copy as printed is annexed, was published in said newspaper for 1 consecutive weeks in its issues numbered and dated as follows, to-wit:

- Vol. 135 No. 14 Dated the 22 of June 2023
- Vol. 135 No. ___ Dated the ___ of _____ 2023
- Vol. 135 No. ___ Dated the ___ of _____ 2023
- Vol. 135 No. ___ Dated the ___ of _____ 2023

Affiant further states that he has examined the foregoing 1 issues of said newspaper, that the attached Notice appeared in each of said 1 as aforesaid of said newspaper.

David Howell
 Editor and Publisher
 North Mississippi Herald

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 22 day of June, 2023 at Water Valley, Yalobusha County, Mississippi.



Melody Smith

Is my water safe?

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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.

How can I get involved?

We encourage everyone to participate in keeping our water supply healthy and viable. Our city board meets the first Tuesday evening of each month. Anyone with suggestions is encouraged to attend.

Fluoride

In compliance with the Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies, CITY OF WATER VALLEY is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 parts per million (ppm) was 0. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was in the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 was 0%. The number of months samples were collected and analyzed in the previous calendar year was 12.

Record keeping violations

The City of Water Valley had a record keeping violation. Our Annual Report was due by 12/31/2022. There are no adverse health effects for this violation, and the report was turned in 1/2/2023.

Resolved Total Coliform Rule-Level 1 Assessment

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

During the past year we were required to conduct 1 level assessment(s) due to Multiple Total Coliform positive samples. 1 Level 1 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take 0 corrective actions and we completed 0 of these actions. Corrective actions taken by this water system to correct the situation that caused this assessment were 1. To correct this assessment we changed the faucet location at the same sample site and received a negative for Total Coliform.

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. City of Water Valley 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>.

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.

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect in Year	Range		Sample Date	Violates	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1	1	1.26	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Halocetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1.52	NA	NA	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	3.17	NA	NA	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	38	NA	NA	2019	No	Leach from asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.239	0.937	0.239	2012	No	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.005	NA	0.005	2022	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	72	594	72	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.01	0.02	0.02	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	5	15	5	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Compounds								
Nickel (ppm)	1	1	0.006	0.006	0.006	2022	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water:

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect in Year	Violation	Typical Source
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from industrial factories

Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evolution program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

Name	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
Bromide	33	31	53
Manganese	9.1	1.5	9.5
HAA3	0.91	0.71	0.91
Sodium	6100	4800	6100
HAA6B (ug/L)	0.99	0.63	0.99
HAA9 (ug/L)	1.6	1.34	1.6

Unit Description	Definition
ug/L	ug/L: Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used in asbestos asbestos concentration
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

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.
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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 disinfectant 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: David Floyd, P.O. Box 888, Water Valley, MS - 662-473-3248

Further notice if unpaid 10 days after past due date.



ACCOUNT NUMBER:	200098 - 100082	METER CONSTANT	1
CUSTOMER NAME:	BUTCH'S		
SERVICE ADDRESS:	205 S MAIN ST		
METER READING DATE:	May 31 2023		



City of Water Valley Utility Dept.
 P.O. Box 888
 101 Blackmur Drive
 Water Valley, MS 38965
 Phone: 662-473-3326

Previous amounts past due and could result in your service being discontinued without further notice.

SERVICE	PRESENT READING	PREVIOUS READING	AMOUNT USED	AMOUNT
METERED ELECTRIC	3309	3056	253	52.37
SALES TX 7.0%				3.67
175 MERCURY VAPOR LIGHT(1)	0	0	77	8.52
SALES TX 7.0%				0.60
CLASS 36 - RETAIL, GARAGE, LIQUOR STORE SANITATION				67.39
SEWER				12.75
WATER (ONE UNIT = 100 GALLONS)	5411	5404	7	15.00
SALES TX 7.0%				1.05
TOTAL CURRENT CHARGES				161.35

*** IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO PAY YOUR BILL ON TIME READ THE FOLLOWING NOTICE ***
 THIS BILL IS DUE WHEN RECEIVED. IF THE CURRENT CHARGES ARE NOT PAID OR SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENTS MADE BY THE 13TH OF THE MONTH, SERVICE IS SUBJECT TO DISCONNECTION. THERE WILL BE NO FURTHER NOTICES MAILED. PLEASE SEE BACK OF BILL FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

AMOUNT FROM PREVIOUS BILL	DISCOUNT FORFEITED	PAYMENTS & ADJUSTMENTS	OTHER DEBITS/CREDITS	BALANCE FORWARD (PAST DUE) DISCONNECT PENDING	CURRENT CHARGES	NET AMOUNT DUE
163.95	0.00	163.95-	0.00	0.00	161.35	161.35

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 THE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT WILL BE POSTED AT CITY HALL AND NORTH MISSISSIPPI HERALD IN JUNE 2023.

If you experience a power outage or have a utility emergency outside of our office hours, please call dispatch at (662) 473-2933.

PLEASE DETACH AND RETURN LOWER PORTION IF PAYING BY MAIL