

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 JUN 28 PM 1:03

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>		OFFICE USE ONLY	
Public Water Supply name(s): Town of Coffeerville		7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s): 0810002	
Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to our customers)			
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: JUNE 23, 2023	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request. List method(s) used (examples – <u>newspaper, water bills</u> , newsletter, etc.).		Date(s) notified: JUNE 29, 2023	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the local water office. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)		Location distributed: COFFEVILLE POST OFFICE	
		Date: JUNE 29, 2023	
		Locations posted: CITY HALL AND LIBRARY	
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: Carter Brandon		Title: WATER OPERATOR	Date: 6/27/2023
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)			

Corrected
0810002

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Coffeerville

MSDH-WATER SUPPLY

2022 JUN 20 PM 1:51

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The Town of Coffeerville vigilantly safeguards its water supplies.

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 source of water is three wells that draw from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. For a copy of this report, please contact our office at 662.675.2642.

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 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, urban storm water 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 want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you'd like to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month in the Town Hall at 6:00 p.m.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis.

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. Town of Coffeerville 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.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u> or <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u> TT, or <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Low</u> <u>High</u>		<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (MG/L)	4	4	1.40	0.60	2.20	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u># Samples</u> <u>Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds</u> <u>AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.4	2018-2020	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	1.24	2022	0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Lead-Action level at consumer taps (ppm)	0	.015	.001	2018-2020	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposit
TTHM (ppb)	100/80	1.00	2021	0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	0.147	2022	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Your</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u># Samples</u>	<u>Exceeds</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exceeding AL</u>	<u>AL</u>	
Unregulated Contaminants							
Sodium (ppb)	37000	68000	NA	2019	0	No	Road salt, water treatment chemicals; water softeners; and sewage effluents

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
positive samples	positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
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.
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.
For more information please contact:	

Carter Brandon
662.675.2642

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Coffeeville

RECEIVED
MSDR WATER SUPPLY
2023 JUN 15 PM 1:42

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The Town of Coffeeville vigilantly safeguards its water supplies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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Water Quality Data Table

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<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range Low High</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)							
Chlorine (MG/L)	4	4	1.40	0.60 2.20	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Microbiological Contaminants							

Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	0	0	NA	2012	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
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<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.4	2018-2020	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	1.24	2022	0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Nitrate-Nitrite (AS N) ppm	0	10	0.10	2021	0	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion from natural deposits
Lead-Action level at consumer taps (ppm)	0	.015	.001	2018-2020	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	.0006	2019	0	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
Barium (ppm)	2	.0086	2022	0	No	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
TTHM (ppb)	100/80	1.00	2021	0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Antimony, Total (ppm)	.006	.0005	2019	0	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	
Arsenic (ppm)	.010	.0005	2019	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from electronic production waste	
Beryllium, Total (ppm)	.004	.0005	2019	0	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	0.147	2022	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Mercury (ppm)	.002	.0005	2019	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from crop land	
Selenium (ppm)	.05	.0005	2019	0	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	
Thallium, total (ppm)	.002	.0005	2019	0	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories	

Cadmium (ppm)	.005	.0005	2019	0	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paint	
Cyanide (ppm)	0.2	.015	2019	0	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories	
Asbestos (MFL)	< 1.7	ND	2019	0	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits	
Combined Uranium (ppb)	30	30	.5	2021	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Your</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u># Samples</u>	<u>Exceeds</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exceeding AL</u>	<u>AL</u>	
Unregulated Contaminants							
Sodium (ppb)	37000	68000	NA	2019	0	No	Road salt, water treatment chemicals; water softeners; and sewage effluents

Unit Descriptions	
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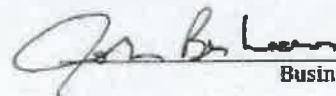
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
YALOBUSHA COUNTY

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 before me, this 15th day of June, 2023




Notary Public, Yalobusha County, Mississippi

<u>1 time</u>	\$ 286.75
Proof of Publication	<u>3.00</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$289.75</u>

My commission expires October 29, 2025

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Coffeeville

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Contaminant	MCLG or MHDG	MCL or MHD	Year	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Exceeds	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
<i>(There is some concern expressed that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)</i>								
Chlorine (MGL)	4	4	1.40	0.60 - 2.20	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes	

Microbiological Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Exceeds	Typical Source
Total Coliforms (positive samples/month)	0	0	0	NA	2012	Yes	Naturally present in the environment	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer tap (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.4	2018-2020	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Total Halocacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60		1.24	2022	0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Nitrate-Nitrite (AS N) (ppm)	0	10	0.10	2021	0	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion from natural deposits	
Lead - Action level at consumer tap (ppm)	0	0.15	.001	2018-2020	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium (ppm)	0.1		.006	2019	0	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
Barium (ppm)	2		.0086	2022	0	No	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
TTHM (ppb)	100.00		1.00	2021	0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Arsenic, Total (ppm)	.05		.0005	2019	0	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	
Arsenic (ppm)	.010		.0005	2019	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from electronic production waste	
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Fluoride (ppm)	4		1.147	2022	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Mercury (ppm)	.02		.0005	2019	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from crop land	
Selenium (ppm)	.05		.0005	2019	0	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	
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Asbestos (MTL)	<1.7		ND	2019	0	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits	
Unenriched Uranium (ppb)	30	30	5	2021	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits	

(Cont'd. on page 19)

Contaminants	Range		Year	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds MCL	Exceeds MCL	Exceeds MCL
	Low	High	Water	Date	Exceeds MCL	AL	Exceeds MCL	Exceeds MCL
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sulfate (ppb)	37000	68000	NA	2019	0	No		Road salt, water treatment chemicals, water softeners, and sewage effluents
Unit Descriptions								
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ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)							
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MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter							
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive							
positive samples	positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year							
NA	NA: not applicable							
ND	ND: Not detected							
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.							
TU	TU: 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.							
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 some incipient evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.							
For more information please contact:								
Carter Brandon 662.675.2642								

Southern Cuisine By Mike Robinson

There is truly a vast difference in food served in the North compared to that served in the South. People in the North only eat to stay alive while people in the South relish the thought of good tasting food in abundance. In the South there is a tremendous amount of thought in the preparation of various dishes from recipes that have roots from several past generations. Southern cooking is traditionally done in excessive amounts with the idea that if a school bus breaks down there will be enough food left from lunch to accommodate everyone on the bus.

I once, while working for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers had an assignment at Saratoga Springs, New York. This was billed as a real honor for someone

from Mississippi to represent the entire U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at a two-week conference to develop a nation wide re-stay system for all State and National Parks and other tourist attractions for the entire United States.

Prior to embarking on this trip, I had visited an optometrist and received my first eyeglasses which were paid for by the government. I went all out with nice expensive frames, protective coated lenses and of course something new at that time, transition lens. Transition lens were designed to darken when exposed to sunlight and return to the normal clarity when indoors or out of the bright sun.

The trip to New York consisted of a flight from Memphis to Newark, New York and then taking a rental car and driving the

final leg of this journey to Saratoga Springs. I had actually bragged on my eyeglasses and the fact that I was seeing things I hadn't seen in years. This all changed when I got my rental car and left the airport in Newark, New York. I discovered that the transition lens didn't transition too well in zero temperatures and snow. I amazingly found my way to the correct highways and was amazed at the number of trucks that had huge blades (snowplows) on the front. Remember, I am from Oakland, Mississippi, have my high dollar glasses, feel lost and scared to death in a foreign land. I prayed a lot and unbelievable drove right to the hotel and as I turned into the entrance for the first time saw snow banked up on the side of the road head high. I have often said if I had not had

DO SOMETHING



those transition lens and could have seen the sides of the road I would have turned back.

I guess I have really done a good job of straying from the title of this article. If you look up cuisine in the dictionary, it is defined as a style or method of cooking characteristic of a particular region or section of the country.

People in New York certainly won my sympathy as they had no idea about how to cook. If you find bacon there, it is probably not real and if it is, you can bet, they threw out the bacon drippings and certainly wouldn't know how to use it as seasoning. The best thing I had for the two-week stay was coffee. I have to give credit where it is due, Yankees know how to cook coffee but who can't make coffee and I bet they never put eggshells in it.

Some of the staple menu items were pot roast, green beans from a can that were almost not green, croissants, bagels, corn flakes and one of the things they were most proud of Boston Baked Beans. As

the name implies, they were baked beans and could easily have been baked in Boston, terrible. These beans had not been exposed to any seasoning and when asked about the seasoning I was told you can add salt and pepper if you like. While in Rome do as the Romans do, I ate to stay alive and drank a lot of coffee.

The people in New York were extremely nice and were continually asking about Mississippi and seemed to love to hear me talk. I know I talk slow, but you certainly can understand what I say. One of my pet peeves is to get on the phone and a recorded message asks if I want English or Spanish. I say English and then get an Indian that I can't understand.

I was often asked about our Southern Cuisine and conducted a lot of seminars usually at lunch on the good food of the South. It seems every meal in New York was served with soup. I like soup but I also like to find a little something in my soup, like beef, chicken, or pork. Soup was

not served at breakfast but was replaced by cream of wheat, which wasn't seasoned either. I guess I could have added salt and pepper.

I did my best to tell these New Yorkers about the fabulous food from Mississippi. I asked them which piece of chicken they got when they were kids. Their reply was, we got chicken tenders. I told them about cutting up a chicken to fry for Sunday dinner. They had never heard of a pully bone, thigh, drumstick, saddle, back, gizzards, liver, or heart. I even went a little overboard and told them we made chicken lip soup, which was a real delicacy. These people in New York would believe anything. I told them about our delicious po boy sandwiches: tomato, meatloaf, pineapple and I threw in turnip green sandwiches for good measure. I am sure I left these people all salivating thinking about Southern Cuisine and then they had to sit down to a lunch with a croissant and a cup of broth. I hope they had a cup of coffee to go with it.

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