



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

2022
~~2020~~ CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)



TROY WATER ASSOCIATION
Public Water System Name

0580010

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR.

CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply.)

INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input type="checkbox"/> Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)	
<input type="checkbox"/> On water bills (Attach copy of bill)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Email message (Email the message to the address below)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via U S Postal Mail	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL) _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	6-22-23
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL) _____	

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Richard Johnson
Name

Secretary
Title

6-30-23
Date

SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)

You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.

Mail: (U S Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P O Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576-7800

(NOT PREFERRED)

CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2023

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Troy Water Association
PWS#: 0580010
June 2023

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY

2023 JUN 19 AM 7:51

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.

About Our System

The Troy Water Association was founded in 1968. We have 5 board members who are elected by the members of the association. All board members have received the required Board Management Training and 2 board members have received the Advanced Training. Even though the price of materials and chemicals continually rise, the board has been able to keep the current rates for several years. The board is continually looking for ways to improve the water system.

Contact & Meeting Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Richard Johnson at 662.296.7157. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more about this report, please attend the meeting scheduled for the first Monday in February at 7:00 PM at the Troy Fire Department. This report will not be mailed to each member.

Source of Water

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Gordo Formation and Eutaw Formation Aquifers. 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 Troy Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings 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 1st to December 31st, 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	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2022	1.5	1.2 – 1.5	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2022	.0616	.056 - .0616	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2022	.142	.138- .142	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
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	N	2022	66.2	66.1 – 66.2	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2022	.9	.51 – 1.88	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.

Sodium. EPA recommends that drinking water sodium not exceed 20 milligrams per liter (mg/L). Excess sodium from salt in the diet increases the risk of high blood pressure and cardiovascular disease.

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 Troy Water Association works around the clock 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.

Please note: this report will not be delivered to each member individually.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
PONTOTOC COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, Lisa Bryant who being duly sworn, states on oath that he was publisher of THE PONTOTOC PROGRESS, published at Pontotoc, Pontotoc County, Mississippi, at the time the attached:

Tray Water
Water
Report

Was published and that said notice was published in said paper 1 Consecutive times, as follows:

Volume 95, Number 25, on the 21 day of June 2023

Volume _____, Number _____, on the _____ day of _____ 2023

Volume _____, Number _____, on the _____ day of _____ 2023

Volume _____, Number _____, on the _____ day of _____ 2023

Affiant further deposed and said that said newspaper, THE PONTOTOC PROGRESS, has been established for at least twelve months in Pontotoc County, State of Mississippi, next prior to the date of the first publication on the foregoing notice hereto attached, as required of newspapers publishing legal notices by Chapter 313 of the Acts of the Legislature at the State of Mississippi, enacted in regular sessions in the year 1935.

Lisa Bryant, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21 day of

June, 2023

Tonya Cuddle

Notary Public



Printers fee \$ 431.50

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Troy Water Association
 PWSID: 0000010
 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 of your water and the services we provide to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We also intend to continuously improve the water treatment process and protect the water resources that are essential to ensuring the quality of your water.

About Our System

The Troy Water Association was founded in 1987. We have 11 board members who are elected by the voters. Our board members have received the required Board Management Training and 11 board members have received the Advanced Training. Through the course of meetings and otherwise, the board has been able to plan the current year for several years. The board is continuously looking for ways to improve the water system.

Contact & Meeting Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Richard Johnson at 602-282-1147. We will be happy to answer your questions. If you want to learn more about this report, please attend the meeting scheduled for the first Monday of February at 7:00 PM at the Troy Fire Department. This report will not be mailed to each member.

Source of Water

Your water source is from wells drawing from the Corbin Formation and Elyria Formation Aquifers. The source water assessment has been completed for the public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. It is important to understand that information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been added to provide transparency regarding the determination.

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 1st to December 31st, 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. Mineral contaminants include inorganic chemicals, 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 use. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and motor vehicles, 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 naturally or artificially softened. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water causes health risk.

Terms and Abbreviations

In the table, you may find the terms "MCL", "MCLG", and "AL" 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 Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as is 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 do not apply to a range of safety.

Maximum Achievable Treatment Level (MATL) The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that "exceed" of a contaminant is necessary to protect microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L) one part by weight of solute in 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L) one part by weight of solute to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Limits or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	AL	Unit/Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
8. Arsenic	N	2022	1.5	1.2 - 1.8	ppm	0.01	0.05	0.01	Exposure of natural deposits, surficial deposits, runoff from roads and residential practices, weathering of silty-sandstone, discharge from coal refineries, erosion of mining deposits.
10. Barium	N	2022	0618	050 - 0910	ppm	0	2	0	Concentrations of natural geologic deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
10. Copper	N	20180207	0	0	ppm	0.05	1.3	0.1	Exposure of natural deposits, weathering of silty-sandstone, discharge from coal refineries and pyrolysis facilities.
16. Fluoride	N	2022	142	126 - 142	ppm	0	4	0	Concentrations of natural geologic deposits, leaching from brick and pyrolysis facilities.
17. Lead	N	20180207	0	0	ppm	0	0	0	Concentrations of natural geologic deposits, erosion of natural deposits.
Unregulated Contaminants									
18. Selenium	N	2022	00.5	0.1 - 0.2	ppm	0	0	0	Runoff from agricultural practices, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from coal refineries and pyrolysis facilities.
Disinfection By-Products									
19. Chloroform	N	2022	0	0 - 0.02	ppm	0	0	0	Byproduct of disinfection process.

¹ Data is from sample. No sample required for 2022.
 Violation: EPA maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) or maximum contaminant level (MCL) is exceeded. If a violation is detected, the water system must take steps to correct the violation and inform the public.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a routine basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems compliance with monitoring requirements, MCLM now includes systems of any incoming samples prior to the start 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 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 want to have your water tested. Information on tests for drinking water quality, including how you can learn to minimize exposure is available from the State Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4761 or 202-233-4761. If you wish to have your water tested.

VIOLATIONS

As you can see to 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.

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Some people may be more susceptible 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, persons with HIV/AIDS or other chronic waterborne diseases, some infants, and others can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should consult their health care providers regarding drinking water. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act requires public water systems to monitor for and report on certain unregulated contaminants that are known to be in the water. The Troy Water Association works around the clock to provide the quality water to every tap. We are proud that our customers have us protect our water system, which is the heart of our community, and sets the tone for the future.

Please note: this report will not be delivered to each member individually.