

**Example 3-1- CCR Certification Form**  
(updated with electronic delivery methods)

RECEIVED  
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY  
2023 JUN 22 PM 2: 54

(suggested format)

CWS Name: Bethlehem Water Association

PWSID No: 0130024

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the state/primacy agency.

Certified by:

Name: Steven Allred

Title: Acting President

Phone #: 662-538-7790 Date: 6/22/2023

**Please check all items that apply.**

CCR was distributed by mail.

CCR was distributed by other direct delivery method. Specify direct delivery methods:

Mail – notification that CCR is available on Web site via a direct uniform resource locator (URL)

E-mail – direct URL to CCR

E-mail – CCR sent as an attachment to the e-mail

E-mail – CCR sent embedded in the e-mail

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please provide the direct URL Internet address:

www. \_\_\_\_\_

If the CCR was provided electronically, please describe how a customer requests paper CCR delivery:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the state/primacy agency:

\_\_\_\_\_ posting the CCR on the Internet at [www.\\_\\_\\_\\_\\_](http://www._____)

\_\_\_\_\_ mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach a list of zip codes used)

\_\_\_\_\_ advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy of newspaper announcement)

\_\_\_\_\_ posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

\_\_\_\_\_ delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers

\_\_\_\_\_ delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

\_\_\_\_\_ electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)

\_\_\_\_\_ electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)

\_\_\_\_\_ (for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: [www.\\_\\_\\_\\_\\_](http://www._____)

\_\_\_\_\_ Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the state/primacy agency (attach a list)

**2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Bethlehem Water Association**  
**PWS#: 0730024**  
**June 2023**

RECEIVED  
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY  
2023 JUN 12 AM 10:00

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**

Water is bought from New Albany Water System. We are planning a price increase sometime this year. Two of our board members have gone to the required training this year.

#### **Contact & Meeting Information**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Sammy Jordan at 662.489.9718. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The annual meeting is held in February each year (call for date) at the Bethlehem Church of New Albany at 6:00 PM.

#### **Source of Water**

Our water source is purchased from the City of New Albany from wells drawing from the Eutaw, McShan and Ripley 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 City of New Albany have received a moderate susceptibility ranking 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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

## 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
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
6. Radium 226 Radium 228	N	2019*	.48 .56	No Range	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
8. Arsenic	N	2019*	1.5	.7 – 1.5	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2019*	.1447	.112 - .1447	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019*	.6	.6 – .9	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; 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	2019*	.194	.154 – .194	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. erosion of natural deposits
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>								
Sodium	N	2019*	120000	61000 - 120000	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81. HAA5	N	2022	1.41	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2022	11.1	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2022	1.4	.91 – 1.58	mg/l	0	MDRL = 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 Bethlehem 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.

**2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Bethlehem Water Association**  
**PWS#: 0730024**  
**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.

**About Our System**

Water is bought from New Albany Water System. We are planning a price increase sometime this year. Two of our board members have gone to the required training this year.

**Contact & Meeting Information**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Sammy Jordan at 652.480.9718. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The annual meeting is held in February each year (call for date) at the Bethlehem Church of New Albany at 5:00 PM.

**Source of Water**

Our water source is purchased from the City of New Albany from wells drawing from the Eutaw, McShan and Ripley 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 City of New Albany have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

**Period Covered by Report**

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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 contamination.

**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.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
8 Radium 226 Radium 228	N	2019*	48 56	No Range	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
3 Arsenic	N	2019*	1.5	7 - 1.5	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10 Barium	N	2019*	1447	112 - 1447	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
13 Chromium	N	2019*	.6	.6 - .9	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
14 Copper	N	2019/20*	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16 Fluoride**	N	2019*	184	154 - 184	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water acidity which promotes leaching (with discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories)
17 Lead	N	2018/20*	0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>								
Sodium	N	2019*	120000	61000 - 120000	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>								
81 HAA5	N	2022	1.41	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
82 THM4 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2022	11.1	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2022	1.4	0.1 - 1.56	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, MSDC 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 infants and young children, and the elderly are particularly vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water.

This year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We strive to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are proud of your water.

Water System: We are planning a price increase sometime this year. Two of our board members will be presenting this year.

If you have any questions concerning your water utility, please contact Jimmy Jordan at 602.488.9718. We want to hear from you about your water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings in February each year (call for date) at the Bethlehem Church of New Albany at 6:00 PM.

With the City of New Albany from wells drawing from the Eastern, McShan and Ripoy Aquifers. This report is completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to contamination. A report concerning detailed information on how the susceptibility determination of our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the City of New Albany are susceptible to contamination.

This report is your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report is based on results of our December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2022. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2022, the table reflects the most recent tests, rules, and regulations.

of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive gas or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from agricultural, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses, organic chemical contaminants, including volatile organic compounds, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas, radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas drilling or public water systems. At drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants in water does not mean a health risk.

Terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms and abbreviations:

of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**MCL**: The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are based on the best available treatment technology.

**MCLG**: The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**MADRL**: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that disinfectants are necessary to control microbial contaminants.

**MGD**: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**ppb**: one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

**ppm**: one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

**Bq/l**: a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/G	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Primary Source of Contamination
<b>ars</b>					
49	No Range	ppb	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>fs</b>					
1.5	.7 - 1.4	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from agriculture; runoff from glass and aluminum production wastes
1447	.112 - .1447	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
5	0 - 5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
194	154 - 194	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water soluble which processes strong acids; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities
2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>amcs</b>					
10000	6100 - 12000	ppb	0	0	Lead Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents
<b>cs</b>					
1.21	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water distribution
11.1	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water distribution
1.4	0.1 - 1.58	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

Drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are on the water meter health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring and any necessary samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

Lead and copper can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in tap water and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is testing water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When you are using your tap water, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before drinking, cooking, or baby-feeding. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Testing methods and where you can test are available from the Safe Drinking Water Act. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory (601) 252-2522 if you wish to have your water tested.

Health Advisories: We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State health standards. We're proud that some contaminants have been detected, however the EPA has health advisories.

Contaminants: EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminants is to determine the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether they are associated with adverse health effects.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring System (UCMS): EPA requires public water systems to monitor for unregulated contaminants by substances that are naturally occurring in tap water. These include organic and inorganic substances. All drinking water, including bottled water.

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION**

undersigned, a notary public in and for Union County, Mississippi, the **Publisher** of The New Albany Gazette, a newspaper published in the City of New Albany, Union county, in said state, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the NEW ALBANY GAZETTE is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No 203 entered at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending section 1858 of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of Cause No. Water Report

has been made in said newspaper 1 times consecutively. to-witt:

- On the 21 day of June, 2023
- On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2023
- On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2023
- On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2023

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this

22 day of June, 2023

Tonya Criddle

NOTARY PUBLIC



\_\_\_\_\_ payment in full of the above account. \_\_\_\_\_ 2022

THE NEW ALBANY GAZETTE

BY \_\_\_\_\_

New Albany, Miss \_\_\_\_\_, 2022

The New Albany Gazette

Cause No. \_\_\_\_\_

Amount Due \$ \_\_\_\_\_