3. Proof of delivery method(s)

Certification Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use: Distribution Method I Water systems serving 500 - 9,999 must use: Distribution Method I OR Distribution Method II, III, and IV Water system serving less than 500 people must use: Distribution Method I OR Distribution Method II. III. and IV OR OFFICE USE ONLY Distribution Method III and IV 7-digit Public Water Supply ID =(s); Public Water Supply name(s) South Terry Water Assn. 0250023 Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to our customers) E I. CCR directly delivered using one or more method below: *Add direct Web address (URL) here: = *Provided direct Web address to customer □ Hand delivered Example: "The current CCR is available at ☐ Mail paper copy www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf. □ Email call (000) 000-0000 for paper copy". Date(s) published: xII. Published the complete CCR in the local 5/12/23 newspaper, x III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed Date(s) notified 5/21/23 but is available upon request. List method(s) used (examples - newspaper, water Location distributed: water bills bills, newsletter, etc.). X IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the Date 5/16/23 local water office. Locations posted: = "Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with Public Library the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.) 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. Date: Name: 5/24/23 Office Mgr Submittal Email the following required items to water reports a medh me gov regardless of distribution methods used

2. Certification

1. CCR (Water Quality Report)

Recid

2022 Annual Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report South Terry Water Association PWS ID # 0250023

Report Completed on April 26, 2023

We're pleased to present to you your 2022 Annual 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.

Sources of Water

Our water source consists of 2 wells that draw from the Forest Hill Aquifer.

Water System Information

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. Our water supply received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

This past year we added 2 new fire hydrants to our system. We spent \$47,123 making sure our water is safe to drink, including the cost of maintaining our infrastructure. We provide safe drinking water to our customers. It is tested regularly and has passed all tests required by the MS State Department of Health.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Sylvia McDavid at 601-954-5113. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please contact our office for date and time of meeting.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31, 2022. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

			CONT	AMINANT T	FABLI	E	
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic C	ontamina	nts					
13. Barium	N	2022	0.0091 ppm	0.0089 to 0.0091	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
23. Fluoride	N	2022	0.495 ppm	0.494 to 0.495	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
24. Lead	N	1/1/19 to 12/31/21*	2.0 ppb	No Range	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants	& Disinf	ectant By-	Products				
83. Chlorine	N	2022	0.80ppm	0.50 to 0.90	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
84. Haloacetic Acids HAA5	N	2022	39 ppb	7.69 to 95.8	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
85. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2022	59 ppb	13.8 to 110	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

* Most recent sample results available

Definitions

In the table above you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

ppb - parts per billion = micrograms per liter (= 1 drop in 1 billion gallons)

ppm - parts per million = milligrams per liter (= 1 drop in 1 million gallons)

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. 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.

Additional Information

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 (800-426-4791).

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

EPA is reviewing the drinking water standard for arsenic because of special concerns that it may not be stringent enough. Arsenic is a naturally occurring mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations.

The average household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day. There are many low cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to 50 gallons for a bath.
- ▶ Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes wash and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To checks your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your children about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

This report is being published in the paper and will not be mailed. Please call our office if you have any questions.

South Terry Water Assoc. POBox 298, Terry MS 39170 Office 878-5308 Leaks 850-2479. (601) 878-5308

PERMIT NO.7

South Terry Water Assoc.

FIRST-CLASS MAIL US POSTAGE PAID

107

5/22/2023 2428 OLD HWY 51

Meter Readings Previous Current

Usage

705000 Water Total Due

703000 2000 25.00

***After Due Date Penalty 5.00

\$25.00 \$ 30.00

107

6/14/2023

25.00

AFTER DUE DATE PAY 30.00

MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT

Last payment received 5-7-23-for \$50.00.

SYLVIA McDAVID 2428 OLD HWY 51 TERRY MS 39170-9604

34

INVOICE

INVOICE NO. CCR-2007

BILL TO:

South Terry Water Association

PO Box 298 Terry, MS 39170 DATE:

April 19, 2021

DUE BY:

April 19, 2021

PAY TO:

Melinda Smith

1 10.

680 C. R. 3771

Enterprise, MS 39330

	7			
QTY		DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE
	CCR			75.0
		PAID 4/8/2021 CHECK # 2797		-75.0
	-			
	+			
			<u> </u>	
			Total	\$0.0



2020 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

South Terry Water Association

Public Water System Name

0250023

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.

procedures when distributing the CCR.							
CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply.)							
INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, wat	er bill or other)	DATE ISSUED					
□ Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)							
□ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)							
□ Email message (Email the message to the address below)							
□ Other							
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)							
□ Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail							
□ Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL):							
□ Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment							
□ Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message							
$\hfill\Box$ Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or \hfill	□ Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)						
□ Posted in public places (attach list of locations)							
□ Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL):							
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.							
Name Title 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) Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply							
P.O. Box 1700							

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report South Terry Water Association PWS ID # 0250023 April 2021

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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. Our water source consists of 2 wells that draw from the Forest Hill Aquifer.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. The water supply for South Terry Water Association received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Sylvia McDavid at 601-954-5113. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please contact our office, we are not holding scheduled meetings at this time.

South Terry Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

E (B)				TEST RE	ESULTS				
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 Con	Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2018*	0.0084	No Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2018*	2.3	No Range	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	0.542	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
17. Lead	N	1/1/18 to 12/31/20	1	None	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfectants	& Disin	fectant B	y-Produc	ets					
Chlorine (as Cl2)	N	1/1/20 to 12/31/20	0.90	0.30 to 1.90	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes	
73. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2020	1.42	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
HAA5	N	2020	9.0	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination	

^{*} Most recent sample results available

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. 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.

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 (800-426-4791).

This report is being published in the paper and will not be mailed. Please call our office if you have any questions.