

Certification

MS 2023-0003 3:20

<p><u>Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use:</u> Distribution Method I</p> <p><u>Water systems serving 500 - 9,999 must use:</u> Distribution Method I OR Distribution Method II, III, and IV</p> <p><u>Water system serving less than 500 people must use:</u> Distribution Method I OR Distribution Method II, III, and IV OR Distribution Method III and IV</p>		OFFICE USE ONLY
Public Water Supply name(s): <i>West Holmes Water Assn.</i>	7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s): <i>260027</i> <i>0260007</i>	
Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to our customers)		
<input type="checkbox"/> I. CCR directly delivered using one or more method below:		
<input type="checkbox"/> *Provided direct Web address to customer <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> II. Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper: <i>Holmes County Herald</i>	Date(s) published: <i>June 28, 2023</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request. List method(s) used (examples – newspaper, water bills, newsletter, etc.).	Date(s) notified: <i>June 29, 2023</i> Location distributed: <i>Public area Water Bill Office window</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the local water office. <input type="checkbox"/> "Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)	Date: Locations posted:	
Certification		
This Community public water system confirms it has distributed its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers and the appropriate notices of availability have been given and that the information contained in its CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply and the requirements of the CCR rule.		
Name: <i>Clara Clark</i>	Title: <i>Operator</i>	Date: <i>8/5-2023</i>
Submittal		
Email the following required items to water.reports@msdhl.ms.gov regardless of distribution methods used. 1. CCR (Water Quality Report) 2. Certification 3. Proof of delivery method(s)		

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
West Holmes Water Association
PWS#: 260027
June 2023

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 JUN 27 AM 10:31

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.

Contact & Meeting Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ottis Clark at 662.299.8088. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at the office.

Source of Water

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Upper Meridian Wilcox Aquifer. 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 West Holmes Water Association have received moderate to higher rankings in terms of susceptibility 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/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria including E. Coli	Y	November	Monitoring	0	NA	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment E Coli comes from human and animal fecal waste
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2018*	.0092	.0056 - .0092	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018*	1.9	.8 – 1.9	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20*	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	.169	.166 - .169	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
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2022	21.4	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2022	18.6	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	Y	2022	1.2	.8 – 1.9	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform/E Coli, Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

Disinfection By-Products:

Chlorine. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

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

Our system received a monitoring violations, during November 2022, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for bacteriological and Chlorine contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We were required to take 2 samples and took none. We have since taken the required sample that showed we are meeting drinking water standards.

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 West Holmes 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.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

HOLMES COUNTY HERALD

LEXINGTON, MISSISSIPPI

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, HOLMES COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Chancery Clerk of said County and State, Maria M. Edwards, publisher of a public newspaper called the *Holmes County Herald* established in 1959 and published continuously since that date in said County and State, who, being duly sworn, deposed and said that the notice, of which a true copy is hereto annexed, was published in said paper for 1 time(s), as follows, to wit:

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report West Holmes Water Association DWSE: 250027 June 2023

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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 continuously improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water!

Contact & Mailing Information
If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact City Clerk at 662.200.0086. We want our water customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please call us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at 6:00 AM in the office.

Source of Water
Our water source is from wells drawing from the Upper Madison Water Aquifer. The source water continuously has been monitored by the public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to naturally occurring substances in the water system and its availability for viewing upon request. The wells for the West Holmes Water Association have received materials to higher standards in terms of safety (as applicable).

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 refers to the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it carries 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, industrial contaminants, and waste, inorganic contaminants, such as metals and minerals, which can occur in water when stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, or air gas production, mining, or farming, pesticides and herbicides, and other synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts 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 practices 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 the breach of 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 concern over the potential for disinfection by-product formation and associated risks to human health. MRDLs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L): 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.

Contaminant	Units	Date Collected	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	AL	MCLD	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants									
1. Total Coliform Bacteria (excluding E. Coli)	CFU/100ml	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	Human presence in the environment (E. Coli) comes from human and animal waste.
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	mg/L	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	Discharge of drilling waste, leachate from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, leachate from mines and natural deposits.
13. Chloride	mg/L	2022	19	0	100	100	100	100	Discharge of drilling waste, leachate from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, leachate from mines and natural deposits.
14. Copper	mg/L	2022	0	0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of equipment, plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits, leachate from mines and natural deposits.
16. Lead	mg/L	2022	0	0	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	Corrosion of equipment, plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits, leachate from mines and natural deposits.
17. Nitrate	mg/L	2022	0	0	10	10	10	10	Discharge of drilling waste, leachate from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, leachate from mines and natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products									
21. HAA5	mg/L	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
22. THM5	mg/L	2022	16.6	0	0	0	0	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
23. Bromoform	mg/L	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Vol. 65, No. 26 the 29th
day of JUNE, 2023
Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____
day of _____, 2023
Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____
day of _____, 2023
Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____
day of _____, 2023
Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____
day of _____, 2023
Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____
day of _____, 2023

Publisher Maria M. Edwards

Witness my hand and seal at Lexington, Mississippi this
the 29 day of June, 2023.
Charlie M. Buckett Chancery Clerk
by E. Boardman D.C.
30 INCHES words for 1 time(s) Amount \$ 156.00

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 drinking water is providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When responsible for providing high quality drinking water, we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When responsible for providing high quality drinking water, we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When responsible for providing high quality drinking water, we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

HOLMES COUNTY HERALD

LEXINGTON, MISSISSIPPI

RECEIVED
 HSDM-WATER SUPPLY
 2023 AUG 10 PM 8:23

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, HOLMES COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Chancery Clerk of said County and State, Maria M. Edwards, publisher of a public newspaper called the *Holmes County Herald* established in 1959 and published continuously since that date in said County and State, who, being duly sworn, deposed and said that the notice, of which a true copy is hereto annexed, was published in said paper for 1 time(s), as follows, to wit:

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 West Holmes Water Association
 PWS# 260227
 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 continuously improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Contact & Meeting Information
 If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Chris Clark at 662.289.3066. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility, if you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at the office.

Source of Water
 Our water source is from wells drawing from the Upper Meridian Water Aquifer. 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 observations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the West Holmes Water Association have received moderate to higher ratings in terms of susceptibility 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 reported 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, agricultural practices, and such as inorganic and organic materials, 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 chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and auto repair systems; radon, a naturally occurring radioactive gas that enters the water through the ground; and 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. This is covering 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 (µg/L): 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.

Chlorine Residual: Chlorine is added to drinking water to kill bacteria and other harmful organisms. A minimum residual level of 0.2 ppm is required to ensure the water is safe to drink. The residual level is measured at the end of the distribution system. The residual level should be at least 0.2 ppm at the end of the distribution system.

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 oversees systems of any mixing 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 or 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 State Drinking Water Hotline at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7952 if you wish to have your water tested.

VIOLATIONS
 Our system received a monitoring violation, during November 2022, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for bacteriological and chlorine contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We were required to take 2 samples and took none. We have since taken the required samples that showed we are meeting drinking water standards.

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 inorganic, organic, or radioactive. Some substances are naturally occurring, some are man-made, and some are radioactive. These may reasonably be expected to occur in at least small amounts of some contaminants. 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 from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the State Drinking Water Hotline: 1.800.426.4791.

The West Holmes 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.

Vol. 65, No. 26 the 29th
 day of JUNE, 2023

Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____
 day of _____, 2023

Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____
 day of _____, 2023

Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____
 day of _____, 2023

Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____
 day of _____, 2023

 Publisher *Maria M. Edwards*

Witness my hand and seal at Lexington, Mississippi this
 the 29 day of June, 2023.
Charlie M. Buckle
 Chancery Clerk
 by *Erbona Thurmond* D.C.
30 words 1 time(s) Amount \$ 156.00

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

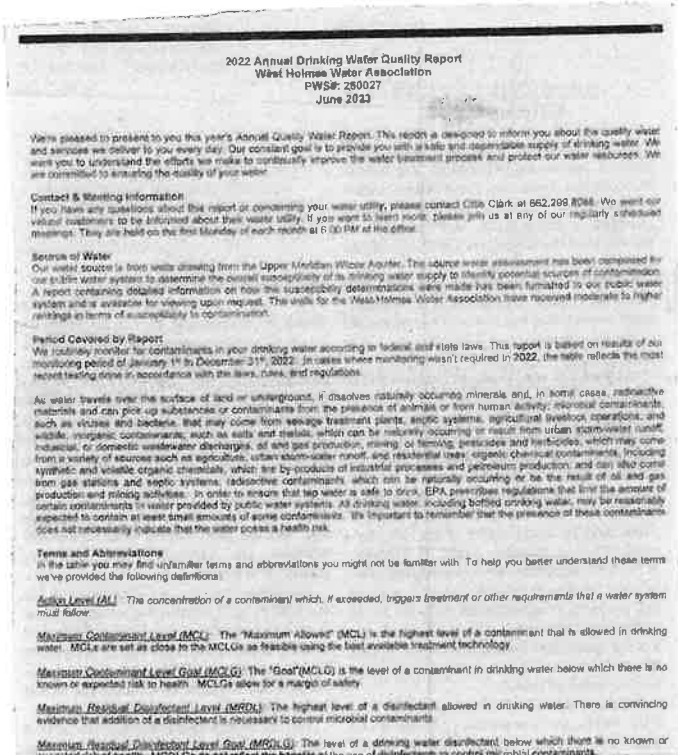
HOLMES COUNTY HERALD

LEXINGTON, MISSISSIPPI

**STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
HOLMES COUNTY**

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Chancery Clerk of said County and State, Maria M. Edwards, publisher of a public newspaper called the *Holmes County Herald* established in 1959 and published continuously since that date in said County and State, who, being duly sworn, deposed and said that the notice, of which a true copy is hereto annexed, was published in said paper for 1 time(s), as follows, to wit:

RECEIVED
 MONTHLY WATER SUPPLY
 2023 JUN 10 PM 8:29



Vol. 65, No. 26 the 29TH
 day of JUNE, 2023
 Vol. _____, No. _____ the _____
 day of _____, 2023
 Vol. _____ No. _____