

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 SEP -7 AM 9: 09

Certification

<u>Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use:</u> Distribution Method I <u>Water systems serving 500 - 9,999 must use:</u> Distribution Method I OR Distribution Method II, III, and IV <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		OFFICE USE ONLY
Public Water Supply name(s): <i>Town of Mayersville</i>	7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s): <i>0280001</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 type="checkbox"/> Hand delivered <input type="checkbox"/> Mail paper copy <input type="checkbox"/> Email	*Add direct Web address (URL) here: Example: "The current CCR is available at www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf call (000) 000-0000 for paper copy".	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> II. Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper.	Date(s) published: <i>August 31, 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, <u>water bills</u> , newsletter, etc.).	Date(s) notified: <i>10/2/2023</i> Location distributed: <i>water Bill</i>	
<input checked="" 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: <i>9/7/23</i> Locations posted: <i>Town Hall</i>	
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>Michelle M. Shatt</i>	Title: <i>Mayor</i>	Date: <i>9/4/23</i>
Submittal		
Email the following required items to water.reports@msdh.ms.gov regardless of distribution methods used. 1. CCR (Water Quality Report) 2. Certification 3. Proof of delivery method(s)		

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Mayersville
PWS ID #: 0280001
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 Linda W. Short at 662.907.0339. 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. They are held on the first Wednesday of each month at 5:00 PM at 132 Court Street, Mayersville, MS.

Source of Water

Our water source is from three wells drawing from the Sparta Sand 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 Town of Mayersville have received a lower 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 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	2019*	.9	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0144	.0131 - .0144	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019*	.7	No Range	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*	.572	.561 - .572	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
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	N	2021*	183	No Range	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
58. O-Dichlorobenzene	N	2018*	1.154	1.092 – 1.154	ppb	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2022	70	0 – 79.5	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2022	104	0 - 104	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2022	1.4	1.0 1.8	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.

Unregulated Contaminants:

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

Our system received a CCR Report violation for not submitting this report in 2022 by the July 1st deadline.

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.

We at the Town of Mayersville work 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
Town of Mayersville
PWS ID #: 0280001
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.

Contact & Meeting Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Linda W. Short at 662.907.0339. 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. They are held on the first Wednesday of each month at 5:00 PM at 132 Court Street, Mayersville, MS.

Source of Water

Our water source is from three wells drawing from the Sparta Sand 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 Town of Mayersville have received a lower 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 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	2019*	.9	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0144	.0131 - .0144	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019*	.7	No Range	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*	.572	.561 - .572	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
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	N	2021*	183	No Range	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
58. O-Dichlorobenzene	N	2018*	1.154	1.092 - 1.154	ppb	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2022	70	0 - 79.5	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2022	104	0 - 104	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2022	1.4	1.0 1.8	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2022.

Unregulated Contaminants:

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

Our system received a CCR Report violation for not submitting this report in 2022 by the July 1st deadline.

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.

We at the Town of Mayersville work 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
Town of Mayersville
PWS ID #: 0280001
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.

Contact & Meeting Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Linda W. Short at 662.907.0339. 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. They are held on the first Wednesday of each month at 5:00 PM at 132 Court Street, Mayersville, MS.

Source of Water

Our water source is from three wells drawing from the Sparta Sand 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 Town of Mayersville have received a lower 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 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 V/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Occurrences Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic Contaminants									
8. Arsenic	N	2019*	.9	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0144	.0131 - .0144	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2019*	.7	No Range	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*	.572	.581 - .572	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	
Unregulated Contaminants									
Sodium	N	2021*	183	No Range	ppm	20	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents	
Volatile Organic Contaminants									
56. O-Dichlorobenzene	N	2018*	1.154	1.092 - 1.154	ppb	500	500	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
Disinfection By-Products									
B1. HAA5	N	2022	70	0 - 79.5	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection	
B2. THM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2022	104	0 - 104	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Chlorine	N	2022	1.4	1.0 - 1.8	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control	

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF SHARKEY

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public, Natalie Perkins, Editor and Publisher of the Deer Creek Pilot, a newspaper printed and published in the City of Rolling Fork, said State and County, and having a general circulation therein, who makes oath that a certain legal notice, of which a true copy clipped from the Deer Creek Pilot, and attached hereto, was printed and published in the said Deer Creek Pilot

1 consecutive times on the days and dates as follows, to wit:

THURSDAY, the 31st day of August 2023

THURSDAY, the _____ day of _____ 20__

THURSDAY, the _____ day of _____ 20__

THURSDAY, the _____ day of _____ 20__

THURSDAY, the _____ day of _____ 20__

[Handwritten Signature]

**EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
DEER CREEK PILOT**

Sworn to before me, this 31st day of August 2023

[Handwritten Signature: Amy George]

My Commission Expires

3/7/26



2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Mayersville
PWS ID #: 0280001
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.

Contact & Meeting Information
If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Linda W. Short at 662.907.6338. 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. They are held on the first Wednesday of each month at 5:00 PM at 132 Court Street, Mayersville, MS.

Source of Water
Our water source is from three wells drawing from the Sparta Sand 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 Town of Mayersville have received a lower 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 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 residential uses; 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 auto repair shops; radon, a naturally occurring radioactive gas that can be found in some drinking water; and disinfection by-products, which are formed when disinfectants like chlorine are used in water treatment. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain some of these contaminants.

Feds best Warriors 34-8

ARCOLA—Sharkey-Isaacson Academy's varsity football team came out on top again last Friday night against the Deer Creek Warriors.

Originally scheduled to be played on SIA's Ewing field but moved to Arcola due to ongoing effects of tornado damage to lighting, the game was cut short by officials early in the fourth quarter reportedly due to DCS personal fouls. The Warriors had 11 penalties in the game.

Both teams fell flat in the first quarter, but managed to put some points on the board in the second. SIA's Tom Davis scored first on a 34-yard run. The Warriors answered with their own score and successful conversion to tie things up at 8-8.

Quarterback John Barrett Boykin connected with Gary Jackson Jr. on a long 93-yard



SIA's Aaron Allen goes after a DCS ball-carrier during the Fed's 34-8 win last Friday. Allen made interceptions on John Barrett Boykin on a 93-yard pass last week's contest.

pass to make the score 14-8 going into the half. Jackson scored twice more on pass-receptions during the third, and ran for another score to bring the final score to 34-8. Jackson had 281 receiving yards in the game.

Boykin threw for 251 yards. Davis led the team in rushing yards with 63. Leading the Feds on defense were Dameron Stamps and Brady Brooks with 8 tackles apiece. Brooks also had two QB sacks.



South Delta High's Jacobie Thomas (#52) takes down a Yazoo County Panther during last Friday night's 33-8 loss.

Bulldogs drop first game of season

YAZOO COUNTY—South Delta High School's Bulldogs dropped their first game of the regular season against the Panthers of Yazoo County High School here last Friday night.

The Bulldogs played a short-pass game with sophomore quarterback Marvin Powell connecting 17 times for 208 yards, the longest of which was a 23-yard throw to Jacolby Stamps.

Junior Shemar Stamps caught 6 of Powell's passes for 81 yards in the game. Powell led the Bulldogs in rushing yards with 96.

South Delta's lone score came in the third quarter on a short run by senior Defensive End Emmanuel Sutton. The Bul-



Bulldog Quarterback Marvin Powell sets up for a pass last Friday night.

dogs successfully converted.

Leading the Bulldogs on defense was junior lineman Jacobie Thomas with 5 tackles in the game. Brandon Anderson caused a Panther fumble that was recovered by JaMichael Green.

The Bulldogs now hold a 0-1 record. They take the field next when they travel to Humphreys County for a non-league game on Friday, September 1. South Delta will battle a Cowboys team coming off a 58-32 win over Yazoo City.

South Delta is set to play their first home game September 8 against Ledford County High School at the middle school field in Anguilla.

The high school's football stadium and facilities suffered tornado damage in March and it is unknown when play will resume on that field.

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Marietta
PWS ID #: 0000001
June 2023

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our various goals to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water, we want you to understand our ability 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 quality, please contact Linda H. Smith at 702.322.0223. We want our local customers to be informed about their water quality. If you wish to learn more, please inform us of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Wednesday of each month at 5:00 PM at 132 Court Street, Marietta, GA.

Source of Water:
Our water source is from three wells drilled from the Stone Mountain Aquifer. The source water potential has been analyzed for our public water system to determine the general susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A water treatment plant is located at the source of the aquifer. The water treatment plant has been designed to protect our public water system and to provide a safe drinking water supply. The wells for the City of Marietta have received a lower susceptibility rating 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 to December 31, 2022. In cases where a monitoring wasn't required in 2022, the data reflects the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

Our water flows from the surface of rock or underground, a shallow naturally occurring reservoir and, to some extent, industrial and domestic wastewater. The water is collected from the ground or from surface activity. Industrial contaminants such as pesticides and herbicides, such as fertilizers, insecticides, herbicides, and other agricultural chemicals, and other soluble materials, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban development, such as road salts, household cleaners, and other household products, which may enter the water supply through runoff, leachate, or other means. Some of these materials, which may enter the water supply through runoff, leachate, or other means, are not regulated under the SDWA. Some of these materials, which may enter the water supply through runoff, leachate, or other means, are not regulated under the SDWA. Some of these materials, which may enter the water supply through runoff, leachate, or other means, are not regulated under the SDWA.

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 table:

Acronyms: The abbreviation of a report or report. If expanded, report treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The "maximum allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLGs are set at zero for all MCLs. The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are not enforceable because of the use of discretion to correct noncompliance.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs are enforceable because of the use of discretion to correct noncompliance.

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 to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Parts per million (ppm): A unit of measurement for the weight of a substance in a million parts by weight of the water sample.

Standard Deviation (SD): A statistical measure of the spread of data points in a sample.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Maximum Level	Unit	Date	Value	Standard Deviation	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG
Inorganic Contaminants									
Asbestos	7	mg/L	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barium	100	mg/L	2012	10	5	0	0	0	0
Cadmium	0.01	mg/L	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0
Copper	1.3	mg/L	2012	0.5	0.2	0	0	0	0
Fluoride	4	mg/L	2012	2.5	0.5	0	0	0	0
Lead	0.01	mg/L	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unregulated Contaminants									
Chloroform	0.05	mg/L	2012	0.02	0.01	0	0	0	0
Volatile Organic Compounds									
1,1,1-Trichloroethene	0.05	mg/L	2012	0.01	0.005	0	0	0	0
Disinfection By-Products									
Total Trihalomethanes	0.1	mg/L	2012	0.05	0.02	0	0	0	0
Halooacetic Acids	0.1	mg/L	2012	0.05	0.02	0	0	0	0

We are pleased to report that our water is safe to drink. The results of regular monitoring are an indication of whether or not drinking water meets health requirements. In an effort to ensure continued compliance with regulatory requirements, we will continue to monitor the quality of our drinking water.

LEAD INFORMATION:
If you're concerned about lead in your drinking water, you should know that lead can come from pipes, faucets, and other plumbing. Lead in drinking water is primarily from lead pipes and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is required to be providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the quality of materials used in plumbing connections. What you can do is flush your tap water first thing in the morning and before you drink it. Flushing your tap water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using will help reduce the amount of lead in your water. You can also have your water tested for lead. Information on how to test your water, testing methods, and where you can take a water sample is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-6263. The Atlanta State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 404-521-7342 for more information.

VIOLATIONS:
Our system received a CQR Report violation for not submitting the report in 2022 by the July 15 deadline.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS:
Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The presence of unregulated contaminants is not a violation of the SDWA as long as the source of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether the standards are violated.

All sources of drinking water are subject to natural contamination by substances that are naturally occurring in materials. These substances can be minerals, metals, or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water naturally contains some of these substances, which may be harmful to human health. EPA has established standards for these substances. The presence of unregulated contaminants does not indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and related health effects can be obtained by visiting the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-6263.

Some people may be more susceptible to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with chronic underlying illnesses, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons with HIV/AIDS, or persons with dialysis treatments, among others, are more susceptible to contaminants in drinking water. These people should have their drinking water tested for lead and other contaminants. EPA's Office of Public Health and Environmental Quality has information on immunocompromised persons and vulnerable populations. EPA's Office of Public Health and Environmental Quality has information on immunocompromised persons and vulnerable populations. EPA's Office of Public Health and Environmental Quality has information on immunocompromised persons and vulnerable populations.

We are the City of Marietta and we are proud to be a part of our community. Our way of life and our beautiful views are what we're most proud of. We want to thank you for your support and for being a part of our community.



2829 University Dr S
Fargo, ND 58103
(701) 232-9000

Our clinic may be in Fargo, but our hearts are in Rolling Fork.

Drs. Kurt Kooyer, Phil Sondreal, and staff
www.urgentmed.org

City of Rolling Fork, Mississippi

AMENDED BUDGET

FY 2022-23

	Capital & Fund	Debt Service	Water & Sewer
REVENUES			
License & Permits	\$ 2,523,977		\$ 1,196,000
Payments for Labor of Taxes	\$ 28,088,000	\$ 0	\$ 0
State Shared Revenues	\$ 455,158,000		
2022 Disaster Loan Funds	\$ 488,000,000		
Fees & Fines	\$ 6,129,225		
Franchise Tax	\$ 45,598,379		\$ 34,243,000
Public Utilities	\$ 8,881,000		
Special Assessments	\$ 2,458,000		
State Grants	\$ 4,800,000	\$ 0	\$ 0
Water & Sewer Sales	\$ 18,888,000	\$ 0	\$ 847,766.12
Water/Sewer Subsidies			
Total	\$29,215,800		
EXPENDITURES			
General Government	\$ 773,788,000		
Public Safety	\$ 688,468,000		
Public Works	\$ 242,222,000	\$ 854,818.00	
Health & Recreation	\$ 2,910,000		
General City	\$ 77,999,000		
Fire Department	\$ 300,000		
Police Dept	\$ 1,800,000		
Public Center	\$ 7,648,000		
Capital Improvements	\$ 99,818,000		
Water & Sewer Dept. Exp.			\$ 888,022.82
Street Department	\$ 1,648,770.00		
Public Works & Services	\$ 2,222,000.00		\$ 2,222,000.00
Reserve	\$ 2,222,000.00		
Other Departmental Exp.	\$ 2,222,000.00	\$ 2,222,000.00	
Public Safety	\$ 2,222,000.00	\$ 2,222,000.00	

about:blank

6/22/23, 4:19 PM

Payment Successful

Thank you for your one time online payment to Mississippi Rural Water Association, Inc.. Please note that your billing statement will reflect TWO charges, one from Nexbillpay for the payment FEE and one from Mississippi Rural Water Association, Inc. for the PAYMENT AMOUNT. If you have questions about this online transaction, please contact Nexbillpay at the contact information below.

Online Payment Questions

Nexbillpay
2416 Greensprings Hwy.
Birmingham, AL 35209
800-639-2435, Option 4
info@nexbillpay.com

Statement or Billing Questions

Mississippi Rural Water Association, Inc.
172 Country Place Parkway
Pearl, MS 39208
601-857-2433

Below is a copy of the information you submitted. Save or print a copy of this page for your records.

Payment date: 06/22/2023

Name: Sherida Stovall

Card number: XXXX3967

Customer number: 0280001

Amount applied to bill: \$250.00

Service fee: \$7.50

Payment total: \$257.50 Confirmation Number: W489MB