

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

2015 JUL -2 AM 8:17

CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2014

Tri County Water Assoc.

Public Water Supply Name

#s

310014 - 310024

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 to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, 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. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
- On water bills (attach copy of bill)
- Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 06/24/15 / / , / /

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: _____ / /

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: _____ / /

- As a URL (Provide URL _____)
- As an attachment
- As text within the body of the email message

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: Jasper Co. News

Date Published: 06/24/2015

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* office also Date Posted: 06/25/2015

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address **(DIRECT URL REQUIRED)**: _____

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2014 Consumer Confidence Report (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 public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Joann Williams, Sec.
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/29/2015
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
(601)576-7800

May be emailed to:
water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

79910

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Tri-County Water Association
 PWS ID# 0310014 & 0310024
 June 2015

2015 JUL -2 AM 8:17

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
 2015 JUL -2 AM 8:17

The State of Mississippi,
 County of Jasper

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned a Notary Public in and for JASPER COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI the OFFICE CLERK of the JASPER COUNTY NEWS, a newspaper published in the City of Bay Springs, Jasper County, in said State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the JASPER COUNTY NEWS is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in § 13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972 Annotated and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of

Tri-County Water Association

has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to-wit:

On the 24 day of June 2015

On the day of 2015

On the day of 2015

On the day of 2015

Vicki Spencer

OFFICE CLERK

SWORN to and subscribed before me,

this the 24th day of June 2015

Angela M. Brown

NOTARY PUBLIC

Words

Cost

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 our water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Coates Sand & Calumina Formation Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall responsibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility assessments were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Tri-County Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility ratings in comparison.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Keith Stricker at 601-725-0202. We would be pleased to answer questions to the extent of our knowledge about this water utility. If you need to know more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 3rd Thursday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Tri-County Water Offices located at 838 CR 7, Taylorville, MS.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. It includes those monitoring wells required by 2015; the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of lakes 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 agricultural operations, livestock operations, and wildlife, septic systems, and other sources. Other contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, or air that settles out of factory smokestacks and chimneys, 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 products, and also come from car exhausts and other 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 maximum levels for the amount of certain contaminants in water supplied by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, is periodically inspected by CDC's Environmental Health Criteria (EHC) program to determine if the presence of these contaminants could (or necessarily would) harm the water user's health.

(1) This table will list 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGL as is feasible.

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 MRDL is 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 to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part per million corresponds to one molecule in a trillion parts or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one molecule in 2,000 years of a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

PWS ID# 0310024

Contaminant	Measure Unit	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	M	2014	0.081	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of cooling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
13. Chloride	M	2014	7	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
17. Lead	M	2012/14	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
18. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	M	2014	22	21 - 22	ppm	10	10	Effluent from fertilizer and pesticide plants; discharge from fertilizer and ammonium fertilizers; erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Measure Unit	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Disinfection By-Products								
Chloroform	M	2014	1.1	7 - 2	mg/L	0	MDL=0.4	1 Year add-on used to control nitrosamine

PWS ID# 0310014

Contaminant	Measure Unit	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants								
13. Chromium	M	2012	3.1	3.1 - 3.2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	M	2012/14	1	0	ppm	1.5	AL=1.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
18. Fluoride	M	2012	168	161 - 168	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and ammonium fertilizers.
17. Lead	M	2012/14	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Measure Unit	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Disinfection By-Products								
B1. THMS	M	2014	40	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
B2. THM4 (Total Trihalomethanes)	M	2014	30.6	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform	M	2014	1.8	1.9 - 2.5	mg/L	0	MDL=0.4	1 Year add-on used to control nitrosamine

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2014.

As you can see by the tables, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have been through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected, however, the EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

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 compliance of monitoring requirements, MSU has now notified customers of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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 the 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 use your water's lead test kit. 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/leadandtapwater>.

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 substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally 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 1-800-425-4791.

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, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disabilities, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from contaminants. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/ACDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-425-4791.

The Tri-County Water Association wants to ensure the public is provided top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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