

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH 2016 JUN 13 AM 9:40
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Shady Grove Utility District
Public Water Supply Name

0340017

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: 5/30/16, 6/17/16, / /

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 5/30/16

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: Laurel Leader Call

Date Published: 6/17/16

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: / /

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

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2015 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.

Jordan L. Hillier
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-8-2016
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

CCR Due to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2016!

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Shady Grove Utility District
 PWS#: 0340017
 April 2016

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

2016 JUN 13 AM 9:40

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. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified 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 Shady Grove Utility District have received lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact D.L. Gieger, Jr. at 601.428.0311. 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 second Monday of the month at 5:00 PM at 149 Reeves Road, laurel MS 39443.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2015, the table reflects the most recent results. 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 constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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

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

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.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

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

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2015	.0189	.0182 - .0189	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015	1.6	1.1 - 1.6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.6	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2015	.666	.565 - .666	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2015	8	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2015	6.18	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2015	1.3	.51 – 2.15	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents 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.

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.

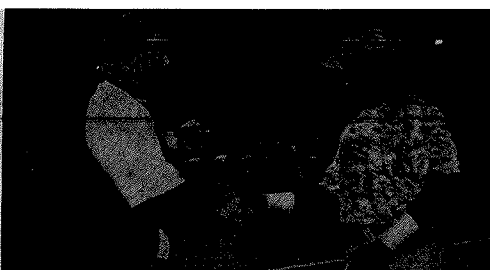
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Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or 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 Shady Grove Utility District 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.

land said. "We hit the ball well this week."

The Bobcats won their first 17 games of the season en route to a record-breaking 54-9 overall mark. The Bobcats never lost back-to-back games. Of JCJC's nine losses this year, five were by one run, two were by two runs and two were by three runs.



The Bobcats pose with their trophy, above, and JCJC first baseman Erick Hoard receives the World Series Most Valuable Player award from tournament director Rod Lovett. (Photos by Shawn Wansley)

South Alabama The Jaguars utilized their own big sixth inning, scoring six runs, to repay the favor. Florida State won the regional and advanced to play rival Florida, the No. 1 national seed in the tournament, at the Gainesville Super Regional this weekend.

Ole Miss
The Rebels became the 10th regional host school

Boston College beat Tulane to win the Oxi and advance Regionals in Fla., where they play Miami College, which is the champion. College won its first app College World Series in 1967.

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Ellisville
PWS# 0340003
May 2016

We're pleased to provide to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is from four wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. Our 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 at the City Hall for viewing upon request. The wells for the City of Ellisville have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Chad Wolfers at 901-477-3322. 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 & third Tuesdays of each month at 5:30 PM. The meetings will be conducted at City Hall at 110 Court Street.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2015, the table reflects the most recent results. As water flows 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 may 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 constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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

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- 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 do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
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- 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.
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TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AOL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
5. Gross Alpha	N	2012*	3.1	6-3.1	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2015	.0061	.005 - .0061	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2011/13*	2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
				.101 - .886				
16. Fluoride	N	2015	.886		ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2011/13*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
76. Xylene	N	2015	.00112	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum facilities; discharge from chemical factories
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2015	3	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
82. THM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2015	3.20	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	2015	1.6	1 - 2.11	mg/L	0	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents 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 constituents 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.

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Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations:
During a sanitary survey conducted on 1/29/2016, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency:
Unprotected Cross Connections: This system is currently within the initial 120 day corrective action period.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 5. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 34%.

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, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. 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

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Shady Grove Utility District
PWS# 0340017
April 2016

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The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility 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. Shady Grove Utility District has received lower susceptibility ratings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact D.L. Gieger, Jr. at our customer service center. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our meetings. They are held on the second Monday of the month at 6:00 PM at 149 Reeves Road, Laurel MS 39044.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2015, the table reflects the most recent results. As water flows 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 may 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 constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AOL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2015	0.106	0.102 - 0.106	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015	1.8	1.1 - 1.8	ppb	100	100	Discharge from an
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	6	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2015	.886	.886 - .886	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2015	3	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-Product of disinfection
82. THM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2015	3.18	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of disinfection
Chlorine	N	2015	1.3	.51 - 2.15	mg/L	0	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents 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.

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Erjck Hoard, the World Series Most Valuable Player award from tournament director Rod Lovett. (Photos by Shawn Wansley)

regional and advanced to play rival Florida, the No. 1 national seed in the tournament, at the Gainesville Super Regional this weekend.

Ole Miss
The Rebels became the 10th regional host school

Regionals in Coral Gables, Fla., where the Eagles will play Miami.

It was the first regional championship for Boston College, which is seeking its first appearance at the College World Series since 1967.

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Ellisville
PWS# 0340003
May 2016

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TEST RESULTS

Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Contaminants

N	2015	3.1	1.6 - 3.1	ppb	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
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Inorganic Contaminants

N	2015	0001	005 - 0051	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
N	2011/13*	2	0	ppm	1.5	AL=1.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives

N	2015	006		ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities
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N	2011/13*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
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Organic Contaminants

N	2015	00112	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum facilities, discharge from chemical factories
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By-Products

N	2015	3	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
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N	2015	3.29	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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N	2015	1.6	1 - 2.11	mg/l	0	MDRL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
---	------	-----	----------	------	---	--------	---

No sample required for 2015.

In the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State laws we've learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that these levels are safe.

monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now requires missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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 running, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact us to have your water tested.

of Compliance Data Violations
rely conducted on 1/20/2016, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency (s):
Conductance
This system is currently within the initial 120 day corrective action period.

Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies, our system is required to report certain results of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results fell within the range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 5. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within 0.7-1.3 ppm was 94%.

ng water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances include inorganic and organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of these substances. The presence of these substances does not necessarily indicate that the water is unsafe to drink. 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

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.

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Shady Grove Utility District
PWS# 0340017
April 2016

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. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula 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 Shady Grove Utility District have received lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact D.L. Gieger, Jr. at 601.428.0311. 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 second Monday of the month at 6:00 PM at 148 Reeves Road, Laurel MS 38443.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2015, the table reflects the most recent results. 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, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic chemicals, 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 constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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

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

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.

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

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

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2015	0198	0182 - 0198	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015	1.6	1.1 - 1.6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2012/14*	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
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16. Fluoride	N	2015	006	005 - 006	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities
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17. Lead	N	2012/14*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
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Disinfection By-Products

B1. HAAs	N	2015	0	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
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B2. THMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2015	6.18	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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Chlorine	N	2015	1.3	0.1 - 2.18	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents 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.

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/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.678.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these substances 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Shady Grove Utility District 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.

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JUN 13 AM 9:11 AM '16

2016 JUN 13 AM 9:41

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF JONES
1st & 2nd Judicial District**

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Jones County, Mississippi, the Legal/Classifieds Manager of The Laurel Leader-Call, a Newspaper as defined and prescribed in, Section 13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972, as amended, who, being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

On the 7th day of June 2016

On the _____ day of _____ 2016

On the _____ day of _____ 2016

On the _____ day of _____ 2016

Brandy Gorefeld

Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 7 day of June, A.D., 2016.

[Signature]
Notary Public





SHADY GROVE UTILITY DISTRICT

149 REEVES ROAD
LAUREL, MISSISSIPPI 39443
(601) 428-0311

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EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER.

PRESORTED
FIRST-CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
LAUREL MS
PERMIT NO. 540

TYPE OF SERVICE	METER READING		USED	CHARGES
	PRESENT	PREVIOUS		
Water	389340	386190	3,150	18.36
Fire Fee				1.00

CUSTOMER	
ROUTE	ACCOUNT
4	550
NET AMOUNT TO BE PAID	
19.36	

PAY GROSS AMT AFTER THIS D.
6/15/16
GROSS AMOUNT TO BE PAID
21.20

MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT

4675 HWY 15 NORTH
Pending Bank Draft.

Service From 4/19/2016 TO 5/19/2016 ACCOUNT 550 5/27/2016

METER READ			TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT	LATE CHARGE AFTER DUE DATE	PAST DUE AMOUNT
MONTH	DAY	CLASS			
5	19	1	19.36	1.84	21.20

J. N. PRYOR
4675 HIGHWAY 15 N
LAUREL MS 39443-9473

The 2015 Consumer Confidence Report will be published in the Laurel Leader Call on June 7th 2016. Hard copies are available upon request at the SGUD business office.



END