

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH 2016 JUL 15 AM 11:36  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY  
CCR CERTIFICATION  
CALENDAR YEAR 2015

City of Ellisville  
Public Water Supply Name

0340003

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

RECEIVED WATER SUPPLY  
2016 JUL 15 AM 11:36

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: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

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: The Laurel Leader-Call

Date Published: 06/07/16

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* City Hall Date Posted: 06/07/16

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.

[Signature]  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/10/16  
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](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

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

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

2016 JUN 14 AM 9: 04

We're very 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 Walters at 601-477-3323. 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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.

*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 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 Measurement | MCLG | MCL    | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| <b>Radioactive Contaminants</b> |               |                |                |  |                  |      |        |  |
| 5. Gross Alpha                  | N             | 2012*          | 3.1            | .6 - 3.1   | pCi/L            | 0    | 15     | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>   |               |                |                |  |                  |      |        |  |
| 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 - .896  |                  |      |        |  |

|                                      |   |          |        |          |      |    |          |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------|--------|----------|------|----|----------|---|
| 16. Fluoride                         | N | 2015     | .896   |          | 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  |
| <b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b> |   |          |        |          |      |    |          |   |
| 76. Xylenes                          | N | 2015     | .00112 | No Range | ppm  | 10 | 10       | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories   |
| <b>Disinfection By-Products</b>      |   |          |        |          |      |    |          |   |
| 81. HAA5                             | N | 2015     | 3      | No Range | ppb  | 0  | 60       | By-Product of drinking water disinfection.  |
| 82. TTHM<br>[Total trihalomethanes]  | N | 2015     | 3.29   | No Range | ppb  | 0  | 80       | By-product of drinking water chlorination.  |
| Chlorine                             | N | 2015     | 1.6    | 1 – 2.11 | mg/l | 0  | MDRL = 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.

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.

**Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations:**

During a sanitary survey conducted on 1/20/2016, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s):  
Unprotected Cross Connections

**Corrective Actions:** 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 94%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The City of Ellisville 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.

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.



first baseman Erick Hoard receives the World Series Most Valuable Player award from tournament director Rod Lovett. (Photos by Shawn Wansley)

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.

It was the championship College, which its first appears College World 1967.

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
**RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY**  
 City of Ellisville  
 PWS# 0340003  
 May 2016  
**2016 JUN 15 AM 11:38**

We're very 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 Oostahouie 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 Waters at 601-477-3323. 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 6:30 PM. The meetings will be conducted at City Hall at 110 Coast 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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 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 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 (µg/L)** - 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/AQL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL    | Likely Source of Contamination  |  |
| <b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>      |               |                |                |  |                  |      |        |   |  |
| 5. Gross Alpha                       | N             | 2012*          | 3.1            | 0-3.1  | PCU              | 0    | 15     | Emission of natural deposits  |  |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>        |               |                |                |  |                  |      |        |   |  |
| 10. Barium                           | N             | 2015           | .0061          | .005-.0061   | ppm              |      | 2      | Discharge of drilling waste; 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; erosion from wood preservatives                     |  |
| 16. Fluoride                         | N             | 2015           | .696           |  | ppm              |      | 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  |  |
| <b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b> |               |                |                |  |                  |      |        |   |  |
| 76. Xylenes                          | N             | 2015           | .00112         | No Range   | ppm              | 10   | 10     | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories   |  |
| <b>Disinfection By-Products</b>      |               |                |                |  |                  |      |        |   |  |
| 81. HAA5                             | N             | 2015           | 3              | No Range   | ppb              | 0    | 60     | By-product of drinking water disinfection.  |  |
| 82. THM (Total trihalomethanes)      | N             | 2015           | 3.29           | No Range   | ppb              | 0    | 60     | By-product of drinking water chlorination.  |  |
| 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 2013.  
 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.

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/leadwater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7882 if you wish to have your water tested.

**Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations:**  
 During a sanitary survey conducted on 12/02/2016, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(ies):  
 Unprotected Cross Connections.  
 Corrective Action: 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 64%.

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 microbial organisms are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-268-4791.

The City of Ellisville 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.

2016 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 and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of water you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water source to ensure the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Oostahouie 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 the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. Shady Grove Utility District have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact D.L. Gieger, Jr. at 801-944-4444. 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 each 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 we detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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 contamination.
- 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 (µg/L)** - 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/AQL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL    | Likely Source of Contamination  |  |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>   |               |                |                |  |                  |      |        |   |  |
| 10. Barium                      | N             | 2015           | .0188          | 0.02 - 0.08  | ppm              |      | 2      | Discharge of drilling waste; erosion of natural deposits  |  |
| 13. Chromium                    | N             | 2015           | 1.6            | 1.1-1.6  | ppb              | 100  | 100    | Discharge from mill; erosion  |  |
| 14. Copper                      | N             | 2012/14*       | 4              | 0  | ppm              | 1.3  | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; erosion from wood preservatives                     |  |
| 16. Fluoride                    | N             | 2015           | .996           | .66 - .996   | 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  |  |
| <b>Disinfection By-Products</b> |               |                |                |  |                  |      |        |   |  |
| 81. HAA5                        | N             | 2015           | 6              | No Range   | ppb              | 0    | 60     | By-product of drinking water disinfection.  |  |
| 82. THM (Total trihalomethanes) | N             | 2015           | 6.16           | No Range   | ppb              | 0    | 60     | By-product of drinking water chlorination.  |  |
| Chlorine                        | N             | 2015           | 1.3            | 51-2.16  | mg/L             | 0    | MRDL=4 | Water additive used to control microbes   |  |

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2013.  
 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. 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/leadwater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7882 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial organisms 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.

Jack-to-JCJC's year, run, runs by three



Series Most Valuable Player award from tournament director Rod Lovett. (Photos by Shawn Wansley)

national seed in the tournament, at the Gainesville Super Regional this weekend. **Ole Miss** The Rebels became the 10th regional host school

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 Ellenville  
PWS#: 0340003  
May 2016

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY  
2016 JUN 15 AM 11:36

provide to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and served to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide you a safe and dependable supply of water from four wells drawing from the Catskills Aquifer.

that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. Our source water assessment has been completed for us to determine the overall susceptibility of the drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation was made available to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the City of Ellenville have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to

ons about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Chad Walters at 601-477-3323. 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 Tuesdays of each month at 5:30 PM. The meetings will be conducted at City Hall at 110 Court Street.

or contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015. In cases where monitoring wells required in 2015, most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and organic 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, organic materials, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from agricultural, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic 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 and are used in nuclear power plants; and disinfection by-products, which are formed when disinfectants like chlorine are used to kill bacteria in water. 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 constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water

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 of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as feasible using the best available treatment technology.**

**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.**

**Infant Level (MIDL) - 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.**

**Infant Level Goal (MIDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MIDLGs allow for the use of disinfectants 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 (µg/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.**

| 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  |
| <b>Contaminants</b>           |                |                |   |                  |      |        |   |
| N                             | 2012*          | 3.1            | .6 - 3.1  | ppb              | 0    | 15     | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b> |                |                |   |                  |      |        |   |
| N                             | 2015           | .001           | .005 - .001   | ppm              | 2    | 2      | Discharge of drilling water; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                                 |
| N                             | 2011/13*       | 2              | 0   | ppm              | 1.3  | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives                    |
| N                             | 2015           | .898           |   | ppm              | 4    | 4      | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| N                             | 2011/13*       | 1              | 0   | ppb              | 0    | AL=15  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits  |
| <b>Organic Contaminants</b>   |                |                |   |                  |      |        |   |
| N                             | 2015           | .0012          | No Range  | ppm              | 10   | 10     | Discharge from petroleum facilities; discharge from chemical factories  |
| <b>By-Products</b>            |                |                |   |                  |      |        |   |
| N                             | 2015           | 3              | No Range  | ppb              | 0    | 60     | By-product of drinking water disinfection   |
| N                             | 2015           | 3.29           | No Range  | ppb              | 0    | 60     | By-product of drinking water disinfection   |
| N                             | 2016           | 1.8            | 1 - 2.11  | mg/l             | 0    | MIDL=4 | Water additive used to control microbes   |

No sample required for 2015. The table above had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. 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 whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now requires monitoring 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 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. 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 them to have your water tested.

**Drinking Water Compliance Data Violations:** Any violation of the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(ies): The 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 organic and inorganic 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 constituents 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 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.

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 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 Catskills 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 is available 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 148 Reeves Road, Laurel MS 38442.

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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015. In cases where monitoring wells were 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 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 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 (µg/l) - 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  |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>    |               |                |                |   |                  |      |        |   |
| 10. Barium                       | N             | 2015           | 0.188          | 0.182 - 0.198                                       | ppm              | 2    | 2      | Discharge of drilling water; 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                    |
| 16. Fluoride                     | N             | 2015           | .898           | .895 - .898   | 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  |
| <b>Disinfection By-Products</b>  |               |                |                |   |                  |      |        |   |
| 81. HAA5                         | N             | 2015           | 8              | No Range  | ppb              | 0    | 60     | By-product of drinking water disinfection   |
| 82. THM4 (Total Trihalomethanes) | N             | 2015           | 0.18           | No Range  | ppb              | 0    | 60     | By-product of drinking water disinfection   |
| Chlorine                         | N             | 2015           | 1.3            | .51 - 2.18  | 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 requires monitoring 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. If you are concerned about lead in your 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 them 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 constituents 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.

2016 JUN 15 AM 11:36

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION  
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
COUNTY OF JONES  
1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup> day of June 2016

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2016

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2016

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2016

Brandy Bonefeld  
\_\_\_\_\_

Affiant

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

[Signature]  
\_\_\_\_\_

Notary Public

