

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH 2016 JUN 23 AM 9: 10
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Sebastopol Water ASSN

Public Water Supply Name

620010

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: 5/26/2016 / /

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: Scott County Times

Date Published: 5/11/2016

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.

R. L. Eason
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5-12-2016
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:

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

water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Sebastopol Water Association
 PWS#: 0620010
 April 2016

2016 MAY 23 AM 9: 17

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 Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to 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 Sebastopol Water Association have received moderate to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Arnold Walters at 601-625-7399. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for the second Tuesday of March at 7:00 PM at the Sebastopol Water Association office at 104 Wolverton Lane, Sebastopol, MS 39359.

We routinely monitor for constituents 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 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.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

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
Radioactive Contaminants								
5. Gross Alpha	N	2014*	0.9	No Range	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2014*	.0042	.004 - .0042	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2011/13*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2014*	.128	.103 - .128	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2011/13*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2013*	1	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2013*	1	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2015	1.70	1.00 – 2.50	ppm	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.

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 Sebastopol Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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for this investment."
a new drug dog, "Ruger"
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Carlos Dipuma as the
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fun," Evans said.
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te," Evans said. "We are

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Sebastopol Water Association
PWS# 0620010
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 Meridian/Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to 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 Sebastopol Water Association have received moderate to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Arnold Walters at 601-626-7399. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for the second Tuesday of March at 7:00 PM at the Sebastopol Water Association office at 104 Wolverton Lane, Sebastopol, MS 39369.

We routinely monitor for constituents 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 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.

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TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detection or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
5. Gross Alpha	N	2014*	0.9	No Range	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2014*	.0042	.004 - .0042	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2011/13*	3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2014*	.128	.103 - .128	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2011/13*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
B1. HAAs	N	2013*	1	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
B2. THM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2013*	1	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2015	1.70	1.00 - 2.50	ppm	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 601.576.7562 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



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We pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality 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 Meridian Sand and Meridian Upper-Vicks Aquifers.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bobby J. Wilkerson at 601.282.0650. 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 third Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the office.

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 SRG Water Association have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

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 products, 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.

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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 (µg/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID #: 0620011 TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2013*	.002	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; 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	2013*	.107	.103 - .107	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	2013*	1	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection	
82. THM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2013*	8.6	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Chlorine	N	2015	.6	.5 - .6	Mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	

PWS ID #: 0620023 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	
Radioactive Contaminants									
5. Gross Alpha	N	2014	5	No Range	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits	
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2013*	.0018	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2013*	1	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
16. Fluoride	N	2013*	.101	No Range	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	2013*	14	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection	
82. THM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2013*	13.4	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Chlorine	N	2015	.7	.6 - .7	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. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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 601.576.7662 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 inorganic or organic, synthetic or natural in origin. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain

(See Attached)

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of Mississippi
County of Scott

On the 11th day of May, 2016,

Personally came Cindy Harrell Creek
of The Scott County Times, a weekly newspaper
established more than twelve months before the date first
hereinafter mentioned, printed and published in the City
of Forest, County of Scott, State of Mississippi, before
me, the undersigned authority in and for said County,
who being duly sworn, deposes and says that a certain

_____ a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said
paper _____ consecutive weeks, to wit:

- May 11, 2016
- _____, 2016
- _____, 2016
- _____, 2016

Signed Cindy Harrell
 Affidavit of Publication Fee \$ 7
 Printer's Fee \$ _____
 Total \$ _____

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day
of May, 2016.

Chris Allen Baker
Notary Public



2016 JUN 23 AM 9: 10



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

TO: Mississippi Community Public Water Supplies

FROM: Charles Shultis, Compliance & Enforcement Director
Bureau of Public Water Supply

RE: 2015 Sample Results for Consumer Confidence Report (CCR due July 1, 2016)

DATE: April 8, 2016

Enclosed please find a copy of your public water supply 2015 analytical results. Your water system may **not** have collected samples in 2015 for all the contaminants/contaminant groups listed below.

VOC – Volatile Organic Compounds

IOC – Inorganic Compounds

CN – Cyanides

MRDL – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels

NITR – Nitrates

DBP – Trihalomethanes/Haloacetic Acids

CCR Instructions for TTHMs and HAA5s (only for systems monitoring quarterly)

RAD – Uranium results from MSDH Lab and Gross Alpha and Radium 226/228 from EEA/Radiation Safety Lab

UCMR – Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

Pb/Cu-Lead & Copper and 90th Percentile Reports

These results will assist in the completion of your 2015 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). If you did not sample in 2015 for a particular contaminant or group listed above, report the most recent result you have on the CCR. Please note that any sample results over 5 years old need not be reported. Some 2015 sample results have already been mailed to the water system. Please check your records to ensure that all necessary results are included on your CCR.

The Ground Water Rule requires additional information in your CCR if there were unresolved Significant Deficiencies as of December 31, 2015 such as treatment technique violations or fecal indicator positive source sample results. If applicable to your public water system, a separate report (printed on yellow paper) is included to assist you with these requirements.

A separate report is included for chemical, bacteriological, CCR, and public notice violations **if** your system incurred any during 2015. All violations must be reported in your CCR. Required Fluoridation compliance language for only those systems that add Fluoride during the water treatment process is included. Please follow these instructions carefully.

The attached sheets give you specifics on CCR deadlines and report delivery options. Please adhere to these guidelines to avoid a violation of the CCR Rule.

Should you have any questions, please contact us at 601-576-7518.

2016 JUN 23 AM 9: 10

The Consumer Confidence Report must be delivered to your customers and to the Bureau of Public Water Supply by July 1 of each year.

Delivery requirements are indicated below. Please note that delivery options are based on population served and not based on the number of connections.

Population less than 500:

Mail (U.S. Postal Service or electronic mail) a copy of CCR to each customer or notify customers via mail, door to door delivery or posting in appropriate location of the availability of the CCR.

Population from 501 to 9,999:

Mail (U.S. Postal Service or electronic mail) or directly deliver a copy of CCR to each customer. You may forego mailout and publish in one or more local papers serving the area; however, you must inform your customers that the CCR will not be delivered to them. You may state this in the report published in the paper or place a statement on the water bill that the CCR will be published in your local paper.

Population from 10,000 to 100,000:

Mail (U.S. Postal Service or electronic mail) or directly deliver a copy of CCR to each customer.

Population greater than 100,000:

Mail (U.S. Postal Service or Electronic Mail) or directly deliver a copy of CCR to each customer and post on website.

A CCR Certification sheet is enclosed. Complete and return to MSDH no later than October 1, 2016. Failure to submit this form before the deadline will result in a violation. **To avoid any confusion, you should complete this form and send to MSDH along with a copy of your CCR by the July 1, 2016, CCR report deadline.**

The CCR Rule requires you to follow a particular format and include specific contents. Simply mailing a copy of all your results to your customers is not acceptable and will result in a violation. **This violation will cause a deduction of points on your next capacity assessment rating and inspection.**

Please note: A new option is available that allows electronic CCR delivery under certain conditions. The terms "mail" and "directly deliver" are not limited to post office or hand delivery. The CCR may be mailed via the U.S. Postal Service or electronic mail message to customers. Additional instructions are provided on the sheet titled "Expanded Delivery Options" included in this packet. Please pay close attention to these instructions.

Call (601)576-7518 if you have any questions about delivery requirements.

**Mississippi State Department of Health
Bureau of Public Water Supply
Delivery Options for the 2015 CCR**

Since the Consumer Confidence Report Rule went into effect in 1998 there has been a dramatic increase in the number and type of communication tools available. EPA has issued a new interpretation of the existing CCR Rule to allow electronic delivery of CCRs, so long as the delivery meets the regulatory requirement to “mail or otherwise directly deliver” the CCR to all bill paying customers.

In addition to the traditional delivery methods, below are some other allowable methods that take advantage of electronic delivery:

- A) A printed message on the portion of the monthly bill that is returned with payment that states “Important information about your drinking water is available in the 2015 Consumer Confidence Report at www.xyzco.mywater.com. You may request a hard copy by checking this box or by calling our office at (601)999-9999.” This statement should be printed on the monthly bill beginning in April, May, or June and has to be equal or larger in font size than the other print on the bill. The URL provided must be a direct link to the CCR. No additional clicking must be required to open entire CCR.
- B) An electronic (email) message is sent to the customers with a URL (direct link – no additional clicking required) that takes them straight to the document. The email message must inform the customers of how to request a hard copy.
- C) An electronic (email) message is sent to the customer with the entire CCR in the body of the email message. The email message must provide a way for the customer to request a hard copy of the CCR.
- D) An electronic (email) message is sent to the customers with an electronic file email attachment (e.g., a PDF file). The email message must inform the customers of how to request a hard copy of the CCR.

Requirements for providing a URL:

- If you choose to provide a URL (or web location) to your customers to access the CCR, then the URL you provide must take the customer straight to the entire CCR (no extra clicking).
- The user must **not** be required to click on any additional options or links to read the entire report.
- The website must be a publicly available site.
- The URL must not be lengthy.
- A brief explanation (“Important information about the quality of your drinking water is available . . .”) of what the URL is must be included on the bill or notification.
- The CCR must remain publicly posted on the website for at least **three years**.

Notification through social media such as Twitter and Facebook will NOT be allowed to satisfy “mail” or “direct delivery” requirements. You may use social media in addition to the other required distribution methods.

Mississippi State Department of Health
Bureau of Public Water Supply
2015 CCR Delivery Methods & Approaches

When mailing or directly delivering the CCR the water system can choose from these approaches:

1. Paper CCR Delivery with Electronic CCR Delivery Option
2. Electronic CCR Delivery with Paper CCR Delivery Option

Both approaches have the following Delivery Methods:

1. Mail a paper copy
2. Mail a notification that the CCR is available on website via a direct URL
3. Email a direct CCR URL to the customers
4. Email the CCR as a file attachment
5. Email the CCR embedded within the email message

As always, each system must make a “good faith effort” to reach consumers who do not receive water bills by using other means. For example, the water system should ask for permission and post a copy of the CCR on bulletin boards in public places such as the library, post office, business offices, and apartment complexes. The water system could also advertise the availability of the report in the news media in order to reach those who do not receive a water bill.

Additional Guidance from EPA for Consumer Confidence Reports:

<http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ccr/compliancehelp.cfm>

The CCR iWriter application allows you to produce a CCR if you have internet access:

https://ofmpub.epa.gov/apex/safewater/f?p=140:LOGIN_DESKTOP

Email completed CCR to MSDH at water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Please call (601)576-7518 if you have any questions after reading this information regarding delivery options and certification requirements.

**Mississippi State Department of Health
Bureau of Public Water Supply
2015 CCR Delivery Information**

Frequently Asked Questions

May I continue to mail through the U.S. Post Office a copy of the CCR to all my customers? Yes, but systems serving a population greater than 100,000 are also required to post a copy of the CCR on a publicly viewable website.

If the population I serve is less than 100,000, can my system email to some customers and mail hard copies to other customers? Yes. The system should maintain accurate email and U. S. Postal Service mailing address lists.

Are all systems required to use other methods to reach customers who don't receive a bill? Yes, all systems must make a good faith effort to reach those individuals who do not receive a water bill.

Am I allowed to notify my customers by placing a notice on monthly bills that a copy of the CCR is available on our system website? Yes, but the URL you provide your customers must take them directly to the CCR and no extra clicking must be required. Additionally, you must give customers that do not have internet access a way to receive a hard copy of the CCR such as providing a checkbox on the portion of the bill that they return with payment or by providing a phone number. If the customer requests a hard copy of the CCR, the system must provide it.

Is sending a URL inside an email message to all my customers allowed? Yes, the water system must provide a URL that takes the customer directly/straight to the CCR with no extra clicking required. If messages are returned to the water system as "undeliverable" then another method of delivery must be used. The water system should use this information to update their records.

Can I just call all my customers and tell them where they can go on the internet to see the CCR? No, to take advantage of the expanded delivery options customers must be notified in printed form on their bill (or other printed notification that is mailed or hand delivered) or in an email message.

I am confused and don't understand electronic delivery so is it okay for me to distribute my CCR using the original guidelines? Yes, it is acceptable to continue using the traditional distribution methods that MSDH has allowed in the past as long as you follow the normal population-based distribution guidelines.

Do all customers have to be notified in the same manner? No, we would not expect a water system to have email addresses for 100% of its customers. It is permissible for the CCR to be delivered to some customers via the U.S. Postal and others to receive the CCR electronically via an email message.

Can I use Twitter or Facebook to deliver the CCR? No, EPA does not allow notification through membership Internet outlets such as these to satisfy electronic delivery requirements because they would require a customer to join the website to read the CCR.