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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CCR CERTIFICATION CALENDAR YEAR 2015

List PWS 1D #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 hoxes 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 ad On water bills (attach copy of bill) Email message (MUST Email the message to the Other	vertisement) ie address below)	
Date(s) customers were informed: 21/1/6.		
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct demethods used	divary Must specify who	
Date Mailed/Distributed: / /	•	
CR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) 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 with Name of Newspaper:		
Date Published: / /		
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)	Date Posted: /	1
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following	ng address (DIRECT URL,	REQUIRED):
IFICATION by certify that the 2015 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has water system in the form and manager identification.	been distributed to the cu	stomers of this

CERT 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.

SEC/mass Name Tille (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

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

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

May be faxed to: (601)576-7800

May be emailed to:

water reports a msdh.ms.gov

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Sunflower Water Association PWS ID # 0670038 June 2016

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 consists of one well that draws from the Sparta Sand Aquifer.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. The water supply for Sunflower Water Association received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bobby Brown at 662-721-7534. 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 1st Tuesday of each month at 13 Bethany Church Road at 7:00 pm.

Sunflower Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 pose 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 - 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 - 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.

				TEST R	ESULTS			
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 C	ontamin	ants						
8. Arsenic	N	2013*	0.70	No Range	Ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2013*	0.04	No Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2013*	7.2	No Range	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	1/1/12 to 12/31/14*	0.1	None	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2013*	0.254	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
21. Selenium	N	2013*	2.70	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Nickel	N	2013*	0.0005	No Range	ppm	0.1	0.1	Discharge from chemical factories, metal refineries and petroleum refineries
Disinfectant	ts & Dis	infectant 1	By-Produ	icts				
Chlorine (as Cl2)	N	1/1/2015 to 12/31/15	1.10	0.90 to 1.30	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
73. TTHM [Total tri- halomethanes]	N	2013*	47.5	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	N	2013*	41.0	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

^{*} Most recent sample results available

Additional Information for Lead

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. Sunflower Water Association 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 for \$10 per sample. 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 (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have any questions.