

2016 JUL 22 PM 2:11

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

Clayton Village Water Inc.  
Public Water Supply Name  
#0530006 + #0530036  
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 In office building

Date(s) customers were informed: 6/4/16

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: Starkville Daily News  
Date Published: 6/4/16

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 6/1/16

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.

Willette McClain General Manager  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

7/21/16  
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:

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

[water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

2016 JUN 16 PM 4: 44

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Clayton Village Water Association, Inc.  
 PWS#: 0530006 & 0530036  
 May 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 Gordo Formation 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 Clayton Village Water Association, Inc. have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Delvin McClain at 662.418.8264. 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 Saturday of each month at 9:00 AM at the Clayton Village Water Association office.

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.

PWS ID#: 0530006		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>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2013*	.08	.05 - .08	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2013*	2.2	1.7 - 2.2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

									systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2013*	.149	.135 - .149	ppm	4	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

### Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2015	1.1	.5 - 1.8	Mg/l	0	MDRL = 4		Water additive used to control microbes
----------	---	------	-----	----------	------	---	----------	--	---

### PWS ID#: 0530036

### 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*	.06	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2013*	3.4	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2013*	.178	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

Chlorine	N	2015	1	.5 - 1.6	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 tables, our system had no contaminant 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.

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 Clayton Village Water Association, Inc. is always striving to supply all of ours members the best potable water. Please help us help you by, keeping meter boxes and areas around meters clean and visible. We work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. Please help us help you by, keeping meter boxes and areas around meters clean and visible. We ask that all our members 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  
 Clayton Village Water Association, Inc.  
 PWS#: 0530006 & 0530036  
 May 2016

leased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Gordo Formation Aquifer.

water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made is furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Clayton Village Water Association, Inc. have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Delvin McClain at 662.418.8284. 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 Saturday of each month at 8:00 AM at the Clayton Village Water Association office.

We regularly 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, this table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and gases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity. 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, 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 volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining operations; and disinfection by-products, which are formed when disinfectants react with organic matter in the water. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water supplied 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 is a health risk.

If 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:

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

**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 adverse health effects. MRLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**ppm (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.

**ppb (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.

#: 0530006

TEST RESULTS

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

N	2013*	.08	.05 - .08	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
N	2013*	2.2	1.7 - 2.2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
N	2012/14*	.5	0	ppm	1.8	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
N	2013*	.149	.135 - .149	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
N	2012/14*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic By-Products

N	2015	1.1	.5 - 1.8	Mg/l	0	MORL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
---	------	-----	----------	------	---	----------	---

0530036

TEST RESULTS

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

N	2013*	.06	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
N	2013*	3.4	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
N	2013*	1	No Range	ppm	1.8	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

15. Fluoride	N	2013*	.149	.135 - .149	ppm		4	4	preservatives Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	1	0	ppb		0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

**Disinfection By-Products**

Chlorine	N	2015	1.1	.5 - 1.8	Mg/l		0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
----------	---	------	-----	----------	------	--	---	----------	---

PWS ID#: 0530036

**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*	.05	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2013*	3.4	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp miller; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2013*	.178	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**

Chlorine	N	2015	1	.5 - 1.5	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 tables, our system had no contaminant 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.

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 Clayton Village Water Association, Inc. is always striving to supply all of our members the best potable water. Please help us help you by keeping meter boxes and areas around meters clean and visible. We work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. Please help us help you by, keeping meter boxes and areas around meters clean and visible. We ask that all our members help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

# The State of Mississippi } OKTIBBEHA COUNTY }

## AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

Before me, in and for said county, this day personally came the undersigned representative of the Starkville Daily News, a newspaper published in the City of Starkville, of said county and state, who being duly sworn deposes and says that the publication of a certain notice, a true copy of which, is hereto affixed has been made for 1 weeks consecutively, to wit:

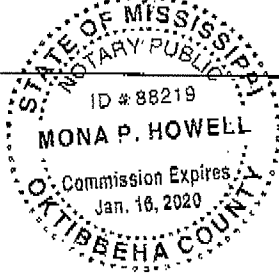
Dated June 04, 2016  
Dated \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
Dated \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
Dated \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
Dated \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

Said representative further certifies that the several numbers of the newspaper containing the above mentioned notice have been produced and compared with the copy affixed; and that the publication thereof has been correctly made.

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE, this the 16 day of July, A.D., 2016

By: Mona Zarell

Notary Public



SEAL:

STARKVILLE DAILY NEWS

By: Wendi McMinn  
( ) Publisher (X) Clerk

Publication Fee \$ 437.20  
Proof(s) Of Publication \$ 3.00  
Total Charges \$ 440.20

AFFIDAVIT# 36412