

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Pine Street Water
Public Water Supply Name

RECEIVED- WATER SUPPLY

M50030006

2016 JUL -1 PM 3:41

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: 6/25/16 / / / /

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: Southern Herald

Date Published: 6/30/16

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 7/2/16

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

Gloster library

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.

Belinda Medlock
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/30/16
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

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

COUNTY OF AMITE

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for the state aforesaid

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Pine Street Water Association
PWS ID#: 0030005
June 2016

undersigned agent of THE SOUTHERN HERALD, a newspaper published in the Town of Liberty, Amite County, Mississippi, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says: THE SOUTHERN HERALD is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Section 13-3-3, Mississippi Code of 1972 that the publication of

2015 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
PINE STREET WATER ASSOCIATION
PWS ID#: 0030005
JUNE 2016

3 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 safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process we are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is purchased from the Town of Gloster that has wells drawing from the Miocene

been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of concern. Information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request at the meeting scheduled for second Tuesday of the month at 5:00 PM at Gloster Public Library.

report or concerning your water utility, please contact Clark Scott at 601.670.2248. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water and to attend the meeting scheduled for second Tuesday of the month at 5:00 PM at Gloster Public Library.

water 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 monitoring period. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2015, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of the earth, it picks up naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activities, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water run-off, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water run-off, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic tanks; and inorganic chemicals, which can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA has set maximum contaminant levels in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

is and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:
MCL - The "Maximum Contaminant Level" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as possible without requiring the use of advanced treatment technology.
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 are set where feasible.
MRDL - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the potential health effects of disinfectant by-products.
ppm - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
ppb - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

of which the annexed is a copy, has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to-wit:

On the 30 day of JUNE

On the day of

On the day of

On the day of

[Signature]

SWORN TO and subscribed before me

day of JUNE

Notary

My Commission Expires: MARCH 6

PUBLISHER'S FEE

1,931 Words @ 12 c

Making Proof of Publication

TOTAL

Table with columns: Level Detected, Range of Defects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL, Unit Measurement, MCLG, MCL, Likely source of Contamination. Rows include data for various contaminants like copper, lead, and disinfectants.

some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience neurological effects. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

On 2/12/2015, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(ies): chemical and techniques (primary MCLs) not working with this system to return them to compliance since the expiration of the compliance deadline. We anticipate the system being returned to compliance by the end of the compliance period. We are working with the system to return them to compliance since the expiration of the compliance deadline. We anticipate the system being returned to compliance by the end of the compliance period.

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 Town of Guster have received a higher susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or receiving your water utility, please contact: Clark Scott at 601.870.2248. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for second Tuesday of the month at 5:00 PM at Guster Public Library.

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, this table below lists 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 or 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, 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 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 Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLs 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 for 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 billion (ppb) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one in a million in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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

Contaminant	Violation V/A/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples	Unit of Measurement	TEST RESULTS		Likely source of Contamination
						MCLG	MCL	
Inorganic Contaminants								
10 Boron	N	2014	0285	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13 Chromium	N	2014	5	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14 Copper	N	2012/14	1.5	2	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17 Lead	N	2012/14	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
19 Nitrate (as nitrogen)	N	2015	42	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products	N	2015	1.2	1-1.4	ppm	0	MCL=1.4	Water additive used to control microbes
--------------------------	---	------	-----	-------	-----	---	---------	---

*Your local health department is required to test for these contaminants.

(19) Copper: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

As you can see by the table, 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.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants 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 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/leadwater/>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.578.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Significant Deficiencies - Town of Guster

Durable a sanitary survey conducted on 2/21/2015, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiencies:

Headwater application of treatment chemicals and techniques (primary MCLs)

Corrective actions: MSDH is currently working with this system to return them to compliance since the expiration of the compliance deadline. We anticipate the system being returned to compliance by 3/30/2016.

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 nitrate. 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 Pine Street 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 part of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

1931 Words @ 12¢ = \$231.72

Making Proof of Publication 0.00

TOTAL \$231.72

of which the annexed is a copy, has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to-wit:

On the 30 day of JUNE 2016

On the day of 2016

On the day of 2016

On the day of 2016

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this _____ day of JUNE, 2016

[Signature]
 Publisher

COYETTE STUART
 Notary Public
 1048468
 My Commission Expires: MARCH 6, 2019

1931 Words @ 12¢ = \$231.72

Making Proof of Publication 0.00

TOTAL \$231.72