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

Lakewood Envilonmental

MS 02 1005 Z 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 <u>ema</u>

email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check a	ll boxes tha	t apply.	, e	100 1	iust ma	m' 187 oi
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach	copy of p	ublication	, water	bill or	other)	
☐ Advertisement in local paper (attach copy ☐ On water bills (attach copy of bill) ☐ Email message (MUST Email the message) ☐ Other ☐ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	re to the ad	dress halo	ow)			
Date(s) customers were informed:/ / /		/				
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other dir methods used	rect deliver	ry. Must	specify	other	direct	delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed: 4 /28/16					_	
CCR 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 mess		Date Em	ailed:		_/	⊃.
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published in local newspaper.)				ication	ı)	
Date Published:/						
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)		Date Post	ed:	/	/	
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the fo	ollowing ac	ldress (<u>D</u>)	RECT	URL I	REQU	<u>IRED</u>):
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the 2015 Consumer Confidence Report (CC public water system in the form and manner identified above a the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this the water quality monitoring data provided to the public was Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply. Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	s CCR is t	riie and c	orrect a s by t	ind is on the Mis	consist ssissip	ent with
Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply	May be f (601)576	axed to: -7800	•			

Delive Burea P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

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

May be emailed to:

water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

LAKEWOOD ENVIRONMENTAL (Windance, Lake VIIIage & Northridge Subdivisions) CCR Harrison County, Mississippi Public Water Supply I.D. No. MS9240052

The Water We Drink -- Utility Services, LLC is pleased to present our Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2015. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water and the services we deliver to you every day.

In My Water Safe? Yes, last year your tap water met all U.S. EPA and state drinking water standards. Utility Services diligently safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level (MCL) or any other drinking water quality standards.

Do I need to take any special precautions? 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/Alds or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be perticularly at risk for infections. These people should eask advice about drinking water from their health care provides. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriete means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptospondium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Sale Drinking Water Houline at (800) 425-4781.

Where does my Water come from? The water sources for Lakewood Environmental are as follows:

Well No. 0240052-01

Well No. 0240052-02

Robinson Road off Canal Road

Mainlegance shoo

Pascapoula Formation

Pascacoula Formation

Source Water Assessment and its availability - A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is available from the Mississippi State Department of Health for this system. This Plan is an assessment of a delineated area around our listed source through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area, and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources.

Why are there contaminants is my Drinking Water? Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least smell amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Holline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap and boffed) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, aprings and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring milnerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from numan activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plents, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as sets 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 chamicals, which are hyproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoif, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities. In order to ensure that your less water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health,

How can I get involved? In order to maintain a sale and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. If you have a particular question about your water supply, please contact Bity Bouchillon @ 1-855-340-0111.

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. The Lakewood Environmental Water supply is responsible for providing high quality ridnking 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 Holline or at http://www.eps.gov/safewejer.jaag. 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.

Monitoring & Reporting of Compilance Data Violations - We are required to munifor your drinking water for specific constituents on a munifoly basis. Results of require muniforing are an Indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards.

Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitoritiest for obtaining residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. We did complete the monitoring requirements and found no Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) violations.

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						RAA Your Water	Typical Seurce
				Breta	RAA Date		Typical of all of
Residuate	Sampling Pedoó	Rance (Levelligh)	MCLRAA'			110-0-2 1-0-16, Auchies	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
					2015		Water addition used to control microbas
	Jan-Dec 2015	0.92	•4n	1730/L		1 (1,94)	
) Chlorine							The state of the s

"RAA = Runaing Annual Average

The water system was tested a minimum of one (2) monthly sample in accordance with the Total Coliforn Rule. During the monitoring period covered by this report, the following detections were noted: There was a violation from 2/01/2015 thru 92/28/2015 of 22-MCL (TCR), monthly Samples. The problem was recoived and the the public was notified of the incident.

Radionuclides - No violations were detected in the results for the Calendar Year 2015.

in the table below, we have shown the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done during the calendar year of this report. The EPA or the State required us to monitor for certain contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations of these conteminants do not change frequently.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

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The second secon								
	ID I	ANALYTE NAME	Method	RESULT	MCL	DATE		
	2955	XYLENES, TOTAL	524.2	8.37 PPB	10000 PPB	07/2015		

INORGANIC COMPOUNDS

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iD	ANALYTE NAME	METHÓD	RESULT	MGL	DATE
1010	DARIUM	200.8	0.0061 PPM	2 PPW	03/2015
1020	CHROMIUM	200.8	0.0014 PPM	0.1 PPM	03/2015
1025	FLUORIDE	3(%).0	0.27 PPM	4 PPM	03/2015

Thank you for allowing us to condinue to provide your family with clean, quality safe drinking water this year. In order to maintain a sais and dependable water supply, we cornetines need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. Please call our office if you have any questions.

We at Utility Services, work around the clock to provide top quality drinking water to every tap of every customer of the Lakewood Environmental Water System. We ask that all our customers help us to protect and conserve our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Lakewood Environmental Harrison County, Mississippi PWS ID NO. MS0240052

2015 Annual Water Report

DEFINITIONS

In the table below you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions

Non-Detects (ND)- laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per lifter (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 fiter (ug/L) \sim one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Positive samples/month—Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive.

NA-Not applicable.

NR-Wanitoring not required, but recommended

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant, that if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

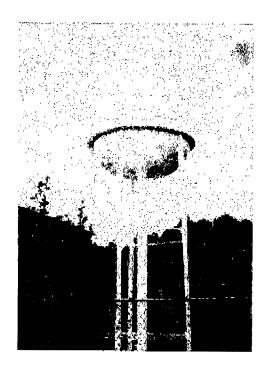
Treatment Technique (TT) - a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum contaminant level (MCL)—the "Maximum Allowed" MCL is the highest level of a contaminent that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible, using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) - the "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected field to human health. MCLG's 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 of microbal contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants filtre use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.



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