

2017 JUN -5 AM 9:16

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Glade Water Works

Public Water Supply Name

340005

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: 5/18/17, 6/1/17

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: Laurel Leader-Call

Date Published: 05/18/17

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 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

Debra Chatham
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

05/31/17
Date

Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Glade Water Works Association
 PWS#: 0340005
 May 2017

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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Edward Poore at 601-428-0586. 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 Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the office located at 1001 HWY 15 South, Laurel, MS.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula 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 Glade Water Works Association have received moderate susceptibility rankings 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, 2016. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2016, 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 contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants 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.

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
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2015*	.0183	.0045 - .0183	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015*	2.6	1.6 – 2.6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2014/16*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

16. Fluoride**	N	2015*	.865	.706– .865	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2014/16*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2015*	4	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2015*	4.06	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	1.1	.81 – 1.64	Mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l.

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 contaminants 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. 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 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", GLADE WATERWORKS ASSN is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 10. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 80%.

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 Glade Water Works 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.

NOTICE: The Consumer Confidence Report will not be mailed to each customer but will be printed in the local paper and will be available upon request.

That's when he called for backup.

Only a month earlier, volunteers responded to a fire at Morgan Brother Millwork in the city, also just off Highway 11, and used their tankers and manpower to douse the fire before any serious

deers to have to fight the intense fire longer than usual, so some of them had to be treated for heat exhaustion.

Shady Grove, Sharon and Calhoun VFDs were dispatched to assist the district volunteers from Rustin, Powers and Glade with the fire. All are more

displaced by the fire. The other side of the duplex was vacant, Pitts said.

Sgt. Scott Gable of the Jones County Sheriff's Department and the state fire marshal's office investigated the fire on Tuesday. They determined that the cause was electrical.

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Glade Water Works Association
PWS# 0340005
May 2017

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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Edward Poore at 601-426-0066. 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 Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the office located at 1001 HWY 15 South, Laurel, MS.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Cretaceous 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 Glade Water Works Association have received moderate susceptibility ratings 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, 2016. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2016, 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 leaching; 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 contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The Contaminant is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG is set for a range of water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - 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 disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to 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 millionth of a gram of substance in a single gallon of water.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Value	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detection or % of Sample (MCL/MCLG)	USEP Maximum Contaminant Level	MCLG	MCL	Lead Source or Contaminant
-------------	-------	----------------	----------------	--	--------------------------------	------	-----	----------------------------

Inorganic Contaminants

10. Boron	N	2015	0.05	0.05- 0.05	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling fluids, discharge from nearby industries, weathering of natural deposits.
13. Cadmium	N	2015	2.6	1.6-2.6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, mining and smelting operations.
14. Copper	N	2014/15	3	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	Contaminant of natural geologic deposits, weathering of natural deposits, discharge from steel and pulp mills, mining and smelting operations.
16. Fluoride	N	2015	385	200- 385	ppm	4	4	Exposure of natural deposits, weathering of natural deposits, discharge from steel and pulp mills, mining and smelting operations.
17. Lead	N	2014/15	1	0	ppb	0	15-75	Contaminant of natural geologic deposits, weathering of natural deposits.

Disinfective By-Products

11. THM5	N	2015	4	No Range	ppb	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
12. THM9	N	2015	<100	No Range	ppb	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
15. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	2015	1.1	0.1- 1.0	ppb	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*Lead source sample. No sample reported for THM5 or THM9. Lead is normally expected to be 15-30 ppm. Day of Month: recommended level of 0.1- 1.5 mg/L.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. While great that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements, we have found through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants 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. We do complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that should be on others present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, we will monitor systems of any missing sampling point 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 how to do this is available on our website. You can also take steps to minimize exposure to available lead by using cold drinking water for drinking, cooking, and other uses. You can also use lead-free pipes, faucets, and other plumbing. For more information on lead in drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's website at www.epa.gov/lead.

To comply with the "Regulation Concerning Protection of Community Water Supplies," (STATE WATERWORKS ACT) it is required to report certain results pertaining to fluctuations of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average monthly sample results were within the optimal range of 0.1-1.5 ppm was 0/12.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be inorganic, organic, synthetic, or organic, dissolved, or suspended. All drinking water, including bottled water, may naturally be contaminated by certain inorganic and organic chemical substances. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Many substances occur naturally and potential health risks can be estimated by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-6276.

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 defects, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from disinfection by-products. These people should consult their health care providers. EPA's Guidelines for Disinfection By-Products are available at www.epa.gov/dwregulation and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-6276.

The Great Water Works Association wants to ensure the clarity in providing the quality report to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

NOTICE: The Consumer Confidence Report will not be available to each customer. We will be printed in the hard paper and will be available upon request.

ACCOUNT NO. 010518000 SERVICE FROM 04/16 SERVICE TO 05/15

SERVICE ADDRESS 1164 HIGHWAY 15 SOUTH

CURRENT METER READINGS PREVIOUS 360656 USED 357929

CHARGE FOR SERVICES 2727

WTR 18.00
NET DUE >>> 18.00

PAY AFTER 20TH 10.00
GROSS DUE >> 28.00

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:
GLADE WATER WORKS ASSOC.
1001 HWY 15 SOUTH • LAUREL, MS 39443
428-0586

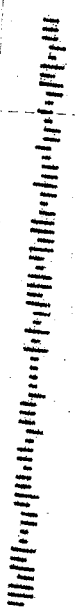
PRESORTED
FIRST-CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 471
LAUREL, MS

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	18.00	DUE DATE	06/10/2017	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE	28.00
NET AMOUNT	18.00	SAVE THIS	10.00	GROSS AMOUNT	28.00

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

010518000
AUDREY HOLIFIELD
1164 HIGHWAY 15 S
LAUREL MS 39443-4705



**PROOF OF PUBLICATION
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF JONES
1st & 2nd Judicial District**

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Jones County, Mississippi, the Legal/Classifieds Manager of The Laurel Leader-Call, a Newspaper as defined and prescribed in, Section 13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972, as amended, who, being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

On the 18 day of May 2017

On the _____ day of _____ 2017

On the _____ day of _____ 2017

On the _____ day of _____ 2017

Rakyn Prince
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 23 day of May, A.D., 2017.

[Signature]
Notary Public

