

2017 JUN -9 AM 8:37

# CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

M + M Water Association

Public Water Supply Name

0340010

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: 5/31/2017 / /

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: The Chronicle

Date Published: 5/31/2017

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

Don Weather  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-5-17  
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](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

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

# The Chronicle

P.O. Box 1984 • Laurel, MS 39441  
(601) 651-2000 tel • (601) 651-2020 fax

## PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,  
JONES COUNTY.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for Jones County, Mississippi, Sonya James, for THE CHRONICLE, a weekly newspaper published in Jones County Mississippi, who, being duly sworn, says that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto annexed, appeared in the issues of said newspapers as follows:

DATE: 05-31-2017

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

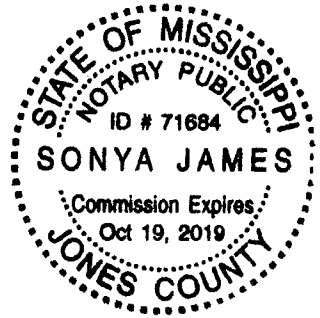
Display Ad 3 x 13

TOTAL \$ 300.30

(Signed) *Sonya James*  
The Chronicle

Sworn to and subscribed before me in my Presence, this 31 day of June 2017, a Notary Public in and for the County of Jones, State of Mississippi.

(Signed) *Sonya James*  
Notary Public



2016 Annual Drinking Water  
M&M Water Association  
PWS# 03  
May 25

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with the information you need to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the quality of your water. Our water is drawn from the Miocene Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A series of determinations were made to determine the quality of our public water supply. M&M Water Association has received lower to moderate susceptibility ratings.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, we encourage you to be informed about your water utility. If you have any questions, they are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 5:00 PM.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water. Some drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of 2016, the table reflects the most recent results. A number of these are naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials from natural sources. Others are from human activity, microbial contaminants, such as bacteria, and pesticides, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic substances, such as nitrates, can occur naturally in groundwater. Organic chemicals, such as pesticides, can be found in surface water. Contaminants that are not listed on this report may be present in your drinking water. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in public drinking water. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. We have provided the following definitions:

**Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires corrective action.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required treatment for a contaminant.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum Allowed" concentration of a contaminant in water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the maximum level of a contaminant in drinking water known or expected to cause no adverse health effects.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant which is necessary to control microbial contaminants in drinking water.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a disinfectant which is necessary to control microbial contaminants in drinking water. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the disinfection process.

TEST				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Date or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL

### Radioactive Contaminants

5. Gross Alpha	N	2017-06-08	0.00	No Range
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2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 M&M Water Association  
 PWS#: 0340010  
 May 2017

2017 MAY 23 PM 1:34

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 Catahoula Formation and Miocene 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 M&M Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Chad Walters at 601-425-1001. 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 5:00 PM at 8 Old Hwy 84 E, Laurel, MS 39443.

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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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.

*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 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.

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
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
5. Gross Alpha	N	2013*	.8	No Range	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2015*	.0278	.0065 - .0278	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015*	4.8	.9 – 4.8	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2014/16*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2015*	.942	.126 - .942	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2014/16*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-products</b>								
81. HAA5	N	2015*	2	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2016	1.6	1.35 – 2.05	Mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

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 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.

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 M&M 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 heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Please note: This report will not be mailed out to customers individually, however a copy may be requested from our office.