

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Bogue Chitto Water Association

Public Water Supply Name

0430001

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: 6/1/2017 / / 5-4-2017 /

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: Daily Leader - (Brookhaven, Ms.)

Date Published: 5/4/17

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: 6/1/17

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

It was posted at the Water Assn. + Southern One Stop

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

Jammy Crosby - Secretary
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-1-17
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
 Bogue Chitto Water Association, Inc.
 PWS#: 430001
 April 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. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Miocene Series Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify 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 Bogue Chitto Water Association, Inc. have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mary McMorris at 601.734.6642. 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 first Monday of each month at 5:00 PM at the Bogue Chitto Water Association Office. The annual meeting will be held on January 15th at 7:00 PM at the Bogue Chitto 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 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 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.

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 | 2016 | .0019 | .0018 - .0019 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2016 | 2.6 | 2 - 2.6 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2012/14* | .1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|----------|------|-------------|-----|---|-------|---|
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2016 | .815 | .595 - .615 | 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 |

Volatile Organic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|------|------|--------------|-----|----|----|--|
| 59. P-Dichloro-benzene | N | 2016 | 1.87 | 1.68 -- 1.87 | ppb | 75 | 75 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
|------------------------|---|------|------|--------------|-----|----|----|--|

Disinfection By-Product

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------|-------|----------|------|---|----------|--|
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2013* | 10 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2013* | 13.12 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2016 | .8 | .5 - 1 | 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 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 constituents 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 Bogue Chitto 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.

If you would like a copy of the 2016 CCR, it will be available at the Bogue Chitto Water Association Office.

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
LINCOLN COUNTY**

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Lincoln County, Mississippi,

Metheridge

an authorized representative of a newspaper as defined and described in Sections 13-3-31 and 13-3-32 of the Mississippi Code of 1972, as amended, and being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which hereto attached, appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

Date 5/4, 2017

Date _____, 20__

Date _____, 20__

Date _____, 20__

Date _____, 20__

Date _____, 20__

Number of Words _____

Published 1 _____ Times

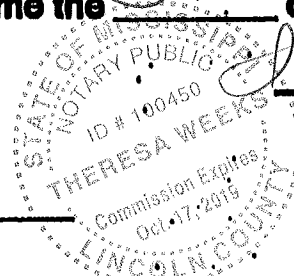
Total \$ 795.76

Signed Metheridge

Authorized Representative of
THE DAILY LEADER

SWORN to and subscribed before me the 5th day of May, 2017

My Commission Expires: 10/17/19



Theresa Weeks
Notary Public

Deliver payment to:

BOGUE CHITTO WATER ASSOC.
P.O. BOX 101
BOGUE CHITTO, MS 39629
601-734-6642

This institution is an equal opportunity provider and employer

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------|
| WATER 1 | USED: 3110 | 0.00 |
| PREV: 969980 | PRES: 973090 | 25.00 |

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PERMIT # 07

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Billed: 05/30/17

NOTICE! YOU OWE THIS:
YOU OWE 25.00 by 06/15/17
After 06/15/17 pay 27.50

TOTAL NEW CHARGES ON 05/30/17 25.00
YOU OWE THE FOLLOWING AMOUNT:

YOU OWE 25.00 by 06/15/17

Last Pmt \$25.45 05/04/17 RATCLIFF MARSHAL
SVC:04/24/17-05/23/17 (29 days) Acct# 00010
376 SOUTH ST.

If you would like a copy of the CCR, it will be available at the Water Office, at your request.

Acc# 00010
376 SOUTH ST.

Forwarding Service Requested
RATCLIFF MARSHAL
376 SOUTH ST
BOGUE CHITTO MS 39629-8904

BOGUE CHITTO WATER ASSOCIATION

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Bogue Chitto Water Association, Inc.
 PWS# 439001
 April 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 of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our primary goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to understanding the risks we face to continuously improve the water treatment and distribution system. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Mazonia Sand Aquifer.

The source water treatment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall acceptability of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the source water treatment system makes has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Bogue Chitto Water Association, Inc. have received a lower susceptibility rating to contamination.

If you have any questions about the report or contacting your water utility, please contact Mary Mahanna at 801.724.8642. We want our member customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please advise any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Bogue Chitto Water Association Office. The annual meeting will be held on January 16th at 7:00 PM at the Bogue Chitto 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 monitor during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2016, the table indicates the most recent results. As water flows over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radionuclides and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of agricultural activities, residential, industrial, commercial, and other sources. These substances and contaminants can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, roadway, and other sources. Some of these substances, such as nitrates and radon, may cause health concerns. Other substances, such as iron, manganese, and lead, may cause taste, color, or staining of plumbing and household fixtures. Organic and inorganic substances, such as pesticides and herbicides, which may come from agricultural activities, residential, and commercial uses, and petroleum products, and other substances, including gasoline, oil, and other petroleum products, which are byproducts of household processes and petroleum products, and other substances, including pesticides and radionuclides, which are byproducts of household processes and petroleum products, and other substances, including radon, which is a naturally occurring gas that can be found in the air and in the ground. The amount of certain contaminants in water may vary seasonally. For example, radon levels in water may be higher during winter months. We routinely monitor for these contaminants in your drinking water. To ensure that you have safe drinking water, we routinely monitor for these contaminants in your drinking water. We are committed to providing you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to understanding the risks we face to continuously improve the water treatment and distribution system. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Mazonia Sand Aquifer.

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 Goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is conclusive evidence that disinfection of drinking water is necessary to control microbial contamination.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water 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 contamination.

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.

Public Water System (PWS) or Metropolitan Area (MCA) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violation | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Values Exceeding MCL/MCLG | Maximum Measured | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------|----------|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Boron | N | 2016 | 0016 | 0016 - 0016 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling water, discharge from metal industries, erosion of natural deposits. |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2016 | 2.6 | 2 - 2.6 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from metal industries, erosion of natural deposits. |
| 14. Copper | N | 2012/14 | 1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of industrial plating systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from metal preservatives. |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2016 | 015 | 005 - 015 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits, water softening which promotes leaching from metal industries and abandoned facilities. |
| 17. Lead | N | 2015/16 | 2 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits. |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 25. P-Dichloro Benzene | N | 2016 | 137 | 1.68 - 1.07 | ppb | 75 | 75 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| Disinfection By-Product | | | | | | | | |
| 61. THM5 | N | 2016 | 18 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 62. THM4 | N | 2015 | 13.12 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 17. Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | N | 2016 | 8 | 5 - 1 | mg/L | 0 | MCLG = 4 | Water additive used to control corrosion. |

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

As you can see by the table, our system had no contamination violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have selected through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been chosen because the EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents 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 biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and total dissolved solids (TDS) in an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements. MSDH now routinely samples drinking water 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 most likely to be an issue in homes with pipes and faucets that were installed before 1991. Our water system is responsible for providing the water to your home. We are committed to understanding the risks we face to continuously improve the water treatment and distribution system. When your water has been added to

operations, and visible, inorganic contaminants, such as iron, manganese, turbidity, color, or hardness, which may cause other, hazardous, or domestic water quality problems, when appropriate, tested, and installed, used, organic chemical contaminants, including pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, and disinfection byproducts of household processes and petroleum production, and gas also common to the water supply. The presence of these contaminants may indicate a problem with the water supply, and the presence of certain contaminants in water indicates a problem with the water supply. The presence of certain contaminants in water indicates a problem with the water supply. The presence of certain contaminants in water indicates a problem with the water supply.

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

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 (MRDL) - The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

TEST RESULTS

18. Lead - one part per million (ppm) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.00.
 PPM (part per million) or milligrams per liter - one part per million corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000.00.

| Contaminant | Yield (M) | Date Collected | Lead Detected | Range of Values Encountered (MCL/G) | Units | MCLG | MCL | Lead Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------|------|-----|---|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Boron | N | 2016 | 2016 | 2016 - 2016 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal industries, production of metal products, and other uses of boron. |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2016 | 2.6 | 2 - 2.6 | ppm | 100 | 100 | Discharge from metal industries, production of metal products, and other uses of chromium. |
| 14. Copper | N | 2016 | 0 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives. |
| 18. Lead | N | 2016 | 0 | 0 | ppm | 0 | 0 | Discharge from metal industries, discharge from metal products, and other uses of lead. |
| 19. Manganese | N | 2016 | 0 | 0 | ppm | 0 | 0 | Discharge from metal industries, discharge from metal products, and other uses of manganese. |
| 21. Nitrate | N | 2016 | 0 | 0 | ppm | 0 | 0 | Discharge from agricultural operations, discharge from animal waste, and other uses of nitrogen. |
| 22. Nitrite | N | 2016 | 0 | 0 | ppm | 0 | 0 | Discharge from agricultural operations, discharge from animal waste, and other uses of nitrogen. |

| Contaminant | Yield (M) | Date Collected | Lead Detected | Range of Values Encountered (MCL/G) | Units | MCLG | MCL | Lead Source of Contamination |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------|------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| Volatile Organic Compounds | | | | | | | | |
| 25. PCE | N | 2016 | 0 | 0 | ppm | 0 | 0 | Discharge from industrial processes. |
| 26. TCE | N | 2016 | 0 | 0 | ppm | 0 | 0 | Discharge from industrial processes. |
| 27. THM | N | 2016 | 0 | 0 | ppm | 0 | 0 | Discharge from industrial processes. |
| 28. TTHM | N | 2016 | 0 | 0 | ppm | 0 | 0 | Discharge from industrial processes. |
| 29. Chloroform | N | 2016 | 0 | 0 | ppm | 0 | 0 | Discharge from industrial processes. |
| 30. Dichloroethane | N | 2016 | 0 | 0 | ppm | 0 | 0 | Discharge from industrial processes. |

Distillation By-Product

| Contaminant | Yield (M) | Date Collected | Lead Detected | Range of Values Encountered (MCL/G) | Units | MCLG | MCL | Lead Source of Contamination |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------|------|-----|--|
| 31. HAAs | N | 2016 | 0 | 0 | ppm | 0 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 32. THM | N | 2016 | 0 | 0 | ppm | 0 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 33. TTHM | N | 2016 | 0 | 0 | ppm | 0 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

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 to drink.

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