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2017 JUN -2 AM 8: 40 CERTIFICATION
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
POPE-ConettAND WATER ASSN.
Public Water Supply Name
0540017 - 0540069
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 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 of 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: 5/12/17, 6/1/17, /
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used U.S. Postal Service
Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/1//7
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 PANO (1'A N)

Date Published: 3 / 3 / 7

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

Date Posted: 5 / 12/ 17

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

http://msrwa.org/2016ccr/PopeCourtland WA. pdf

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

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

Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)

MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply

P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215 (601) 576 - 7800

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

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



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PROOF OF PUBLICATION

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Phone (w/area code)

Sworn and subscribed before me, this the lay of May of May of May of May 2017 By Julia M Parka My Commission Expires Billing Information A. Single first insertion of words @ .12 \$ B. Week 2 words @ .10 \$ C. Week 3 words @ .10 \$ D. Week 4 words @ .10 \$ DISPLAY LEGAL 5 COL. INCHES X 8.00 = \$ 408.00 Proof of Publication @ \$3.00 ea. \$ 3.00 TOTAL LEGAL BILLING FEE \$ 4/11.00 BILL TO: Pope - Courtland Coada 1550C	Volume	No. 137	_ on the	124 day of	may	, 2017.	
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2016 Annual Orthking Weter Quality Report Pope Countiend Water Association PWSen0640017 & 0540069 May 2017

We're pleased to present to you this year's Armal Quelly Water Raport. This raport is designed to inform you about the quality water and sentions we before they you every day. Our commant goal is be provide you will a size and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to confident the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best affect.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning you water utility, please contact Gary Pathesson at 662 854 7870. We want our valued classomes to be informed about their water talk if you was to been many please job to at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Traestay of the smorth at the other.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Upper & Lower Williams. The source water assessment has been completed our public water supply to lawringly potential sources contamination. A report containing detailed information not have be associately determinations were raised has been familybed to uptility water system and is existable for viewing upon request. The wells from the Pupe Countient Water Association have necessary moderate raising the formations were problems.

We notitinaly monitor for contaminants in your diriting water according to Foderal and State laws. This table below less all of the diriting water contaminants that were descend using the proof of sharpenty of "b. Dischieb" (3.10). In case where monitoring wasn't required in 2016, the table influent the most incord shadle, as where travels over the author of final or underground, it disches naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, indicaction materials and can girt up statement or final or underground, it disches naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, indicaction materials are care at black the statement from the presence of shadles or from human and they monitoring or the statement from the presence of shadles or from human and they monitoring the statement to the statement and statement and statement and statement and statement and statement and statement to residential uses; organic chemicals, which can be realtable to extend the statement of the statement of the research of can also come from a variety of sources such as applicables, which are by-products or industrial processors or presidential uses; organic chemicals, which can be realtable occurring or but the research of can also come from a variety of sources such as applicables, which can be realtable occurring or but the research of can also come from a variety of sources and expenses to result the system is a second organic chemicals, which can be realtable occurring or but the research of call and contaminate in the prosence of these contaminants done not contaminate. It is inportant to remember 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 herms provided the following definitions.

Action Lavel - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, intoons treatment or other requirements which a water ey must taken.

Moutman Contaminant Lovel (MCL) - The "Machema Albowof" (MCL) in the ingless level of a contaminant that is allowed in drivid water. MCLs are set on close to the MCLGs as feasible subng the bast available treatment incliniology.

Meximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG). The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in christing water below which there is no known or expected test to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of salety.

Maximum Residual Distributant Level (METCL) — The Ingland level of a distributant aboved in drinking water. There is committing evidence that addition of a distributant is necessary to control infordulal contembers.

Maximum Resistual Distributant Level Goal (MFDLG) — The level of a distributy water distributant below which there is no instant or expected risk of health. MFDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of distributants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liker (mg/f) - one part per million corresponds to one minuse in bro years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per 688on (655) or Micrograms per Ren - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a sangle penny in 810,000,000.

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10. Bartum N	13. Chrombun	4. Copper N	(7 (10)

-	Proceedings and the	Mary Constitution of	car recovery or acces	2010 C 20	100 Block Oxford			
81. HAA8	N	2018	4	No Range	88	0		By-Product of drinking water distribution.
82. TTHM [Total trinsiomethanes]	N	2018	7.89	No Range	ppb .	, 0		By-product of drinking weeks chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	.5	3-8	mof		Mary a A	Water additive used to control

PWS#: 05	40069			TEST RES	SULTS			
Contaminant	Violetion Y/N	Date Collected	Lovel Detector	Range of Delects # of Semples Exceeding MGL/ACL/MRD	Moseum	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contemination
Inorganie	Contam	inants						
10. Berium	N	2016	.006	Na Range	ppm	, 2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal raffineries arosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018	3.3	No Kange	1000	100	41	O Occupy from steel and pulp tribs: excelor of return deposit
14. Copper	N	2014/16*	.1	0	ppm	13	AL-1	
18. Fluoride	N	2010	240	No Pange	ppm	4		4 Erosion of natural deposits: water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from furtilizer and sammum factorie
17, Lead	N.	2014/16	<u> </u>	0	ppb	0	AL*	15 Correlion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio	o By-Pı	oducts						
81, HAA5	N .	2014*	19	No Range p	1 64	0		By Product of drinking water Scinlention
12. TTHM Total rihalomethanes]	N .	2014"	12	No Range p	pb	0	80 1	Syspection. By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N S	2016	,	48 n	ngit	0 MR	X-4	Nater additive used to control

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 BAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your chinking water for specific conteminants on a monitry basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our chinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ansure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies system, and any missing samples prior to the end of the completone 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 carmot control the waterty of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been atting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your too for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about feed 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 Hottine or at http://www.eps.gov/aalowater/lead. The Missishply State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.676.7692 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are returnly occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic characters and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminaris. The presence of contaminaris does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminaris and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hottine at 1-800-425-4791.

Some people may be more unherable to conteminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergoine organ transplants, people with HMV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and intents can be perficularly at 14th from infections. These people abouts east achieve about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC quitelines or appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosportidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Wester Holline 1.800.426.4791.

The Pope Courtland 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.

Notice: This CCR report will not be mailed out to each individual customer, however a copy can be obtained at the Pope-Countand Water Association office.



The Mississippi Rural Water Association is excited that your system took advantage of hosting your 2016 CCR on the MsRWA website.

Below is the URL that you will need.

Please follow the requirements/instructions that you received from the MS State Dept. of Health. If you have any questions or need any additional information, please contact us.

Thanks

Cecilia

Cecilia Garris MsRWA

http://msrwa.org/2016ccr/PopeCourtlandWA.pdf

the 2016 CCR was posted on the bulletin board in the lobby of the Association's office On the 5/12/17.

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Pope Courtland Water Association PWS#:0540017 & 0540069 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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Gary Patterson at 662.934.7870. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of the month at 5:30 PM at the office.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Upper & Lower Wilcox Aquifers. 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 Pope Courtland Water Association have received moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility 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.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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10. Barium	N	2016		.050	.049050		ppm		2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016		2.3	1.6 – 2.3		ppb		100	10	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/	14*	.6	0		ppm		1.3	AL=1	.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2012/	14*	1	0		ppb		0	AL=1	5 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio	, 			·····					·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
81. HAA5	N	2016	4		No Range	ppb		0			ly-Product of drinking water isinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016	7.8	3	No Range	ppb		0			ly-product of drinking water hiorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	.5		.38	mg/l		0	MRDL		Vater additive used to control nicrobes

PWS #: 0	540069			TEST R	RESU	LTS					
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detecte	1	ples ng	Unit Measure -ment	MC	CLG	M	CL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contan	ninants									
10. Barium	N	2016	.009	No Range		ppm		2		2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016	3.3	No Range		ppb		100		100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposit
14. Copper	N	2014/16*	.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	.249	No Range		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
Disinfectio	on By-Pı	oducts									
81. HAA 5	N :	2014*	19	No Range	ppb		0	····	60		Product of drinking water
32. TTHM Total rihalomethanes]	N :	2014*	52	No Range	ppb		0		80	Ву-р	roduct of drinking water rination.
Chlorine	N 2	2016 .	7 .	4 – .8	mg/l		0	MRD	L = 4		er additive used to control

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

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.

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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.

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