

2017 MAY 19 PM 2:31

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Thomasville Water Association

Public Water Supply Name

610029 and 610086

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: 5/10/17, _____, _____, _____

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: Rankin Co. NewsDate Published: 5/10/17CCR 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

Lawrence Nash

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

5-17-17

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
 Thomasville Water Association
 PWS#: 610029 & 6100086
 April 2017

2017 MAY -9 PM 3: 13

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. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Cockfield 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 Thomasville Water Association have received lower rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Heath Taylor at 601.750.5443. 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. It will be held in November 2017 at Dry Creek Baptist Church.

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 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 for 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.

PWS # 610029		TEST RESULTS						
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
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2013*	.0013	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2013*	1.6	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2013*	.395	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2016	30	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016	65	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	1.1	.4 – 2	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS # 610086 TEST RESULTS								
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
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2016	.0014	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016	1.1	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2016	.375	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2016	11	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016	10.1	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	.9	.05 – 1.8	mg/l	0	MRDL = 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 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. 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Thomasville 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.

Waters placed 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 constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the information we make available to you so you can make informed decisions about your water. Our water works is from water drawn from the Colindale aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall acceptability of its drinking water supply to drinking water consumers. A report containing detailed information on how the acceptability determination was made has been published on our public water system website. It is available for viewing upon request. This table for the Thameside Water Association was prepared from the results of the assessment to consumers.

If you have any questions about the report or concerning your water utility, please contact Heidi Taylor at 907-780-5425. We want our water consumers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please call us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. It will be held in November 2017 at City Council Building.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. It contains monitoring data for all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. It also includes information on the source of the contaminants, the health effects of the contaminants, and the treatment process used to remove the contaminants. As with any chemical, that may come from natural sources, such as rocks, minerals, and plants, or from human activity, such as agriculture, industry, and household products, it is important to know the source of the contaminants. Some contaminants, such as lead, copper, and iron, are naturally occurring in our water. Some are from human activity, such as agriculture, industry, and household products. Some are from natural sources, such as rocks, minerals, and plants. Some are from human activity, such as agriculture, industry, and household products. Some are from natural sources, such as rocks, minerals, and plants. Some are from human activity, such as agriculture, industry, and household products.

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. As you have learned through our monitoring and testing, the water consumers have been drinking from since they have delivered this year's water is safe to drink.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "enforceable" level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected adverse health effects. MCLs are set for a range of water.

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 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 (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$100,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

PWS # 610029

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Disinfectant or Residual Chlorine MCL/MCLG/MRDL	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2017	0.013	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling water, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016 ^a	1.9	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2017 ^a	286	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum facilities
17. Lead	N	2017/14 ^a	1	0	ppb	AL-15	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
61. THM5	N	2016	30	No Range	ppb	0	50	By-product of drinking water disinfection
62. THM	N	2016	86	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total (trichloromethanes)	N	2016	11	1-2	mg/L	0	MCL=4	Water additives used to control pH/alkalinity

TEST RESULTS

PWS # 610036

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Disinfectant or Residual Chlorine MCL/MCLG/MRDL	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2016	0.014	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling water, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016	1.1	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
18. Fluoride	N	2016	375	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive when potassium permanganate is used for disinfection and aluminum facilities
17. Lead	N	2017/14 ^a	1	0	ppb	AL-15	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. THM5	N	2016	11	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
82. THM	N	2016	10.1	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total (trichloromethanes)	N	2016	9	0.5-1.5	mg/L	0	MCL=4	Water additives used to control pH/alkalinity

^a Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2013*	.0013	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2013*	1.8	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2013*	.395	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2016	30	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2016	.65	No Range	ppb	0	.80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	1.1	4 - 2	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS # 610086

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL/MRDL	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2016	.0014	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016	1.1	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2016	.375	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2016	11	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2016	10.1	No Range	ppb	0	.80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	.9	.05 - 1.8	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

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The Thomaston 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.

dashing Gathright North-
 west Rankin, 8th (2:04).
 200-meter dash: Deange-
 las Baker, Northwest Rankin,
 5th (22.02); Thaddaus Land,
 Pearl, 8th (32.32).
 Long jump: Jaylon Stovall,
 Pearl, 5th (22' 8.25").
 High jump: Detrevian
 Broome, Northwest Rankin,
 6th (6').
 Shot: Monterio Da-
 Moffat, Pearl, 1-17 (14.40').
 Boys Results
 3200-meter run: Chris
 Gates, Pearl, 3rd (9:57).
 110-meter hurdles: Cedric
 Pearl, 2nd (18' 6"); Jada
 Townsend, Brandon, 2nd
 (105' 11").
 Triple jump: Aleekia Lew-
 is, Brandon, 2nd (37' 3.75");
 Jada Wallace, Brandon, 3rd
 (36' 8.25").
 1600-meter run: Clare
 Hanter, Pearl, 3rd (5:27); Han-
 th Pinter, Pearl, 8th (5:49).
 400-meter dash: Sav'a
 arnell, Pearl, 4th (57.37).
 300-meter hurdles: Dekari
 Courtney, Pearl, 1st (45.27).
 100-meter dash: Sav'a
 arnell, Pearl, 3rd (12.25);
 Raven Land, Pearl, 5th
 (2:49).