

2017 MAY 17 AM 8:48

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Union Water Association

Public Water Supply Name

#0610030

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: ____ / ____ / ____ , ____ / ____ / ____

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 County News

Date Published: 05/10/2017

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

Ray Burnham Jr
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5/16/2017
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!

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 Sparta 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 Union Water Association have received a lower to moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ronnie Means at 601.525.6938. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us for the meeting scheduled for Tuesday, 6/13/17 at 7:00 PM at the Union Baptist Church Annex.

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 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 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/MCLG/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2016	.0118	.0112 - .0118	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
15. Chromium	N	2016	2.8	1.7 - 2.8	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.6	0	ppm	1.9	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=1.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2014*	16	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
82. THM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2014*	17.9	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	1.2	1 - 1.75	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 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. 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 601.578.7582 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 1-800-426-4761.

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 1.800.426.4761.

The Union 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.

County of Rankin and State of Mississippi, who being duly sworn and said County and State, who being duly sworn that said newspaper has been published for more than the first publication of the attached notice and is required by Laws of Mississippi, 1936, and laws supplement thereto, and that a certain

2016 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY

UNION WATER ASSOCIATION

a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in (1) week, as follows, to-wit:

Vol 169 No. 43 on the 10th day of May, 2017

Marcus Bowers

MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher

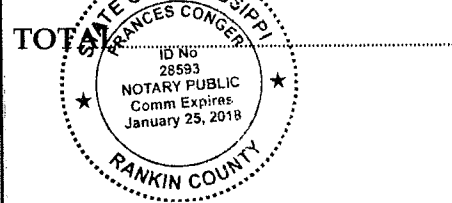
Sworn to and subscribed before me by the aforementioned Marcus Bowers this 10th day of May, 2017

Frances Conger Notary
 FRANCES CONGER
 My Commission Expires: January 25,

PRINTER'S FEE:

3 column by 12 inch ad at \$7.50 per column inch.....

Proof of Publication.....



AFFIDAVIT

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

RANKIN COUNTY NEWS • P.O. BOX 107 • BRANDON, MS 39043

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF RANKIN

THIS 10TH DAY OF MAY, 2017, personally came Marcus Bowers, publisher of the Rankin County News,

a weekly newspaper printed and published in the City of Brandon, In the County of Rankin and State aforesaid, before me the undersigned officer in and for said County and State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that said newspaper has been published for more than 12 months prior to the first publication of the attached notice and is qualified under Chapter 13-3-31, Laws of Mississippi, 1936, and laws supplementary and amendatory thereto, and that a certain

2016 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

UNION WATER ASSOCIATION

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Vol 169 No. 43 on the 10th day of May, 2017

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Frances Conger, Notary Public
FRANCES CONGER
My Commission Expires: January 25, 2018

PRINTER'S FEE:

3 column by 12 inch ad at \$7.50 per column inch..... \$270.00
Proof of Publication..... 3.00
TOTAL..... \$273.00



Report

Report is designed to inform you about the quality water a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We protect and protect our water resources. We are our best allies. Our water source is from wells

to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water. We provide detailed information on how the susceptibility available for viewing upon request. The wells for the susceptibility to contamination.

For more information, please contact Ronnie Means at 601.825.8938. We want to know more, please join us for the meeting scheduled for

Rankin County and State laws. This table below lists all of the wells that are monitored over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves up substances or contaminants from the presence of bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, mines, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring, water discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or other natural sources, which are the heart of our community.

The Rankin County Water Association works around the clock to provide you with the best drinking water from the State Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.428.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than others. EPA's guidelines on safe drinking water are based on the health of most people. Infants and young children, pregnant women, the elderly, and people with certain chronic conditions are more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. For more information on vulnerable groups, call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-428-4791.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination. Some of the contaminants that are most commonly found in drinking water are listed in the table below. The table also lists the health effects of some of these contaminants. The information provided in this table is for informational purposes only. It is not intended to be a substitute for professional medical advice. If you are concerned about the quality of your drinking water, you should contact your local health department for more information.

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We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that you can see by the table, our system had no violations of the drinking water health standards in an effort to ensure that you are drinking safe water.

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Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

Contaminant	2016	2015	2014
18. Fluoride	N	378	No F
17. Lead	N	2012/14	1
Disturbances By-Products			
81. HAA5	N	2016	11
Total Trihalomethanes	N	2016	10.5
Chlorine	N	2016	9

ly occurring minerals and, in some cases, man-made activity; microbial contaminants, such as bacteria, viruses, and protozoa; inorganic substances, such as nitrates, nitrites, and ammonia; and pesticides, herbicides, and insecticides. Some of these contaminants are naturally occurring and some are man-made. Some of these contaminants are not known to cause health problems, but some are. For more information on contaminants in drinking water, call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-428-4791.

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which a water system must follow.

that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are the maximum amount of a substance that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are the maximum amount of a substance that is allowed in drinking water.

water below which there is no known or expected risk of adverse health effects.

There is convincing evidence that additional exposure to a substance above the MCL will increase the risk of adverse health effects.

There is no known or expected risk of adverse health effects from exposure to a substance at this level.

of a single penny in \$10,000.

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MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong leath; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
By-Product of drinking water disinfection	
By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Water additive used to control microbes	

MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Discharge from steel and pulp mills	

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Union Water Association
 PWS#: 0610030
 April 2017

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17. Lead	N	2012/14*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
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82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2014*	17.9	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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