2017 JUN 19 AN 8: 59

CERTIFICATION

Franklin	Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) bunty Water HSSOCiation, Inc.	
•	Rublic Water Supply Name	

D19008, D19009, D190010, D190014, D190015

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: \(\black{\black} \) \(\black{5} \) \(\black{7} \), \(\lambda \) \(\lambda \), \(\lambda \)
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:
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 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) 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

(601) 576 - 7800

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

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

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Franklin County Water Association, Inc. PWS#: 0190008, 0190009, 0190010, 0190014 & 0190015 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. 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 Franklin County Water Association have received a lower ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jan Graves at 601.384.2046. 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 first Monday of the month at 5:30 PM at138 HWY 98 E, Bude, MS 39630.

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 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 ID#	019000	8		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	Contam	inants							
10. Barium	N	2014*	.0019	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2014*	5.8	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
16. Fluoride	N	2014*	.331	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	

17. Lead	N	2012/1	4* 2	0	pp	b	0 AI	L=15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio	n By-	Produc	ts					
81. HAA5	N	2014*	34	No Range	ppb	0	6	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2014*	40	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	1.5	1 - 2.5	mg/l	0	MRDL =	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#	019000)9		TEST RE	ESULT	S			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected			nit N sure ent	ACLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic (Contan	ninants							
10. Barium	N	2014*	.0029	No Range	ppm		2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2014*	4	No Range	ppb		100 100		00 Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.2	0	ppm		1.3	AL=1	1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2014*	.573	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	n By-P	roducts							
81. HAA5	N	2014*	35	No Range	ppb	0)	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2014*	48.4	No Range	ppb	O)	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	2	1 -3	mg/l	0	MR	DL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#	019001	0		TEST RESU	JLTS				
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
Microbiolog	gical Co	ontamina	ants						
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	December	Positive	1	NA	0			Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive	e Conta	minants							
6. Radium 228	N	2012*	.5	No Range	pCi/1	0	5	Erosion of na	tural deposits
Inorganic (Contam	·							
10. Barium	N	2014*	.0481	No Range	ppm	2	2		drilling wastes; n metal refineries; ural deposits

13. Chromium	N	2014*	1.5	No Range	ppb		100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2012/1	4* 1	0	ppb		0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2016	.2	No Range	ppm		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	n By-	Produc	ts						
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2014*	6.77	No Range	ppb	0			y-product of drinking water hlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	1.7	1.3 – 2.1	mg/l	0	MRD		Vater additive used to control nicrobes

PWS ID#	019001	4		TEST RES	ULTS					
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects of # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	MCL Likely Source of Contamination		
Radioactiv	e Conta	aminants	S							
5. Gross Alpha	N	2012*	.5	No Range	pCi/L	0		15 Erosion of natura deposits		
Inorganic (Contam	2014*	.6	No Range	ppb	n/a	<u> </u>		tural deposits; runoff s; runoff from glass	
10. Barium	N	2014*	.074	No Range	ppm	2		and electronic 2 Discharge of	cs production wastes drilling wastes; m metal refineries;	
13. Chromium	N	2014*	2.7	No Range	ppb	100	10	00 Discharge fro	m steel and pulp of natural deposits	
Disinfection	n By-Pi	roducts					7	•		
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]		 	1.45 N	lo Range pp	b	0	80	By-product of dri chlorination.	nking water	
Chlorine	N	2016 2	2.1 .!	5 - 3 mg	J/I	0 MR	DL = 4	Water additive us microbes	sed to control	

PWS ID# 0	190015			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 (Contam	inants						
8. Arsenic	N	2014*	1.3	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2014*	.0355	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2014*	4.6	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2015*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectio	Disinfection By-Products										
81. HAA5	N	2014*	1	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.			
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2014*	4.18	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.			
Chlorine	N	2016	1.6	1 – 2.8	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes			

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

Microbiological Contaminants:

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. On system # 190010, we took 1 sample for coliform bacteria during December 2016. The sample showed the presence of coliform bacteria. We did not find any bacteria in our subsequent testing and further testing shows that this problem has been solved.

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 601.576.7582 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 Franklin County 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.

⁽¹⁾ Total Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Proof of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI FRANKLIN COUNTY

COPY OF NOTICE



Before me, the undersigned authority in and for the County and State aforesaid, this day personally appeared

Marsha Y. Webb

who being duly sworn, states on oath that he is the Publisher of the Franklin Advocate, a weekly newspaper published in the town of Meadville, Franklin County, Mississippi, with the general circulation in said County, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said newspaper times at weekly intervals in the regular entire issue of said newspaper for the consecutive numbers and dates thereof hereinafter named to-wit:

vol. 13	0 No. 2	on	the	15_day	of (June 20/7
Vol	No	on	the	day	of	20
Vol	No	on	the	day	of	20
Vol	No	on	the	day	of	20
Vol	No	on	the	day	of	20

Affiant further states on oath that the said newspaper has been established for twelve months next prior the first publication of said notice.

Maroha to Will	
Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of20	the $\sqrt{5}$
PlanuBarksdal	
0	Notary Public

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OF MIS

(SEAL)

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Franklin County Water Association, Inc. PWS#: 0190008, 0190009, 0190010, 0190014 & 0190015 May 2017

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is dealgred 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 outcomers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Miocene Series Aquifer.

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Ports 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.

PWS ID# 0				TEST RE	SULT	S				single genny in \$10,000,000.
Contaminant	Violetion Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRD	Mean -me	ure	MCL	G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic C	ontam	inants			asa waxaanii					
10. Barlum	N	2014*	.0019	No Range	mqq			2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; ercelon of natural deposits
1:3, Chromium	N	2014*	5.8	No Range	ppb			100	10	Olischarge from steet and pulp mile; erosion of natural deposits
10). Copper	N	2012/14"	.2	O	ppm			1.3	AL=1	3 Corrosion of household plumbin- systems; erosion of natural deposits; teaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N.	2014*	,331	No Range	ррп			4		Erosion of natural deposits; wat additive which promotes alrong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
11' Lead	N	2012/14*	2	un albaniment and a	ppb			0	AL=	
		سنستند مهمودات مس	سنسسستلسد	yak in a Santasak						
Distinfection	n psy-r	2014*	34	No Range	opb		0		60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTIHM Totul tithslor.nethanes	N	2014*	40	No Range	ppb		0	3.80	80 DL = 4	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Water additive used to control
Chlorine	N	2016	1,5	1 - 2.5	mg/i		O	MH	(J). # 4	microbes

PVVIS ID# 0 Contamir lant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	TEST RES	or Unit Measur -ment		G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic C	ontum	inants							
10, Barlui Ti	N	2014*	.0029	No Range	ppm		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chron ilum	N	2014*	4	No Range	ppb		100	100	mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	3.2	0	ppm		1.3	AL=13	Corresion of household plumbin systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
18. Fluondo	N	2014*	.573	No Range	ppm		4		and the second s
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	1	0	ppb		0	AL=1	5 Corrosion of household plumble systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfecti o	- D. P	roducts							
81. HAA5	N I	2014"	35	No Renge	ppb	0			By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
B2, TTHM	N	2014*	49.4	No Range	ppb	0		80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
trihalomethane is) Chlorine	N	2018	2	1-3	mg/l	0	MF	ROL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS TD#	0190010)	in in an indicate	TEST RESU		MCLG	MCL	I staly Source	of Contamination
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MICEG	,,,,,		
Microbiolog	vical C	ontamin	onts	1 440000		dest in			
1. Total Coliforn	N N	December	Positive	1	NA	0	preset ba	nce of collform cteria in 5% of	Naturally present in the environment.

6. Radium 228	N	2012*		***************************************	No Renne		DCV1		Ö	***************************************	5 Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganie	Conta	minan	s.				***************************************	. Wilder	didina.	i mantapan erry	
10. Barlum	N"	2014*	************	481	No Range		ppm	T	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal retineries; erosion of natural deposits.
13. Chromlum	N	2014*	1.	5	No Range	MK OMPOSION	ррь	The second	100	10	0 Discharge from steel and guin
17. Lead	N	2012/1	4 1		0		pρb		0	AL=1	systems, erosion of natural
19. Nitrate (es Nitrogen)	N.	2016	.2		No Range		ppm	1	10	3	deposits C Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio	n By-l	roduc	ts				-		1	***************************************	1 ceposis
82, TTHM Total rihalomethanes	N	2014*	8.77	IN	o Range	ppb	T	0		80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N .	2018	1.74	1.	3-2.1	mg/i		0.	MRC	L=4	Water additive used to control microbes
DWG TOL	Λέρος		·								1
PWS ID#	Townson works	· ······	remaining annual		TESTR	ESU	LIS	100			
Jonuariinani	Violatio Y/N	n Dati Collec		Level etected	Range of Data # of Sampl Exceeding	es :	Unit Measure -ment		LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

Conteminant	***************************************		and the second second	TEST RE				
- Conditionally	Violatio Y/N	n Date Collect			Measure -mant	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactiv	e Cont	aiminai	ats					
5. Gross Alpha	N	2012*	.6	No Range	pCi/L	0		15 Erosion of natural
Inorganie (Contan	ainants						
8. Arsenic	N	2014*	.5	No Range	ppb	ri/a	T	10 Erosion of natural deposits; runo from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste
10, Barlum	N	21014*	.074	No Renge	ppm	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	N	20).(4*	2.7	No Range	ppb	100	10	Discharge from steel and pulp milis; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio	n By-H	rod uct	S					
82, TTHM [Total Inhalomethanes]	N	2014"	4.45	No Range p	pb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	2.1	.6-3 n	19/1	0 MAG	X-4	Water additive used to control

PWS ID#	*****		11.00	TEST RESU	LIS	Called the let	200	
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Colleicted	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	inants			***************************************	Ammonionid	***************************************	
B. Arsenic	N	2014*	1.3	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runo from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste
13. Chromium	N	2014*	.0355	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N N	2014*	4.6	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2015*		•	ppm	13	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. 5000	I ^N	2015*	2	0	ppb	0	AL×15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

81. HAA5	N	2014*	1	No Range	ppb	0 60	By-Product of drinking water
82. TTHM [Total	N	2014*	4.18	No Range	dqq		disinfection. By-product of drinking water chlorination.
trihalomethanes Chlorine	N	2016	1.8	1-28	mg/l	0 MRDL=4	Water additive used to control

ample required for 201t\ --

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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, MSOH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compilance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman 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 tape for 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 Mississippl State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Pie asse contact 601.676.7582 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 conteminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information, about contaminants and potential health efficies can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water

Some people may be more vulnerable to conteminants 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 eldsvib, and infants can be particularly at list 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 Cryptosportdium and other microbial conteminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1,800,425,4791.

The Franklin County Weter Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We sek 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.

More blodged Confirmants:

(1) Total Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.