2017 JUN 15 AM 8: 54 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

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) Date(s) customers were informed: <u>**1525/7**</u>, <u>06/01/17</u>, <u>/</u> 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: Holmes County Heard Date Published: 06/01/201 Date Posted: / / CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) 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.) Submission options (Select one method ONLY) Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply Fax: (601) 576 - 7800 P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215 Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

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

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PROOF OF PUBLICATION

HOLMES COUNTY HERALD LEXINGTON, MISSISSIPPI

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, HOLMES COUNTY

2016 Annual Drinking Waler Quality Report Harland Creek Community Water Association PWS#: 260009, 260022, 260039 & 260043 May 2017

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Chancery Clerk of said County and State, Bruce Hill, publisher of a public newspaper called the *Holmes County Herald* established in 1959 and published continuously since that date in said County and State, who, being duly sworn, deposed and said that the notice, of which a true copy is hereto annexed, was published in said paper for ________ time(s), as follows, to wit:

make to continuely improve the water transment process and protect our water recourses. We are committed to providing you wan improve uses allogared customins are our best afters "Our water source is from yells drawing from the Mondian Upper Wilcox & Wilsons - Taileihata Aquifer- Hossistics System pourbases were from the Town of Towle.		
regregations opening purposes where recognized to our public water system to determine the overall ausceptibility of its chinking water supply to be source water seasonant has been generally produced for our public water system to determine the overall ausceptibility determinations recognized and produced intermination on how the susceptibility determinations recognized and produced intermination of the output of the produced intermination of the produ	제 합	
we have any questions about this report or concerning your veter pility, please contact James M. Drenner, Ill at 802.882.4806. We want our vetured amount to be informed about their veter pully. If you want to learn more, please join us or any of our requiredy actividate freelings. They are held on second Tuesday of in mortion is 700 and a Od Cobsour, Constructly Center.		
routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water according to Federal and State laws.	TW.	
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leaninghate does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health fisk. This table you vall find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you begins understand these farms we've provided the owing definitions.	A	
ion Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, liggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.		1
contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Adoxed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contemprant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are as close to the MCL Gs as feasible using the host available treatment locknology.	Vol. <u>9</u> , No. <u>22</u> the <u>13</u>	<u></u>
contaminant Lovel Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or sected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.		
umum Residual Disinfectant Level (IdROL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.	day of, 2	017
nament Residual Distribution (Lovel Goal-(MRDLG) — The level of a drinking water distribution below which there is no known or expected risk of allh. MRDLGs do not reliect the benefits of the use of distributions to control microbial contaminants. Its per million (jpm) or Meligranis per itser (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.	· Vol, No the	
ris per million (ppm) or milliograms per later - one part per hallion corresponds to one minuse in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.	VOI, NO trie	,
	day of, 2	017
PWS 1D # 0260009 TEST RESULTS Contaminant Violation Date Lovel Rengo of Detector Unit MCLG MCL Likely Source of Contamination Vivin Collected Detector S of Samples Measure; Contamination Vivin Collected Detector Vivin Collected Vivin	66 67 68 68	
Y/W Collected Detacled # 6 is Samples Measure Finding Samples Finding Finding Samples Finding Finding Samples Finding Finding Finding Samples Finding	Vol, No the	
norganic Contaminants	day of , 2	017
0. Barton N. 2015 0.072 No Range pprin 2 Discharge of cifed yearles, discharge from metal reflenders, enoting from the transfer of the cifed yearles of cifed yearles of the cife	uay or , 2	017
mile; erosion of natural deposits	Vol, No the	
IG. Fluoride N 2015' LT/ No Yange put addition which promotes along taglic discharge from fortiger and aluminum fluctions.		
Distriction By-Products	day of , 2	017
82 TTHM N 2014 10.02 No Renge Ppb 0 80 Bynpotous of drinking water channation.	Vol, No the	
inhalomethanes)	VOI, INO trie	
	day of, 2	:017
PWS ID # 0260022 TEST RESULTS Contaminant Violation Date Lowel Range of Detects or Unit MCLG MCL Likely Source of Contamination **You're Collected Detected Text Service of Contamination** **I of Seminary Measure	. / •.	
Exceeding -mont	Bullisher Publisher	
Inorganic Contaminants 10. Battum N 2015 .0354 No Range ppm 2 2 Discharge of drilling massage	Publisher	
descharge from metal remember of consideration of the consideration of t	- Tabilotto	
13. Chromium N 2015 2 No Range 995 100 Indicate and opening some native and opening for the control of the cont	145975830 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	: Alaia
dieposits dieposits	Witness my hand seal at Lexington, Mississippi	, this
Disinfection:By-Products	the	2017
82, TTHM N 2014* 14.5 No Runge ppb 0 80 By-product of dehiking whiter chipshalombhness	LEGIS ON ALL DET	امدا ک
(Thispinguishies N 2016 1 24 - 1.5 mg/l 0 MDRL = 4 Major additive used to control intercepts		y Clerk
PWS ID # 0260039 TEST RESULTS	by Charles du het	D.C
Contaminant Violation Date Level Range of Detects or Unit MCLG MCL Likely Source of Contamination YN Collected Detected # of Samples Measure	OLINA PER SE	1
Exceeding -need: MCLACL -need:	Amount \$ 100	ئىك
Inorganic/Contaminants 10. Badum N 2015 042 No Rempe ppm 2 2 Discharge of didling wisher. discharge from netal refinales.	esservence	
grosion of natural deposits		
13. Chromitum N 2015* 1 No Range ppa 100 Wasser crossion of natural deposits mits: erosion of natural deposits of natural depo	តា	

in this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you belter understand these forms we've provided the following definitions:

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRICL). - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evide of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (opm) or Milligrams per (tier (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Contaminant	Violation	Date	Lovel	Rango of Dete	cls or Unit	MCLG	MCi.	Likely Source of Contamination
	Y/N :	Collected	1 Detecto		es Measuro -ment			
Inorganic (Contan	inants			7			
10. Barium	N.	2015*	.0072	No Range	ppm	2		Discharge of drilling wastes: discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015*	1.3	No Range	ppb	100	10	Discharge from steel and pulp milis; erosion of natural deposits
16: Fluoride	N .	2015*	.107	No Range	ppm	•		Erosion of natural deposits; water addings which promotes strong testh; discharge from fertilizer an aluminum factories
Disinfection	n By-P	roducts				and standards		
81. HAA5	N	2014*	11	No Range	ppb	0		By-Product of trinking water disinfaction.
82. TTHM (Total (rihalomethanes)	N	20141	10.02	No Range	ррь	0.	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlonne	N	2016	1.3	.1-23	mg/l	O MO		Water additive used to control

Inorganic	Conta	ninants					•	
10. Berium	N	2015*	.0354	No Ranga	pem.	. 2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; orosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	20151	2	No Range	dqq	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp milis; erosion of netural deposits
17. Lead	N	2012/14	() 1,555 () , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	٥	ρρυ	0	AL#15	Corresion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	on By-I	roducts		en Englisher		,		
81. HAA5	N	2014*	20	15 - 20	ppb	0		r-Product of drinking water sinfection.
82, TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2014*	14.5	No Range	ppb	0.		r-product of drinking water lonnation.
Chlorine	N	2016	1	.24 1.5	mg/l	0 MDI		alor additive used to control

TEST RESULTS

Range of Dejects or # of Samples Exceeding

Date Level Collected Detacted

Unit MCLG Measure -mont

MCI. Likely Source of Contamination

PWS ID#	026003	9	and State and Victoria	TEST RES	ULTS		dia.	
Contaminant	Violatio Y/N	n Date Collecte	d Level Detected	Range of Detects if of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	or Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MC	Likely Source of Confamination
Inorganic (Contar	ninants			30 S			
10, Barium	Ŋ	2015*	.042	No Range	ppm	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; crosion of natural deposits
13, Chromium	N	2015	1	No Range .	ppb	. 100	. 11	00 Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N -	2012/14*	i Navo s	0 - 1	ррь	0	AL≠	
Disinfectio	n By-P	roducts			(1946) 	1,70		
B1. HAA5	N	2014	12 N	e Range pr	ab ₄ j	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
32, TTHM: Total rihalomethanes)	N 13	2014	10.31 N	o Range ps	ob.	0.	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorina	N	2016	1.3 .7	- 1.7 m	811	0 MD	RL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
PWS ID#	026004	3	and the	TEST RES	ULTS	Mag F	1,51	
Conteminant	Violatio Y/N	Date Collecte	Level Detected	Range of Detects of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contemination
Inorganic (Contan	ninants			Jak 1		en en	\$ 150 PM
10, Barlum	N	2015	.0032	.00140032	ppm	2	D 4.	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015*	1.3	1-1.1	opb	100	10	Discharge from steel and pulp mile; erosion of natural deposits
7. Lead	N	-2013/15	3 3 5 5 7	0	ppb	0	ALE	
Disinfection			Li ia Bi	person 1200 - 1800 -	1 M.	Jan S	ana A	and the second s
S1, HAA5	N	2014*	12 N	o Range pp	b	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
32, TTHM Total rihalomethanes)	N	2014	11.4 N	р Рапре рр	b	0		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N '	2016	.8 .0	9~1.4 mg	ν	0 MD	RL = 4	Water additive used to control

PWS ID # 0260022

The Harland Creek Community 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.

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2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Harland Creek Community Water Association PWS#: 260009, 260022, 260039 & 260043 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 Meridian Upper Wilcox & Winona - Tallahatta Aquifer. The Horseshoe System purchases water from the Town of Tchula.

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 Harland Creek Community Water Association have received moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact James M. Drennan, III at 662.582.4806. 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 7:00 PM at Old Coxburg Community Center.

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.

PWS ID # 0260009 TEST RESULTS											
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination			
Inorganic	Contam	inants									
10. Barium	N	2015*	.0072	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits			
13. Chromium	N	2015*	1.3	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits			
16. Fluoride	N	2015*	.107	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong			

Disinfectio	n By	-Produc	ts					
81. HAA5	N	2014*	11	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2014*	10.02	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	1.3	.1– 2.3	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

Contaminant	Violation	Date	Level	Dange of Detacts	or Unit	MCI	\sim T	MACI	113-1-0
Contaminant	Y/N Y/N	Collected	Detected	Range of Detects # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Measure -ment		_6	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	inants							
10. Barium	. N	2015*	.0354	No Range	ppm		2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015*	2	No Range	ppb		100	10	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	1	0	ppb		0	AL=1	15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio					<u>-</u>				
81. HAA5	N 2	2014* 2	10 15	5 - 20 pp	ob	0			By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N 2	2014* 1	4.5 N	o Range p	ob	0		80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N 2	2016 1	.2	4 – 1.5 m	g/l	0	MDR		Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#	0260039			TEST RES	SULTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	or Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic (Contam	inants						
10. Barium	N	2015*	.042	No Range	ppm		2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015*	1	No Range	ppb	100) 1	00 Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	1	0	ppb		AL=	15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	n By-Pr	oducts						44-
81. HAA5	N 2	2014* 1	2 N	lo Range p	pb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N 2	2014* 1	0.31 N	lo Range p	pb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N 2	2016 1	.3 .7	7 – 1.7 n	ng/l	0 M	DRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#				TEST RES					
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL		sure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic (Contam	inants							
10. Barium	N	2015*	.0032	.00140032	ppm		2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015*	1.1	1 – 1.1	ppb		100	1	00 Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2013/15*	3	0	ppb		0	AL=	15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio	n By-Pı	oducts							
81. HAA5	N	2014* 1	2	lo Range	opb		0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2014* 1	11.4 N	lo Range p	opb		0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016 .	8 .	09 – 1.4 r	mg/l		0 MDI	RL = 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 Mississispipi 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 Harland Creek Community 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.