

2017 JUN 29 PM 12:19

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

TRICUT-CAIRO WATER ASSOCIATION

Public Water Supply Name

0590007

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: Tishomingo County NewsDate Published: 06/15/2017CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*Date Posted: 06/15/2017CCR 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

[Signature] President
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-27-2017
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!**

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

COUNTY OF TISHOMINGO.

Before me the undersigned Notary of Tishomingo County, Mississippi

personally appeared

Taney Hughes

who being by me first duly sworn, did depose and say that she is a clerk of The Tishomingo County News, a newspaper published in the city of Iuka, in Tishomingo County, Mississippi, and the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been published in said paper in the following numbers and on the following dates of such paper, to wit:

| | | | | |
|------|------------|-----|-----------|------------------------|
| In | | | | |
| Vol. | <u>133</u> | No. | <u>47</u> | Dated <u>6-15</u> 2017 |
| In | | | | |
| Vol. | _____ | No. | _____ | Dated _____ 2017 |
| In | | | | |
| Vol. | _____ | No. | _____ | Date _____ 2017 |
| In | | | | |
| Vol. | _____ | No. | _____ | Date _____ 2017 |

Holcut Cairo Water Assoc.
Water Quality Report
Total cost 153.00

Taney Hughes Clerk

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19 day
of June A.D. 2017

Charlotte B. McVay

Notary Public



Band Picnit in the Park

On Saturday, June 3rd the band had a picnic for all of the school's band and family. Thank you for all of those who attended!!

On another note, for those who want Personal Ads or Business Ads in this year's football program must have them submitted by July 25th. You can contact Tonia Robertson, Diane Pittman or pick up form at Janitorial Supply. You can also email Beth Brown @yahoo.com and request form to be sent to your email.

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Holcut Cairo Water Association PWS# 0590007 June 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 ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Eutaw McShan and Gordo Aquifers.

The water quality assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water source to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility assessments were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Holcut-Cairo Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact S. L. Umfress at 662.416.4806. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of the month at 6:00 PM at the Holcut-Cairo Water Office.

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.

Drinking water with low levels of some contaminants may be safe to drink. To help you better understand these limits we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, trigger treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The "Maximum Allowed" MCLG is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLGs are set at zero for the MCLG for all hazardous inorganic and organic chemicals.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The "Maximum Allowed" MCL is the level of a contaminant in drinking water based upon health risks from chronic exposure to contaminants in drinking water. MCLs are set at a level that is as close to the MCLG as feasible.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is a concern that addition of a disinfectant to drinking water may increase the formation of certain drinking water contaminants.

Maximum Lead Level (MRL): The level of a drinking water contaminant which, based upon health risks, is not to be exceeded in drinking water. MRLs are set at levels that are as close to the MCLG as feasible.

Public Water System (PWS): A community water supply system that regularly serves at least 15 connections or regularly serves at least 25 people.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L): One part per billion (ppb) is equal to one microgram per liter (µg/L).

TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects # of Samples | Unit | State MCL | FDA MCLG | Other Regulatory Requirements |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|------|-----------|----------|-------------------------------|
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|------|-----------|----------|-------------------------------|

any electrical, heavy-duty hardware, or any other manual instrument.

We're also needing any of the following to make instrument carts and hardware: 8" casters, 1" and 1 1/2" square steel tubing, 1/4" and 1" angle iron, ABS plastic sheeting, 1/4" plate metal scraps (5"x5" or larger)

If you have anything you'd like to donate, you may drop the item off at

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In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand the information 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 for 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 for 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/AQL/MRDL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 10 Barium | N | 2016 | 1276 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drinking water discharge from mine tailings, erosion of natural deposits. |
| 17 Lead | N | 2012/14* | 1 | 2 | ppb | 15 | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits. |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| 81 HAA5 | N | 2016 | 1 | No Range | ppb | 8 | 8 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82 THM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2016 | 5.5 | No Range | ppb | 8 | 8 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Chlorine | N | 2016 | 1.3 | 1 - 1.5 | mg/l | 1 | 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 601 576 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 manmade. 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 Holcut Cairo 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.

Note: CCR Report published in the Tishomingo County News will not be mailed individually but will be available upon request.

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2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Holcut Cairo Water Association
 PWS#: 0590007
 June 2017

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The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified 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 Holcut Cairo Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

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|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---|--------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---|--------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|

| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------|-------|----------|------|---|----------|--|
| 10. Barium | N | 2016 | .1276 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 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 | 1 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2016 | 5.5 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2016 | 1.3 | 1 – 1.5 | mg/l | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

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