

2017 JUL -5 AM 8:31

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Well # 310014 / Well # 310024
 Public Water Supply Name Tri County Water Association
 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: 6/21/2017 / / , / /

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: Jasper County News

Date Published: 6/21/2017

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Water Office Date Posted: 6/22/2017

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

Jamie Williams, Sec.
 Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/28/2017
 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

**The State of Mississippi,
 County of Jasper**

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned a Notary Public in and for JASPER COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI the OFFICE CLERK of the JASPER COUNTY NEWS, a newspaper published in the City of Bay Springs, Jasper County, in said State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the JASPER COUNTY NEWS is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in § 13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972 Annotated and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report-
 Tri-County Water Association

has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to-wit:

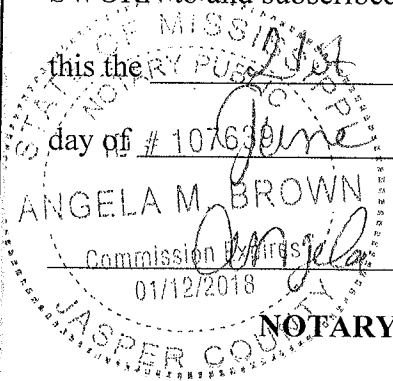
- On the 21 day of June 2017
- On the _____ day of _____ 2017
- On the _____ day of _____ 2017
- On the _____ day of _____ 2017

Felicia Earnest

OFFICE CLERK

SWORN to and subscribed before me,

this the 21
 day of June 2017
 # 10763



Angela M. Brown

NOTARY PUBLIC

_____ Words
 _____ Cost

Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we offer with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water from the Sand & Catahoula Formation Aquifers.

public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to contamination. Detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been provided upon request. The wells for the Tri County Water Association have received lower to medium quality water.

your water utility, please contact Keith Stringer at 601-729-2083. We want our valued customers to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 1st and 3rd of each month at the Water Office located at 838 CR 7, Taylorsville, MS.

According to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water quality parameters monitored from January 1st to December 31st, 2016. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2016, the table lists the parameter as not monitored. Contaminants that dissolve naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, nutrients from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as bacteria, viruses, and protozoa; inorganic chemicals, such as nitrates, nitrites, and radon; and pesticides, herbicides, and insecticides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban runoff, and household products. Contaminants that come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be found in natural gas and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes standards for public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, should be safe to drink. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not always indicate a health risk.

might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set to protect against health risks from long-term exposure to a contaminant. MCLs are based on the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are based on the best available science and are set at a level that is as close to zero as feasible.
- Primary Drinking Water Contaminant** is a contaminant that has a MCL. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant to drinking water, and the disinfection byproducts that are formed, are likely to be carcinogenic or otherwise致畸、致突变、致致癌的.
- Secondary Drinking Water Contaminant** is a contaminant that has a secondary MCL. There is no known or expected risk to health from drinking water containing these contaminants. Secondary MCLs are based on aesthetic considerations, such as taste and odor, and health effects, such as skin irritation and staining of laundry.
- Enforcement** is the process of ensuring that public water systems are complying with the drinking water quality standards. Enforcement is based on the best available science and is set at a level that is as close to zero as feasible.
- Public Water System** is a water supply system that regularly serves at least 15 connections or regularly serves at least 25 people.
- Water Additive** is a substance that is added to drinking water to improve its taste or odor, or to protect it from contamination. Water additives are not regulated by EPA.
- Water Treatment Plant** is a facility that treats drinking water to remove contaminants and improve its taste and odor. Water treatment plants are regulated by EPA.
- Water Utility** is a public water system that provides drinking water to the public. Water utilities are regulated by EPA.

TEST RESULTS

Number of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
3	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
5	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

TEST RESULTS

Number of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
85	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from metal refineries

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Tri-County Water Association
PWS ID#: 0310014 & 0310024
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 Sparta Sand & Catahoula Formation Aquifers.

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 Tri County 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 Keith Stringer at 601-729-2083. 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 third Thursday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Tri County Water Office located at 838 CR 7, Taylorsville, MS.

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#: 0310024		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 Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2015*	.0092	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2016	.3	.28 - .3	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2016	1.1	.6 - 1.5	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#: 0310014		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 Contaminants								
13. Chromium	N	2015*	4	2.1 - 4	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2015*	.185	.182 - .185	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water

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 Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2015*	.0092	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2016	3	28 - 3	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2016	1.1	8 - 1.5	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

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 Contaminants								
13. Chromium	N	2015*	4	2.1 - 4	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2015*	185	182 - 185	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2014*	40	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. THM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2014*	39.6	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	1.9	.9 - 2.8	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

As you can see by the tables, 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Tri 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.