

2017 JUN 29 PM 2: 25

# CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

LAWRENCE COUNTY WVA

Public Water Supply Name

0390002

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) *IN CCR REPORT IN LAWRENCE COUNTY PRESS*
- On water bills (attach copy of bill)
- Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) customers were informed: 6/7/17 / / , / /

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: LAWRENCE COUNTY PRESS  
Date Published: 6/7/17 *IN OFFICE OF LAWRENCE CO. WVA*

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 6/1/2017

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

Bobby Schman  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-28-17  
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](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

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

*2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*  
**LAWRENCE COUNTY WATER ASSOCIATION**  
**PWS ID# 390002**  
**JUNE 1 , 2017**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 four wells using water from the Miocene and Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

Our source water assessment has been completed and it shows our wells have a lower to moderate susceptibility to contamination.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bobby Selman, our operator, at 601-455-0334. 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 Tuesday of every month at 5:00 p.m. at our office.

Lawrence County Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2016. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose 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:

*Non-Detects (ND)* - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

*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.

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*Action Level* - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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*Maximum Contaminant Level* - 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* - 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.

## TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b> (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as CL2)	N	2016	1.30 (RAA) Running annual average	0.96 - low 1.60 - high	ppm	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	4/15/15*	0.0035	0	ppm	2.0	10	Discharge of drilling wastes ;discharge from metal refineries;erosion of natural deposits
11. Chromium	N	4/15/15*	0.0011 0.0012	NO RANGE	ppm	n/a	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	7/29/14*	0.0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	4/15/15*	1.68 0.172	0	ppm	4	<u>4</u>	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	7/29/14*	1.0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	4/19/16	0.13	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage;erosion of natural deposit

### Volatile Organic Contaminants

TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	7/06/15	2.0 1.55	0	ppb	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination
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\*most recent sample

### **Inorganic Contaminants:**

(10) Barium. Some people think water containing Barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

(14) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

(16) Fluoride. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

(17) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

(19) Nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

### **Volatile Organic Contaminants**

(73) THMs. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. 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 (800-426-4791).

### **\*\*\*\*\* Additional Information for Lead\*\*\*\*\***

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. Lawrence County Water Association 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Please call our office if you have questions.

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.

This CCR Report will not be mailed but you may obtain a copy at our office.

## THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI LAWRENCE COUNTY

Personally came to me, the undersigned, authority in and for LAWRENCE COUNTY, Mississippi the CLERK of the LAWRENCE COUNTY PRESS, a newspaper published in the City of Monticello, Lawrence County, in said state, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the LAWRENCE COUNTY PRESS is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted in the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amended Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a true copy appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

DATE: 6-7-17  
DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

Published 1 times

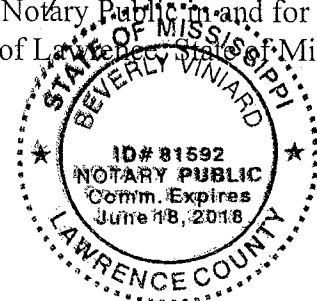
(Signed)

(Clerk of the Lawrence County Press)

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this

7 day of June, 2017

A Notary Public in and for the  
County of Lawrence, State of Mississippi.



2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Jayess Topeka Water Association  
PW

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Report and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water

The source water assessment has been completed for our water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. Determinations were made has been furnished to our public. Jayess Topeka Tilton Water Association have received highest

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Our meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water. Drinking water contaminants that we detected during the past year wasn't required in 2016, the table reflects the most recent results. Naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic substances occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial discharges, farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including solvents, processes and petroleum production, and can also come from natural gas production or be the result of oil and gas production. Regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to reduce the presence of these contaminants does not

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you may find. Provided the following definitions:

**Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires that certain actions must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum Allowable Concentration" of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the maximum level of a contaminant in drinking water known or expected to pose no appreciable risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant which is necessary to control the growth of disease-causing organisms in drinking water. Evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control

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Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of State or # of State Exceeds MCL/
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>				
10. Barium	N	2015*	.0224	No Range
17. Lead	N	2014/16*	2	0
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2016	42	No Range
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>				
81. HAA5	N	2015*	2	No Range
Chlorine	N	2016	1.6	1-1.9

Call appoint  
press  
2016 Annual Dr  
Jayess Topeka  
PW  
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Chlorine N 2016 1.6 1-1.9



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14. Copper	N	7/29/14*	0.0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	4/15/15*	1.68 0.172	0	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	7/29/14*	1.0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	4/19/16	0.13	0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposit
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
THM					ppb	0	100	By-product of disinfection water

e, the undersigned,  
 LAWRENCE COUNTY,  
 Clerk of the LAWRENCE  
 newspaper published in the  
 Lawrence County, in said  
 sworn, deposes and says  
 COUNTY PRESS is a  
 and prescribed in Senate  
 in the regular session of  
 nature of 1948, amended  
 Mississippi Code of 1942,  
 in of a notice, of which the  
 appeared in the issues of  
 ows:

*Steph*  
 Lawrence County Press)  
 subscribed before me, this  
 2017  
*W. Wind*  
 and for the  
 MISSISSIPPI  
 WINNARD  
 # 81592  
 RY PUBLIC  
 m. Expires  
 3/18, 2018  
 ICE COUNTY

									from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
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**Volatile Organic Contaminants**

TTM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	7/06/13	2.0 1.55	0	ppb	0	100		By-product of drinking water chlorination
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\*most recent sample

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**\*\*\*\*\* Additional Information for Lead\*\*\*\*\***

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LCP 6-7-17

# Lawrence County Press

## OFFICE SUPPLIES

Monticello • 601-587-2781

