

2017 JUN -6 PM 1:19

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

GT&Y Utility District, Inc.
Public Water Supply Name

0220002

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: 05/31/17 , / / , / /

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: Grenada Star

Date Published: 05/23/17

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

Donna Burt, office manager
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

06/06/17
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

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

G T & Y UTILITY DISTRICT, INC.
 12065 HIGHWAY 51 NO.
 GRENADA, MS 38901
 (662) 226-0201

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

PRESORTED
 FIRST-CLASS MAIL
 U.S. POSTAGE
 PAID
 GRENADA, MS
 PERMIT NO. 15

| TYPE OF SERVICE | METER READING | | USED | CHARGED |
|-----------------|---------------|----------|-------|---------|
| | PRESENT | PREVIOUS | | |
| Water | 19000 | 16000 | 3.000 | 20.50 |

| CUSTOMER | | DUE DATE |
|------------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| ROUTE | ACCOUNT | PAST DUE AFTER THIS DATE |
| 4 | 1123 | 6/10/17 |
| TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT | | PAST DUE AMOUNT |
| 20.50 | | 25.63 |

MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT



95 HICKORY DR
PAID BY BANK DRAFT
 Service From 4/25/2017 TO 5/24/2017 ACCOUNT 1123 5/31/2017

| METER READ | | | TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT | LATE CHARGE AFTER DUE DATE | PAST DUE AMOUNT |
|------------|-----|-------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| MONTH | DAY | CLASS | | | |
| 5 | 24 | 3 | 20.50 | 5.13 | 25.63 |

2016 CCR
 AVAILABLE UPON
 REQUEST- WAS
 PUBLISHED IN
 GRENADA STAR

DONNA BURT
 95 HICKORY DR
 COFFEEVILLE MS
 38922-9282

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 GT&Y Utility District, Inc.
 PWS#:0220002
 April 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 Lower Wilcox and Meridian Sand Aquifers.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact James Jones at 662.226.0201. 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 second Thursday of each month at 4:30 PM at the GT&Y office.

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 GT&Y Utility District have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

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.

| 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 |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2015* | 1.2 | .7 - 1.2 | ppb | n/a | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| 10. Barium | N | 2015* | .0273 | .0112 - .0273 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|----------|------|-------------|-----|-----|--------|---|
| 13. Chromium | N | 2015* | 11.4 | 5.7 – 11.4 | 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* | .403 | .184 - .403 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2012/14* | 6 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2015* | 4.7 | 4.5 – 4.7 | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |

Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|------|----|--------------|------|---|----------|--|
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2016 | 19 | 3 - 23 | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2016 | 69 | 14.5 – 115.6 | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2016 | .6 | .1 – 1.6 | mg/l | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The GT&Y Utility District, Inc. 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.

Pruning now only way to combat Fire Blight

I am still getting questions about what is happening to the pear trees.

Fire Blight is a bacterial disease that infected the trees during bloom. Warm, moist weather at bloom makes this disease bad. The time to spray was during bloom.

Spraying now may help, but it may not. If you want to spend the money, then try it. The only proven thing to do this time of year is prune!

I know some of the trees are too big, but prune what you can. This bacteria gets in the sap and moves down the twig to the limb and maybe into the trunk. It is in the green part of the twig below the dead part for several inches.

We recommend that you prune at least 8-10 inches of green limb off below the dead part.

We also recommend that you disinfect the pruners with a 10% bleach solution after each cut. What happens is if you cut too close to the dead, you contaminate the pruners with infected sap. When you make the next cut, you smear infected sap on the fresh cut and you get infection again.

Will it kill the tree? Who knows?

I have seen it kill small trees often. Large trees may or may not die after a couple of years.

Large trees do seem to eventually get over it more times than not. However, most of our pears are in yards and are paired with other pears. If you lose one, it messes up the whole layout.

I have not seen a pear that did not have fire blight this year, so if you see it on one of yours, then probably all of yours have it. The more pears you have the greater the risk that you may lose one. You decide if you are

County Agent



Steve Winters

will want to spend the time pruning.

Fire Ants vs Termites

Is this a termite? This is a question I am getting right now. People are finding critters in the house or on the outside of the house and want to know if it is a termite.

There are several features that are different between ants and termites. The easiest one to tell you about is the one I use the most. Ants have a figure 8 shaped body. They have a chest, a tail, and a little bity waist.

Termites are shaped like a cigar. The waist is the same size as their chest and tail. If it looks like a flying ant without a waist, then you are probably looking at a termite.

Finding one in the house may be a little concern. It could have wandered in from outside.

If you find several inside, then you need to look closer or get a pest control company to come and inspect your house.

You really need to get a pest control company to look if you are seeing sawdust and/or tiny holes in the walls of the room you find the termites in.

If you see some outside around the house or even on the outside wall of the house, do not get overly concerned.

Termites are found almost everywhere in our environment. They still swarm even when living outside. When they do swarm from that old stump in the back-

yard, they may land on the house. This does not mean that they will chew their way into the house from there. Just keep an eye out for signs inside the house.

Termites need moisture, so they are usually tied back to the soil. They will build mud tunnels from the soil over concrete to the wood frame of a house.

Houses have treated layers of dirt next to the concrete to prevent the termites from getting to the concrete. If they get into the treated dirt, then it kills them.

This is why it is important not to put extra dirt, mulch, etc., against the house. When you do this, you create a "bridge" over the treated dirt that the termites can crawl through to the house.

This is also why it is important when planting shrubs, flowers, etc., that you do NOT disturb the soil next to the house. This treated layer is about a foot wide. If you plan to plant something next to the house, then do not fill the soil any closer than one foot.

Also by keeping mulch, etc., away from the house, you can watch for the mud tunnels going across the concrete and into the house.

Termites cannot cut through concrete. They rely on cracks, holes, seams, etc., in the concrete to get through, or they build the mud tunnels to go over it.

If you see mud tunnels going up the side of your concrete slab, then your termite treatment has failed and it is time to get a new one!

Print is POWERFUL

Pass Termite & Pest Control, Inc. Serving you since 1967



Larry Pass, Owner Licensed, Insured, Bonded Office: 662-276-0206 Fax: 662-473-8884

Emergency Contact: James - 662-832-2400

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PUBLIC RECORDS INFORMATION

The public records report was gathered at the Grenada County Courthouse.

Marriages

Edward Paul McCarley, 26, to Amy Michelle Wilson, 25.
Justin Tyler Harris, 32, to Lacey Renee Lee, 24.
Ethan Tevoni Hardwick, 32, to Dominique Lashun Collins, 24.

Judgments

Mississippi Farm Bureau Casualty Insurance Company vs. Larcene Williams, \$3,185.96.
Shelter Mutual Insurance Company A/S/O Ashley and Timothy Daniel vs. Sonya Murray, \$10,796.20.

Land transactions

Q. Rose M. Applewhite, to Jeff Applewhite, part of the South 1/2 of the Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter, East of Carroll County Road 165 Section 26, Township 16, Range 3, Second Judicial District, Carroll County.
W. David Alton Philey and Lisa Philey Ware to Honor E. Hughes, Lot 2 of the Eastover Addition of the West 1/2 of the Southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 22, Range 5.
W. Monroe L. McCormick Jr., Mary E. McCormick and Steven T. McCormick to Steven T. McCormick, Southwest quarter of Section 33, Township 22, Range 5.
W. Monroe L. McCormick Jr., Mary E. McCormick and Steven T. McCormick to Monroe L. McCormick Jr. and Mary E. McCormick, Southwest quarter of Section 33, Township 22, Range 5.
W. Ricky L. Palmer to Bobbi Jo Beck, part of the Northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 22, Range 6.
W. Scotty Wayne Bailey to James Edward and Dorothy Marie Moore, Northeast corner of the Northeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 9, Township 21, Range 2.

Q. Julietain W. warranty

Divorces

Amber G. McDonald vs. Thomas L. McDonald
Jessica L. Langham vs. Bobby J. Langham.

Send Us Your Church Events and Photos. Deadline is Tuesday for the following Friday.

News@GrenadaStar.com
or 50 Corporate Row, Grenada, MS 38902

GrenadaStar

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
GT&Y Utility District, Inc.
PWS# 6220002
April 2017

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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 our 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 Lower Wood and Meridian Sand Aquifers.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water safety, please contact James Jones at 662-226-0001. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water safety. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Thursday of each month at 4:30 PM at the GT&Y office.

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 contaminants. If 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 GT&Y Utility District have received lower susceptibility determinations.

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, 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and 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.

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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 a continuing concern that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Recommended Groundwater Level (MRGL) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of taste. MRGLs do not refer to samples 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 (µg/L)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

| Contaminant | Velocity YR | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG | Unit | MCL | MCLG | MRDL | MRDLG | Other | Source of Contamination |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|---|------|-----|------|--------|-------|-------|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 Arsenic | N | 2015 ¹ | 1.2 | 1 - 1.2 | ppb | n/a | n/a | 10 | 10 | | Emission of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| 10 Barium | N | 2015 ¹ | .0273 | .012 - .0273 | ppm | | | 2 | 2 | | Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits. |
| 12 Chromium | N | 2015 ¹ | 11.4 | 5.7 - 11.4 | ppb | 100 | | 100 | | | Discharge from steel and other metal, erosion of natural deposits. |
| 14 Copper | N | 2012/14 ¹ | 1 | 0 | ppm | 1.5 | | AL+13 | | | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from metal preservation. |
| 16 Fluoride | N | 2015 ¹ | 403 | 184 - 403 | ppm | | 4 | 4 | | | Erosion of natural deposits, water addition which promotes strong leach, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| 17 Lead | N | 2012/14 ¹ | 6 | 0 | ppb | 0 | | AL+15 | | | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits. |
| 21 Selenium | N | 2015 ¹ | 4.7 | 4.5 - 4.7 | ppb | 50 | | 50 | | | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines. |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 81 HAA5 | N | 2016 | 19 | 3 - 23 | ppb | 0 | | 60 | | | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82 THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 2016 | 69 | 14.5 - 113.8 | ppb | 0 | | 80 | | | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Chlorine | N | 2016 | 6 | 1 - 16 | mg/l | 0 | | MRDL=4 | | | Water additive used to control microbes. |

¹ Last record sample. See specific report for 2016.

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, MRDLG not-notice 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 safe 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/lead>. For more information, contact the Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory office lead testing. Phone contact 601.576.7662 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 inorganic, organic or synthetic and can be radioactive. 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 1-800-426-4761.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 others 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 1-800-426-4761.

The GT&Y Utility District, Inc. works around the clock to provide the quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI }
COUNTY OF GRENADA } SS

Chandra Burl, being duly sworn, says:

That she is Classified Rep of the Grenada Star, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in Grenada, Grenada County, Mississippi; that the publication, a copy of which is attached hereto, was published in the said newspaper on the following dates:

May 23, 2017

That said newspaper was regularly issued and circulated on those dates.

SIGNED:

Chandra Burl

Classified Rep

Subscribed to and sworn to me this 6th day of June 2017.

Stephanie Dees

Stephanie Dees, Notary Public, Grenada County, Mississippi

My commission expires: July 22, 2019

