CERTIFICATION
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
Stringer Water Works
Public Water Supply Name
0 310012
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)
- [x] On water bills (attach copy of bill)
- [ ] Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- [ ] Other

Date(s) customers were informed: 05 / 01 / 2016

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: Laurel Leader Call
Date Published: 05 / 04 / 2017

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

[Signature]
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)
5-19-2017
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!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>05-01-17</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-01-17</td>
<td>33.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-01-17</td>
<td>37.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bill Details**

- **Water** Prior: 16.99
- **Garb** Paid: 0
- **Fire** BAL: 16.99
- **Other**: 0
- **Late**: 1.70
- **Tax**: 0.12

**Payment**
- **After 05-25** 33.81
- **After 05-25** 37.43

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**NOTE:**

SEE MESSAGE ON THE BACK OF BILL CARD
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Stringer Water District Association
P.O.Box 6310012
April 2017

We are 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 effort we make to continuously 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 drawn from the Cockell Formation and Sparta Sand Aquifers.

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 Stringer Water District Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jimmy Stringer at 601-648-2995. 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 last Monday of each month at 6:30 PM at the water office-1179 HWY 15.

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. All water travels over the surface of land or underground. It develops 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. Mineral 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 or industrial runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater, discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or mining; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture; urban storm-water runoff, and residential water; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can come from gas stations and septic systems; radiological 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 regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including treated 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 have provided the following definitions:

- **Action Level** is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** is the level of a contaminant which the USEPA believes is safe for human consumption; nothing is known or anticipated to be harmful to health.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** is the level of a contaminant which the USEPA believes is safe for human consumption; nothing is known or anticipated to be harmful to health.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** is the level of a contaminant which the USEPA believes is safe for human consumption; nothing is known or anticipated to be harmful to health.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** is the level of a contaminant which the USEPA believes is safe for human consumption; nothing is known or anticipated to be harmful to health.

### TEST RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Date Collected</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detected</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Utility Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Contaminants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Barium</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>0.007 - 0.003</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Discharge of drilling mud; discharge from metal industries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Copper</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5 - 3.0</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Discharge from industrial plants; corrosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Fluoride</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Al = 1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; etching of metal surfaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Iron</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; water injection; prevention of rust; corrosion of aluminum surfaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Lead</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Discharge from lead and zinc milling; corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from zinc and copper plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Nickel</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Discharge from lead and zinc milling; corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from zinc and copper plants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Volatile Organic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>1.13</th>
<th>3.40 - 1.13</th>
<th>ppb</th>
<th>700</th>
<th>700</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,4-Dioxane</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.000 - 0.012</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disinfection By-Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLV</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>THM</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Range</td>
<td>ppb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHM</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Range</td>
<td>ppb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorides</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.10 - 2.5</td>
<td>mg/l</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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 tested 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 contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDEH now requires 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 home plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by boiling 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.

The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 800.478.7883 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 chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including treated 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 1-800-426-4781.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 enteric biological pollutants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4781.

The Stinger Water Works 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, while we are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children’s future.

Notice: This report will not be mailed out to each customer. This publication is your copy of the report.

Middle School Advanced Art student Daniela Pimentel is pictured with her Gold Key award-winning pieces of art.
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 Cockfield Formation and Sparta Sand Aquifers.

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 Stringer Water Works Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jimmy Stringer at 601.649.2855. 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 each month at 6:00 PM at the water office- 1179 HWY 15.

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 constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Date Collected</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL</th>
<th>Unit Measure -ment</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Contaminants</td>
<td>10. Barium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2015*</td>
<td>.0033</td>
<td>.0007 - .0033</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13. Chromium N 2015* 3.6 2.9 – 3.6 ppb 100 100 Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper N 2014/16 .3 0 ppm 1.3 AL=1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

16. Fluoride N 2015* .333 .305 - .333 ppm 4 4 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

17. Lead N 2014/16 3 0 ppb 0 AL=15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

21. Selenium N 2015* 3.1 No Range ppb 50 50 Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

**Volatile Organic Contaminants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Exceedance</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>.549 – 1.13</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>Discharge from petroleum refineries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylenes</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>.012</td>
<td>.006 - .012</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disinfection By-Products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Exceedance</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HAA5</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>By-Product of drinking water disinfection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTTHM [Total trihalomethanes]</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.30 – 2.5</td>
<td>mg/l</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>MDRL = 4</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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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.

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PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Jones County, Mississippi, the Legal/Classifieds Manager of The Laurel Leader-Call, a Newspaper as defined and prescribed in, Section 13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972, as amended, who, being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

On the __ day of __________ 2017

On the __ day of __________ 2017

On the __ day of __________ 2017

On the __ day of __________ 2017

[Signature]

Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this __ day of __________, A.D., 2017.

[Signature]

Notary Public