

# CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

SHADY GROVE UTILITY DISTRICT

Public Water Supply Name

MS0340017

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: 5/10/17 / /

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: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Published:     /     /    

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

D.L. Higer Jr. GENERAL MANAGER  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

JUNE 6, 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](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

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

2017 MAY 30 PM 10: 01

# The Chronicle

P.O. Box 1984 • Laurel, MS 39441  
(601) 651-2000 tel • (601) 651-2020 fax

## PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,  
JONES COUNTY.

Personally appeared before me, the under-  
signed, a notary public in and for Jones  
County, Mississippi, Sonya James, for  
THE CHRONICLE, a weekly newspaper  
published in Jones County Mississippi, who,  
being duly sworn, says that the notice, a true  
copy of which is hereto annexed, appeared  
in the issues of said newspapers as follows:

DATE: 05/10/2017

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

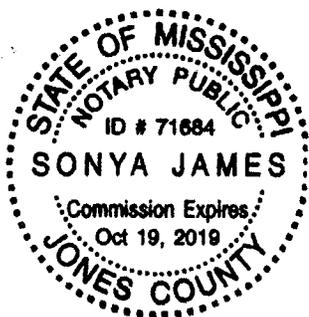
Display Ad 3 x 11.5

TOTAL \$ 265.65

(Signed) *Sonya James*  
The Chronicle

Sworn to and subscribed before me  
in my Presence, this 23 day of  
May 2017, a Notary  
Public in and for the County of Jones,  
State of Mississippi.

(Signed) *Sonya James*  
Notary Public



2016 Annual Dr  
Shady P

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 provide you with the best water possible. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact your water utility. They are held on the second Monday of the month.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drill containing detailed information on how the susceptibility data is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water. The table reflects the most recent naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants; septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial farming, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from residential use; organic chemical contaminants, including petroleum production, and can also come from natural processes or be the result of oil and gas production. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in drinking water that may be reasonably expected to be present in the water supply. The presence of these contaminants does not indicate that the water is unsafe to drink.

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

**Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, treatment of the water is required.

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The "Goal" for a contaminant concentration in water based on the latest scientific knowledge of the health effects of the contaminant. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. This level is set to protect the taste and odor of drinking water while still providing an adequate margin of safety.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one millionth of a gallon of water or one hundredth of a liter of water.

Please also see the names of the bottled water brands listed on the back of this report.

• Weddings

Call for

LINE:

December 10, 1951, in  
Visitation was held  
5 p.m. until 8 p.m. at  
Soso. Funeral service:  
2017, at 11 a.m. at C  
Soso. Burial followed  
Cemetery in Soso. Bro  
nell, Dr. Joseph Harris  
Ellisville Funeral Home

Mr. Sam was a bonds  
also the owner of Sam  
and Fine Folks for ov  
Mississippi Fair.

He was preceded in  
Willie Mae Ellzey, an  
Jerry Carol Ellzey and

Survivors include F  
Soso; sons, Fred Lin  
Lindin Joe Ellzey (Jes  
and Samuel "Sam" Jim  
Jayla Nichole Ellzey, S  
Dusty Layne King, Cer  
Faith King, Centerville  
Jean Finney (Charles),  
bie Darlene Stewart, P  
and nephews.

Pallbearers were Sor  
Nathan Sumrall, Billy  
Glen Wade.

Honorary pallbearers  
Grayson, Steve Pitts,  
David Cunningham Jr  
Robbie "Cowboy" Gray

*Celeb*

Our

FOR THE CH

This report is prepared to provide you with the year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. The 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 the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact D.L. Cramer, Jr. at 601-629-0311. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please contact any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of the month at 5:00 PM at 1400 Powers Road, Laurel, MS 39443.

Our water sources are from wells tapping from the Chickasaw Aquifer. This source water assessment has been completed for our public water system. The results of this assessment are available to the public. The results of this assessment are available to the public. A report containing detailed information on how the sampling stations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Shady Grove Utility District have received lower susceptibility rating to contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State law. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2016. In cases where monitoring was not required in 2016, the table indicates the most recent results. As water flows over the surface of land or underground, it can pick up naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, substances that are not considered safe for drinking water. These substances can be found in the ground and in the air. They can come from natural sources, such as rocks and soil, or from human activities, such as agriculture, industry, and household products. Some substances, such as lead, copper, and iron, are not harmful to health but can affect the taste and appearance of your water. Other substances, such as nitrates, nitrites, and pesticides, can be harmful to health. Some substances, such as radon, can be harmful to health even at low concentrations. Some substances, such as lead, copper, and iron, are not harmful to health but can affect the taste and appearance of your water. Other substances, such as nitrates, nitrites, and pesticides, can be harmful to health. Some substances, such as radon, can be harmful to health even at low concentrations.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLs 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 contamination.

**Parts per million (ppm) or milligramme 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 microgramme per liter (µg/l)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$100,000.

**TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Unit	Level	Range of Occurrence or Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Use	MCLs	MCLG	MRDL	MRDLG	Likely Source or Contaminant
10. Barium	N	2015*	0796	0762 - 8189	ppm	2	2			Discharge of drilling water, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, erosion of natural deposits
13. Cadmium	N	2015*	1.8	1.4 - 1.9	ppb	100	100			Discharge from metal and lead refineries, erosion of natural deposits, erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015**	2	0	ppm	1.3	1.3			Discharge from metal and lead refineries, erosion of natural deposits, erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2015*	265	265 - 265	ppm	4	4			Discharge from metal and lead refineries, erosion of natural deposits, erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2015**	2	0	ppb	0	0			Discharge from metal and lead refineries, erosion of natural deposits, erosion of natural deposits

**Disinfection By-Products**

81. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2015*	8	No Range	ppb	0	0	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
82. Trihalomethanes (THM5)	2015*	6.16	No Range	ppb	0	0	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
83. Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	1.3	51 - 238	µg/l	0	MRDL - 4	0	0	0	Water additive used to control microorganisms

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.  
 We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an important part of our water quality program. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an important part of our water quality program. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an important part of our water quality program.

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 the water supply system, such as pipes, faucets, and water heaters. 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 [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead). The Mississippi Department of Health's Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601-281-5552 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, chemical, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may contain very small amounts of these substances. These substances are not harmful to health. Some substances, such as nitrates, nitrites, and pesticides, can be harmful to health. Some substances, such as radon, can be harmful to health even at low concentrations. Some substances, such as lead, copper, and iron, are not harmful to health but can affect the taste and appearance of your water. Other substances, such as nitrates, nitrites, and pesticides, can be harmful to health. Some substances, such as radon, can be harmful to health even at low concentrations.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer, kidney disease, and liver disease, old people, and those who are taking medication, are more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Pregnant women and nursing infants are also more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate water use for vulnerable persons can be found at [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater). The Shady Grove Utility District makes every effort to provide you with 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.

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
 Shady Grove Utility District  
 PWS#: 0340017  
 May 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact D.L. Gieger, Jr. at 601.428.0311. 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 Monday of the month at 5:00 PM at 149 Reeves Road, Laurel MS 39443.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula Aquifer. 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 Shady Grove Utility District have received lower susceptibility ranking 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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.

**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 Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2015*	.0189	.0182 - .0189	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015*	1.6	1.1 - 1.6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.6	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2015*	.666	.565 - .666	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	2015*	8	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2015*	6.18	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	1.3	.51 – 2.08	mg/l	0	MRDL = 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 Shady Grove Utility District 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.