

2017 MAY 30 PM 9:52

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Shugualak-Butler Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

520024

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: 05/25/2017 / / , / /

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: _____ / /

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: _____ / /

- As a URL (Provide URL _____)
- As an attachment
- As text within the body of the email message

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: The Beacon

Date Published: 05/25/2017

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

Betty B. Higginbotham, Sec. Treas.

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

05/25/2017

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!

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Shuqualak Butler Water Association
 PWS#: 520024
 May 2017

2017 MAY 23 PM 1:35

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 Massive Sand 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 Shuqualak Butler Water Association have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact William Nave at 601.677.2500. 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 Thursday of the month at 5:30 PM at City Hall.

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 Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
5. Gross Alpha	N	2012*	3.9	No Range	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2015*	1.7	1.4 – 1.7	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2015*	.1357	.1162 - .1357	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; 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
13. Chromium	N	2015*	4.6	1.6 – 4.6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2015*	.234	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
21. Selenium	N	2015*	.28	.25 - .28	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2014*	14	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2016	1.1	1 – 1.4	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 Shuqualak Butler Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

We're pleased to present to you the 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 Missouri Sand 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 determination was made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Shiqualek Butler Water Association have received moderate susceptibility ratings to contamination.

If you have any questions about the report or concerning your water utility, please contact William News at 201.677.2300. 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 1st Thursday of the month at 6:30 PM at City Hall.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The 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 includes the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it picks up 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. Minerals, such as calcium and iron, that they come from natural sources, such as geologic formations, agricultural fertilizers, and other natural sources. Some minerals, such as lead and copper, which can be naturally occurring or result from human activities, are not considered contaminants. Some minerals, such as iron, manganese, and zinc, are not considered contaminants. Some minerals, such as iron, manganese, and zinc, are not considered contaminants. Some minerals, such as iron, manganese, and zinc, are not considered contaminants.

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 Allowable (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG 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 Permissible Discharge Level (MPDCL) - The highest level of a discharge allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a discharge is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDGL) - This level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDGLs do not reduce 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 (µg/L)** - 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/MCLG	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Usual Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
5. Gross Alpha	N	2012	3.9	No Range	pCi/L	0		15 Emission of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

8. Arsenic	N	2015	1.7	1.4 - 1.7	ppb	n/a	10	Emission of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from gas and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2015	1357	1192 - 1357	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, discharge from metal processing
14. Copper	N	2012/14	1	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	Al-13. Contaminant of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservative
13. Chromium	N	2015	4.8	1.9 - 4.8	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2015	224	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water from discharge from metal refineries, and aluminum facilities
21. Selenium	N	2015	28	25 - 28	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products

DBP	N	2014	14	No Range	ppb	0 <th>50 <th>By-product of drinking water disinfection. MTHM and THM2 are used to control</th> </th>	50 <th>By-product of drinking water disinfection. MTHM and THM2 are used to control</th>	By-product of drinking water disinfection. MTHM and THM2 are used to control
Chlorine	N	2016	1.1	1 - 1.4	mg/l	0	MCLG = 4	

* 14-ppm report 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 compliance all monitoring requirements, MSDH now monitors systems of any new water 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 most likely to enter your home through lead-based pipes. Drinking water from lead pipes can be flushed out by running the 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.

Proof of Publication

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI. NOXUBEE COUNTY. IN CHANCERY COURT.

BEFORE ME, in and for said county, this day personally came R. Scott Boyd, THE MACON BEACON, a newspaper published in the City of Macon, of said county and state, who, being duly sworn, deposed and says that the publication of a certain notice, a true copy of which is hereto affixed, has been made for 1 weeks consecutively, to wit:

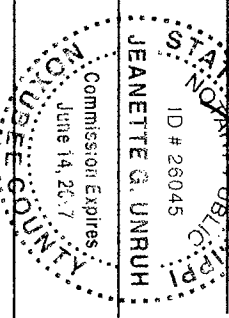
In Volume 169 Number 5 Dated May 25, 2017
In Volume _____ Number _____ Dated _____
In Volume _____ Number _____ Dated _____
In Volume _____ Number _____ Dated _____
In Volume _____ Number _____ Dated _____
In Volume _____ Number _____ Dated _____

WITNESS my hand and seal of office, this the 25

day of May A.D., 20 17

By Jeanette G. Unruh
Printer's Fee \$ 225- Proof of Publication 3-

R Scott Boyd
Notary Public



Total \$ _____