CERTIFICATION
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Algoma Water
Public Water Supply Name

PWS ID # 0580001

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)

[X] 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: 05/17/17

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: The Pontotoc Progress

Date Published: 5/17/2017

CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: 5/17/2017

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED):

CERTIFICATION
I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

____ (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

Date 6-1-17

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!
PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
PONTOTOC COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, Lisa Bryant, who being duly sworn, states on oath that he was publisher of THE PONTOTOC PROGRESS, published at Pontotoc, Pontotoc County, Mississippi, at the time the attached:

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - Alcana Water

was published and that said notice was published in said paper 1 consecutive times, as follows:

Volume 89, Number 21, on the 17th day of May, 2017
Volume ____________, Number ____________, on the __________ day of ____________, 2017
Volume ____________, Number ____________, on the __________ day of ____________, 2017
Volume ____________, Number ____________, on the __________ day of ____________, 2017
Volume ____________, Number ____________, on the __________ day of ____________, 2017
Volume ____________, Number ____________, on the __________ day of ____________, 2017

Affiant further deposed and said that said newspaper, THE PONTOTOC PROGRESS, has been established for at least twelve months in Pontotoc County, State of Mississippi, next prior to the date of the first publication on the foregoing notice hereto attached, as required of newspapers publishing legal notices by Chapter 313 of the Acts of the Legislature at the State of Mississippi, enacted in regular session in the year 1935.

Lisa Bryant, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 17th day of May, 2017

Printers fee $341.50

Joyce Ann Brock, Jolly
Notary Public
We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of drinking water and services we deliver to you every day. It's also available online at our website for your convenience. This report is intended to ensure the quality of your drinking water. If you have any questions about this report or our water utility, please contact Linda Russell at 934.935-9261. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the regular meetings scheduled for the Tuesday, May 30, 2017 at 6:30 PM at the Algoma Community Center.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Geno Estimation, Estelle Formation, and the McShan Estimation Aquifers. The system assessment has been completed for our public water systems and no areas were identified with potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the contamination determinations were made is included in the public water supply system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Algoma Water Association have received fewer 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 we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st of 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; parasite, contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; and, 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 your water is safe to drink, we test for contaminants that could affect your health. We use well-developed drinking water standards that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including treated drinking water, is measured to ensure it meets these standards.

In this table you will find several terms and abbreviations that you may 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 "Measurable 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 (MRL)** - The level of a disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

## TEST RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation Date</th>
<th>Data Collected</th>
<th>Level Detailed</th>
<th>Range of Days or Hours Exceeding MCL/MCLG</th>
<th>Unit Measurement</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Barium</td>
<td>N 2016</td>
<td>02-03</td>
<td>02-03</td>
<td>02-03</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge of metal reject, erosion of soil deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Chromium</td>
<td>N 2016</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>LEL</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Discharge of metal plating, electrical and metal manufacturing, use of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Copper</td>
<td>N 2015</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Fluoride</td>
<td>N 2016</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes dental health; discharge from fertilizer and cement factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Lead</td>
<td>N 2015</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Disinfection By-Products

| Chlorine | N 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | MCL + 4 Water additive used to control disinfection by-products |


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 learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants 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 our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems comply with all monitoring requirements, MLCM 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 every component of the building that carries water. 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 can take advantage of your local water system's lead testing program. If you need to test for lead in your water, you can contact the Water Quality Department at 934.935-9261.

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, including treated drinking water, naturally occurring in the environment. Some of the contaminants are known to pose a health risk. More information on contaminants and their 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 contamination in drinking water than the general population, including immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who are recovering from surgery and have weakened immune systems, older adults, and infants and children. People with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/PCSD 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.
• Algoma Country Store
• Algoma Post Office
• Algoma Water Association Office
We're pleased to present 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 Linda Russell at 662.489.8351. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the regular meetings scheduled for the Tuesday, May 30, 2017 at 4:30 PM at the Algoma Community Center.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Gordo Formation, Eutaw Formation, and the McShan Formation 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 Algoma Water Association 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 we 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.

### 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/ACL</th>
<th>Unit Measurement</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Contaminants</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>.0237</td>
<td>.02 - .0237</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Chromium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>.7 – 1.3</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Copper</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2012/14*</td>
<td>.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>AL=1.3</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Fluoride</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>.211</td>
<td>.201 - .211</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Lead</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2012/14*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AL=15</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disinfection By-Products**

| Chlorine | N  | 2016 | .6 | .3 – 1.1 | mg/l | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |


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 learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants 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 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.

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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.

The Algoma 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.