CERTIFICATION
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Hwy 30 West Water Assoc.
Public Water Supply Name

0730025

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: 5/12/17

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 5/12/17

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy)

☐ 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: NEW ALBANY GAZETTE

Date Published: 5/12/2017

CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)

Date Posted: 5/12/2017

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.

George Rowland, Treasurer

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

5-24-17

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!
Proof of Publication

State of Mississippi,
County of Union
PERSONALLY APPEARED before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for UNION County.

Mississippi, the __________ of The New Albany Gazette, a newspaper published in the City of New Albany, Union County, in said state, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the NEW ALBANY GAZETTE is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1838, of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of Cause No. ____________________________

________________________________________________

has been made in said newspaper __________ times consecutively, to-wit:

On the 12 day of May 2017
On the _______ day of ________ 20____
On the _______ day of ________ 20____
On the _______ day of ________ 20____

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this 23 day of May 2017

_____________________________________________
Tammy M. Hill, Notary Public

New Albany Gazette Office

RECEIVED OF ________________________________, payment in full of the above account.

_____________________________________________

THE NEW ALBANY GAZETTE

by L. Schut

New Albany, Miss. 5/23/2017

To THE NEW ALBANY GAZETTE Dr.

Re: Publishing ________________________________

cause of ________________________________ Cause No. ________________________________

Amt. Due $ ________________________________
The document is a report on the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the Highway 30 West Water Association for the year 2016. It includes test results for various contaminants and disconnection by-products. The report is structured with tables and sections detailing the water quality dates and levels detected.

**2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

**Highway 30 West Water Association**

**P.O. Box**

**May 2017**

Dear Reader,

We are pleased to present to you this year’s Annual Quality Water 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 how we work to continuously 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 concerns about your water utility, please contact Marshall McKaughan at 602-219-3505. We welcome your inquiries and comments. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Thursday of each month at 6:00 PM at the office located at 10425 CR 8, Mydles, AZ.

Our water source is from two wells drawing from the Evens-McKee Formation Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for each well. We are committed to the overall safety and quality of our drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report on the sources and treatment processes of our water is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the HWY 30 West Water Association have received a moderate sustainable quality rating in cooperation with the States.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were tested and monitored 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 can pick up trace amounts of man-made contaminants, such as various types of bacteria, some viruses, parasites and threats that may come from sewage treatment plants, landfills, septic systems, agricultural activity, industrial processes, residential use, the release of radioactive substances, or other types of contamination. To determine the levels of contaminants in your drinking water, we collect water samples and test them to ensure that the water coming from your tap is safe to drink. The results of these tests are listed in the table below.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations that 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 at which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** – The level of a disinfectant residual allowed in drinking water. A water system is required to ensure that the residual of a disinfectant is maintained to provide ongoing disinfection.

**Pesticides** – Pesticides are chemical substances, including synthetic and natural organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline and rocket fuels. Some of these chemicals are naturally occurring in the soil and water and the air we breathe. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA-prescribed 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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### TEST RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Vision Value</th>
<th>Date Sampled</th>
<th>Date Collected</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Values</th>
<th>Action Level</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Action Level</th>
<th>Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Arsenic     | N            | 2016         | 8 - .7         | PBS            | 18 - 10        | 10           | 0.01| 0.01|              | Natural deposits, runoff from mining,.
| Barium      | N            | 2016/7       | 0              | 0              | 0              | 2            | 2.0 | 2.0 |              | Waste discharge, solids,.
| Chromium    | N            | 2016/1       | 0 - 1.1        | 0              | 0              | 1.5          | 1.5 | 1.5 |              | Corrosion of household plumbing systems,.
| Copper      | 2012/15     |             | 0              | 0              | 0              | 1.5          | 1.5 | 1.5 |              | Corrosion of household plumbing systems,.
| Cyanide     | N            | 2016         | 0              | 0              | 0              | 300           | 300 | 300 |              | Waste discharge,.
| Fluoride    | N            | 2016         | 0              | 0              | 0              | 4            | 4.0 | 4.0 |              | Waste discharge,.
| Lead        | 2012/15     |             | 0              | 0              | 0              | 15           | 15 | 15 |              | Waste discharge,.
| Mercury     | N            | 2016         | 0              | 0              | 0              | 50           | 50 | 50 |              | Waste discharge,.
| Sodium      | N            | 2016         | 0              | 0              | 0              | 80           | 80 | 80 |              | Waste discharge,.
| Sulfate     | N            | 2016         | 0              | 0              | 0              | 500          | 500 | 500 |              | Waste discharge,.

**Disconnection By-Products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Vision Value</th>
<th>Date Sampled</th>
<th>Date Collected</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Values</th>
<th>Action Level</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Action Level</th>
<th>Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Chlorine      | N            | 2016         | 0              | 0              | 0              | 0.01         | 0.01| 0.01|              | Waste discharge,.

**As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We always test for your drinking water quality at least at Federal and State requirements. We have learned through 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 certain 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 are meeting all monitoring requirements, MRSQ review systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.**

If present, allowable levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead is a drinking water contaminant that can enter the water system from plumbing components. If your water has been sitting for several days, you may wish to have your water tested. If you have lead exposure, information on lead poisoning and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drining Water Hotline or the Minnesota Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offices. For testing and information, please contact the Safe Drining Water Hotline at 1-800-456-2479.

**Any person who may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population, immuno-compromised persons such as HIV/AIDS patients or other immune system disorders, cancer patients or those receiving chemotherapy, etc., persons who are pregnant or nursing, persons with kidney disease or those who have a concern about their health should contact their healthcare provider. If you have high levels of any contaminant, EPA guidelines on appropriate treatment are available from the Safe Drining Water Hotline.**

**The HWY 30 West Water Association works around the clock to provide the highest quality water to every tap. This year our system added an additional 50 gallons per minute (gpm) of "" water line. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water source, which is the heart of our community, our way of life and our children’s future.**

*Most recent sample. No sample required for Y2K.*
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 Marshall McLaughlin at 662.316.0959. 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 each month at 6:00 PM at the well office located at 1042 CR 60, Myrtle, MS.

Our water source is from two wells drawing from the Eutaw-McShan Formation Aquifer. 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 HWY 30 West Water Association have received a moderate 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 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 as possible 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 for 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANT</th>
<th>VIOLATION</th>
<th>DATE COLLECTED</th>
<th>LEVEL DETECTED</th>
<th>RANGE OF DETECTS OR # OF SAMPLES EXCEEDING MCL/ACL</th>
<th>UNIT MEASURE</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</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>8. Arsenic</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>.6 -.7</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Barium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>.2553</td>
<td>.1261 - 2553</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>1.1</td>
<td>.6 - 1.1</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14. Copper  N  2012/14*  .5  0  ppm  1.3  AL=1.3  Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Cyanide  N  2016  23  No Range  ppb  200  200  Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride  N  2016  .182  .16 - .182  ppm  4  4  Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead  N  2012/14*  1  0  ppb  0  AL=15  Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium  N  2016  2.6  No Range  ppb  50  50  Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

**Disinfection By-Products**

| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N  | 2016 | 3.17 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N  | 2016 | 1.3 | .63 - 1.88 | 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.

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 HWY 30 West Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. This year our system added an additional 1900 L.F. of 4* water line. 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.