

2017 JUN -1 AM 8: 33

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Whistler Water Association

Public Water Supply Name

0770004

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: 05/24/17, / / , / /

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 05/24/17

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: Impact

Date Published: 05/24/2017

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

Jessica Wood - Secretary
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5-30-17
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!

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 Jesses Wood at 601.735.3531. 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 third Tuesday of each month at 4:00 PM at the Whisper Water Office.

Our water source is from four wells drawing from the Calhoun 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 determination was made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Whisper Water Association have received lower to higher 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 were analyzed 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 chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production; and radon, a naturally occurring element that may be found in groundwater. EPA's public water system regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MCLGs 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 Levels or Exceeding MCL/LCL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------|-----|--|
| 10. Barium | N | 2016 | 0.066 | 0.081 - 0.066 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion from natural deposits |
| 11. Beryllium | N | 2016 | 0.08 | No Range | ppb | 4 | 4 | Discharge from metal refineries and burning factories; discharge from electrical, auto, space, and defense industries. |
| 14. Copper | N | 2014/16 | 1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 17. Lead | N | 2014/16 | 2 | 0 | ppb | 0 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| 19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | 2016 | 1.45 | 28-1.45 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

Distinction By-Products

| Contaminant | N | 2016 | 1.4 | 1.19 | mg/l | 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. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now requires systems that show 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 lead pipes, solder, and brass. It can also come from lead-based paint in your home. Lead in drinking water is primarily from lead pipes, solder, and brass. It can also come from lead-based paint in your home. Lead in drinking water is primarily from lead pipes, solder, and brass. It can also come from lead-based paint in your home.

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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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Whisper Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Proof of Publication

report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed

er utility, please contact Jessica Wood at 601.735.3531. We want our t to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. Whistler Water Office.

ormation Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A arminations were made has been furnished to our public water system Water Association have received lower to higher susceptibility rankings

ording to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drink- uary 1st to December 31st, 2016. In cases where monitoring wasn't r travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally n pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems. ts, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and ulture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical hich are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, e contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil) water is safe to drink EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably t's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does

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0 MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking est available treatment technology.

MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which nance of safety.

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This is to certify that Whistler Water Association appeared

in the Impact of Laurel on this 24th day of May 2017.

Mississippi
 State

Jones
 County of

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this

24th day of May 2017.

Angela M Brown
 Notary Public Signature



RESULTS

| Units of Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|----------------------|------|----------|---|
| ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion from natural deposits |
| Ppb | 4 | 4 | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defence industries. |
| ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. erosion of natural deposits |
| ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| mg/l | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water Additive used to control microbes |

Specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for in an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, to the end of the compliance period. health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. onents associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing or drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water,

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report **2017 MAY 23 PM 1:38**
 Whistler Water Association
 PWS ID#: 0770004
 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 Jessica Wood at 601.735.3531. 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 third Tuesday of each month at 4:00 PM at the Whistler Water Office.

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| 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 |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2016 | .0366 | .0081- .0366 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---------|------|------------|------|-----|----------|--|
| 11. Beryllium | | 2016 | .8 | No Range | Ppb | 4 | 4 | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries |
| 14. Copper | N | 2014/16 | .1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 17. Lead | N | 2014/16 | 2 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | 2016 | 1.45 | .28 – 1.45 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine | N | 2016 | 1.4 | 1 – 1.9 | 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. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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 Whistler 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.