CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Pelucia Rural Water Assn. Inc.

Public Water Supply Name: CO80003

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: 6/11/2017 - paper, 5/31/2017 - on bill

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 5/31/2017

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 Greenwood Commonwealth

Date Published: 5/31/2017

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

Date Posted: 5/25/2017

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.

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

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!
**Notice:** 2016 CCR will be available upon request after June 1, CCR will also be published in The Greenwood Commonwealth after June 1st**
June 15, 2017

To: MS State Department of Health

RE: 2016 CCR Proof of Publication

Please find enclosed the proof of Publication for our 2016 CCR, dated June 11, 2017. Also find enclosed the Certification report and copies of 2 Pelucia customer statements for proof of notification as being in local newspaper. If any additional information is needed please contact our office.

Thank You,

Rosalind Daves
Clerk
Two days before that, Trump-Sebastian Gorka and Kelly—insisted with straight faces that their President in his own words—taken seriously.

Next to them, Comey was solid in the post of Captain America and President’s plain moral rectitude — some things his own expense, as when he asked the need to push back forcefully enough on the President’s misbehavior. But it was character and actions that were right in the bull’s eye.

Comey explained that he had meetings with Trump to correct memos because of “the nature he was dealing with.” — a pre-cabinet felt the need for with President. Comey confirmed that Trump had made proposals to stop investigating Mike Flynn, national security adviser, who contacts with Russian officials.

And he described an Oval Office meeting where Trump asked everyone to clear the room, even though. He said, “I thought..."
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Palatine Rural Water Association, Inc.
PVSW: 080003
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 of your water and some 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.

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 Palatine Rural Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Charles Mims at 662-455-2660. We want our 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 each month at 6:00 PM at the Palatine office building.

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 wells; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water, runoff, industrial, or agricultural operations; discharges of 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 highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLs as possible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)**: The goal of the 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 $16,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (mg/l):** One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PWS ID #</th>
<th>0080003</th>
<th>TEST RESULTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Barium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Chromium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Disinfection By-Products** | | |
| 51. HAAS (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 2015* | 3 | No Range | ppm | 0 | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| 52. THM | N | 2015* | 1.19 | No Range | ppm | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine | N | 2016 | 1.4 | 0.4 - 1.5 | mg/l | 0 | MRDL + 4 | Water additive used to control corrosion |


Our system received a major monitoring violation for failing to monitor Nitrates/chloramines contaminants for the period of January-December 2016. We also received a violation for failing to complete the 2015 CCR by the July 1st deadline.

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 order to ensure systems comply with all monitoring requirements, MDH 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 services and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in building components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by letting your tap run for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you have lead service lines or certain materials in your water, you may be able to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water testing can be found at the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4701.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination. Some substances that may be naturally occurring or may made. These substances may be innocuous, organic or inorganic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and their health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4701.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as cancer patients may be particularly vulnerable.
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 Meridian Upper Wilcox 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 Pelucia Rural Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

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**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.

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**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.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contaminant</td>
<td>Violation Y/N</td>
<td>Date Collected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Contaminants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Barium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Chromium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Disinfection By-Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>81. HAA5</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>2015*</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>No Range</th>
<th>ppb</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>By-Product of drinking water disinfection.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2015*</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>.5 – 1.8</td>
<td>mg/l</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>MRDL = 4</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.*

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Our system received a major monitoring violation for failing to monitor for Nitrate/Nitrite contaminants for the period of January-December 2016. We also received a violation for failing to complete the 2015 CCR by the July 1st deadline.

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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 Pelucia Rural 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.