

2017 JUN 15 AM 9:06

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Young's Water + Sewer District, Inc
Public Water Supply Name

PWS # 0220064 + PWS # 0220065
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: ___ / ___ / ___ , ___ / ___ / ___ , ___ / ___ / ___

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 Coffeeville Courier

Date Published: 6/1/2017

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* office Date Posted: 5/26/2017

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

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

6-12-2017
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!

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Paste Copy of Legal
Notice Here

YALOBUSHA COUNTY

Before me, A Notary Public of Yalobusha County, this day came Sarah H. Williams, who states on oath that she is the Business Manager of THE COFFEEVILLE COURIER, a public newspaper published in the Town of Coffeeville and having a general circulation in the said County and State, and makes oath further that the advertisement, of which a copy as printed is annexed hereto, was published in said newspaper for 1 weeks in its issued numbered and dated as follows, to-wit:

2

Volume 107 Number 22 Dated the 1 day of JUNE 2017

Affiant further states that she has examined the foregoing 4 issues of said newspaper, and that the attached notice appeared in each of said issue as aforesaid of said newspaper.

Sarah H. Williams

Business Manager

THE COFFEEVILLE COURIER

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 12th day of June, 2017.

Peggy Bennett

Notary Public, Yalobusha County, Mississippi

69 inches 1 times @ \$3.50 per inch \$ 241.50

Proof of Publication 3.00

Total 244.50

My commission expires 10-14-17



**Young's Water & Sewer District, Inc
2016 Consumer Confidence Report
PWS# 0220064 & 020065**

Young's Water & Sewer District, Inc. met all State and Federal (USEPA) drinking water health standards during 2016. These standards help us keep your drinking water safe for use. Your drinking water comes from 2 deep wells drawing water from the Middle and Lower Wilcox Aquifers.

The Source Water Assessment is in the office and on file for viewing. For more information contact Young's W/S Office at 662-628-1035.

Young's W/S is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of material used in home 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 have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, & steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health -Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Contact 601-576-7582 to have your water tested.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for septic constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

The tables below list the contaminants detected in your drinking water for 2016. EPA and MSDOH require monitoring for certain contaminants less than once a year since concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. The dates are noted:

2016 *PWS#-0220064 Young's Water & Sewer District 1 - Dividing Ridge Well

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low/High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products							
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)							
Chlorine (0999) (ppm)	4	4	0.90 MG/L	0.60 -1.10	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes							
TTHMS SM1 (ppb)	80	N/A	17	17	2014	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfectant.
Haloacetic Acids							
HAA5 SM1 (ppb)	60	N/A	9	9	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Inorganic Contaminants:							
Barium (ppm)	2	N/A	0.0674	0.0674	2014	No	Discharge of drilling waste, Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	0.1	N/A	0.003	0.003	2014	No	Discharge from steel & pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits.
	MCL	AL	Your Water	#Samples	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Copper 90th (Action Level) at consumer taps (mg/L)	1.3	1.3	0.1	4	2015-17	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits
Lead 90th (Action Level) at consumer taps (mg/L)	0.015	0.015	0.001	4	2015-17	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits

2016 *PWS#-0220065 Young's W/S District 2- Clear Springs/Perry Liles Well

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low/High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products							
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)							
Chlorine (0999) (ppm)	4	4	0.70	0.40 -0.95	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes							
TTHMS SM1 (ppb)	80	N/A	49.88	49.8	2014	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfectant.
Haloacetic Acids							
HAA5 SM1 (ppb)	60	N/A	12	12	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Inorganic Contaminants:							
Arsenic (ppm)	0.01	N/A	0.0006	0.0006	2014	No	Discharge of drilling waste, Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	N/A	0.018	0.018	2014	No	Discharge of drilling waste, Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	0.1	N/A	0.0084	0.0046	2014	No	Discharge from steel & pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	N/A	0.142	0.142	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additives which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer aluminum factories.
	MCL	AL	Your Water	#Samples	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Copper 90th (Action Level) at consumer taps (mg/L)	1.3	1.3	0.4	10	2015-17	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits

(Cont'd. on page 11)

The Coffeeville Courier

(Cont'd. from page 10)

Lead 90th (Action Level) at consumer taps (mg/L)	0.015	0.015	0.002	10	2015-17	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits
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A partial of this report is being published *Tables of your drinking water 2016 level of contaminants and source. A complete copy will be on display in the office. For information call 662-628-1035.

Young's Water and Sewer District Inc. has a new address *10385 Graysport Crossing Road, Coffeeville, MS 38922. The office will be completed this summer. Our Annual Meeting will be held in the new building. Customers will be informed of the date and time. We look forward to seeing you. Regular monthly meetings for Young's Water & Sewer District, Inc. are held the second Monday night each month at 6 PM. You would like to attend please call and get on the agenda. Office Phone 662-628-1035. For additional information contact Sidney Parker, Board

at consumer taps (mg/L) 1.3 1.3 0.1 4 2015-17 No Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits

Lead 90th (Action Level)

at consumer taps (mg/L) 0.015 0.015 0.001 4 2015-17 No Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits

2016 *PWS#-0220065 Young's W/S District 2- Clear Springs/Perry Liles Well

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low/High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products							
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)							
Chlorine (0999) (ppm)	4	4	0.70	0.40 -0.95	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes							
TTHMS SM1 (ppb)	80	N/A	49.88	49.8	2014	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfectant.
Haloacetic Acids							
HAA5 SM1 (ppb)	60	N/A	12	12	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Inorganic Contaminants:							
Arsenic (ppm)	0.01	N/A	0.0006	0.0006	2014	No	Discharge of drilling waste, Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	N/A	0.018	0.018	2014	No	Discharge of drilling waste, Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	0.1	N/A	0.0064	0.0046	2014	No	Discharge from steel & pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	N/A	0.142	0.142	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additives which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer aluminum factories.
	MCL	AL	Your Water	#Samples	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Copper 90th (Action Level)							
at consumer taps (mg/L)	1.3	1.3	0.4	10	2015-17	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits

(Cont'd. on page 11)

12- The Coffeerville Courier, Thursday, June 1,

(Cont'd. from page 10)

Lead 90th (Action Level)
at consumer taps (mg/L) 0.015 0.015 0.002 10 2015-17 0 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits

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Young's Water & Sewer District, Inc
2016 Consumer Confidence Report
PWS# 0220064 & 020065

Young's Water & Sewer District, Inc. met all State and Federal (USEPA) drinking water health standards during 2016. These standards help us keep your drinking water safe for use. Your drinking water comes from 2 deep wells drawing water from the Middle and Lower Wilcox Aquifers.

The Source Water Assessment is in the office and on file for viewing. For more information contact Young's W/S Office at 662-628-1035.

Young's W/S is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of material used in home 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 have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, & steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health -Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Contact 601-576-7582 to have your water tested.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for septic constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

The tables below list the contaminants detected in your drinking water for 2016. EPA and MSDOH require monitoring for certain contaminants less than once a year since concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. The dates are noted:

2016 *PWS#-0220064 Young's Water & Sewer District 1 - Dividing Ridge Well

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low/High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products							
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)							
Chlorine (0999) (ppm)	4	4	0.90 MG/L	0.60 -1.10	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes							
TTHMS SM1 (ppb)	80	N/A	17	17	2014	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfectant.
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HAA5 SM1 (ppb)	60	N/A	9	9	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Inorganic Contaminants:							
Barium (ppm)	2	N/A	0.0674	0.0674	2014	No	Discharge of drilling waste, Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	0.1	N/A	0.003	0.003	2014	No	Discharge from steel & pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits.
	MCL	AL	Your Water	#Samples	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Copper 90th (Action Level) at consumer taps (mg/L)	1.3	1.3	0.1	4	2015-17	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits
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2016 *PWS#-0220065 Young's W/S District 2- Clear Springs/Perry Liles Well

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low/High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products							
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)							
Chlorine (0999) (ppm)	4	4	0.70	0.40 -0.95	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes							

**Young's Water & Sewer District
2016 Consumer Confidence Report
PWS# 0220064 & 020064**

*Full
copy*

Young's Water & Sewer District, Inc. met all State and Federal (USEPA) standards for drinking water in 2016. These standards help us keep your drinking water safe for use. Our wells drawing water from the Middle and Lower Wilcox Aquifers. The Source Water Assessment is in the office and on file for viewing. Office at 662-628-1035.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least a few very small amounts of these substances. These do not necessarily indicate that water possesses a health risk. More information can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. Contaminants in drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water moves through the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, man-made substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity; microbial contaminants from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations & wildlife; pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers; oil and grease; lead and copper; radon, a radioactive gas; and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). VOCs can be natural occurring or results from urban storm water runoff, industrial, domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agricultural, 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, urban storm water runoff, septic systems; and Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the results of oil & 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons having cancer, persons undergoing chemotherapy, or organ recipients, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune disorders, some elderly or infants particularly can be at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their Health Care Providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium & other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

Additional Information on Lead in your Drinking Water If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women & young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials found in materials & components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

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Definitions of units for terms & abbreviations in tables

- (AL) Action Level-the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- (MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level - the 'Maximum Allowed' (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGS as reasonable using the best available treatment technology.
- (MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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.
- (MRDLG) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level- 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.
- (MRDLG) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - The level of drinking disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants..
- (TT) Treatment Technique - A required process to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- (NA) Not applicable-
- (ND) -Not Detected
- (ppb)- Parts Per Billion, or micrograms per liter (ul/g)
- (ppm) Parts Per Millions, or milligrams per liter (ml/g)
- (NR) - Not Required- Monitoring not required but recommended.

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