

2017 JUN -8 AM 8:38

**CERTIFICATION**

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Buffalo Water Asso., Inc

Public Water Supply Name

0790002

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: 06/01/2017 / /

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 messageCCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*Name of Newspaper: The Woodville RepublicanDate Published: 06/01/2017CCR 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

Patsy P. Cain, Sec/Treasurer

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

6/5/17

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](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)**CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!**

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,  
Wilkinson County

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Buffalo Water Association

Significant Deficiency(s):  
Monitoring & Reporting of Compliance Data Violations:  
During a sanitary survey conducted on 2/9/2014, the Mississippi Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(ies):  
Inadequate monitoring (primary) MCI(s)

Corrective Actions:  
MSDH is currently working with this system to return them to compliance since the expiration of the compliance deadline. We anticipate the system being returned to compliance by 6/30/2017.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Buffalo Water Association 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 for \$10 per sample. 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. Immunocompromised 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 (800-426-4791).

This report being published in the paper will not be mailed. Please call our office if you would like a copy or have any questions.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

WOODVILLE, MISS., Thursday June 1, 2017

PERSONALLY appeared before me the undersigned Notary Public,

ANDY J. LEWIS, Editor of THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN, who being duly

sworn says on oath that the publication, a copy of which is hereto attached,

was published in THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN, a newspaper published in

said County and State, for 1 successive weeks, and being numbers

dated Thursday June 1, 2017

of the 193 volume of said newspaper.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day

[Signature] Editor  
[Signature] Notary Public  
Commission Expires: 07-09-2017

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality 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 consists of 3 wells that draw from the Miocene Series Aquifer.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. The water supply for Buffalo Water Association received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Patsy Cavin at 601-888-6977. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our Annual Meeting being held on August 17, 2017 at the Corinth Church of Christ at 7:00 p.m.

Buffalo Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose 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.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level** - 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** - 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.

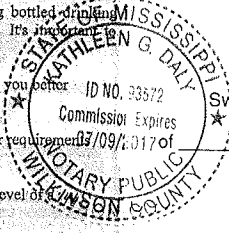
PERSONALLY appeared before me the under  
ANDY J. LEWIS, Editor of THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN  
sworn says on oath that the publication, a copy of which  
was published in THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN, a  
said County and State, for \_\_\_\_\_ successive weeks

dated June 1 2017

of the 193 volume of said newspaper

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1

June 2017  
Kathleen G. Daly  
Commission Expires: 07/09/2017



Woodville, MS 39669 • Phone: 601-888-4293 • Email: wrepublikan@b

**TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Defect or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
5. Alpha emitters	N	2012*	2	No Range	FCM	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
2. Arsenic	N	2016	0.90	No Range	Ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2016	.0949	No Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016	0.80	No Range	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	1/1/12 to 12/31/14*	0.8	None	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2016	0.198	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	1/1/12 to 12/31/14*	4	None	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	N	1/1/16 to 12/31/16	0.10	0.10 to 1.00	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

\*Most recent sample results available

**Significant Deficiency(s):**  
Monitoring & Reporting of Compliance Data Violations:  
During a sanitary survey conducted on 2/9/2014, the Mississippi Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s):  
Inadequate monitoring (primary) MCL(s)

**Corrective Actions:**  
MSDH is currently working with this system to return them to compliance since the expiration of the compliance deadline. We anticipate the system being retrained to compliance by 6/30/2017.

**Additional Information for Lead**  
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. Buffalo Water Association 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 for \$10 per sample. 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. Immunocompromised 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 (800-426-4791).

This report being published in the paper will not be mailed. Please call our office if you would like a copy or have any questions.