

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Southeast Chickasaw Water Association

Public Water Supply Name

009 0008

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: 5/24/17, 6/28/17, 7/28/17

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/28/2017

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: Chickasaw Journal

Date Published: 5/24/2017

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

Chip Gunn, President

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

Date _____

By: Hay Clemons, Secretary

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

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY CHICKASAW

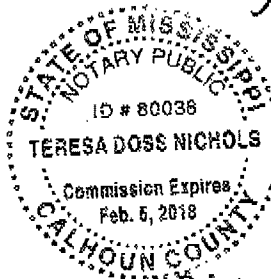
Before the undersigned authority of said county and state, personally appeared before Teresa Nichols, clerk of a public newspaper published in the City of Houston, County of Chickasaw, State of Mississippi, called the Chickasaw Journal, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the publication of the notice hereto affixed has been made in said paper for 1 consecutive weeks, to-wit:

Vol. III No. 30 on the 24 day of May, 2017
Vol. No. on the day of , 2017
Vol. No. on the day of , 2017
Vol. No. on the day of , 2017
Vol. No. on the day of , 2017

Amanda Smith
Legal Ad Clerk

Sworn to and subscribed to this the 26 day of May, 2017 before me, the undersigned Notary Public of said County of Chickasaw.

By: [Signature]
Notary Public



Printer's Fee: 270.75

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Southeast Cherokee County Water Association
PWS# 009006
April 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 services we deliver to you every day. Our primary goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Eufaula Formation and Eufaula

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the potential 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 Southeast Cherokee County Water Association have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jim Conley, at 663-542-0046. We host our monthly meetings to be attended 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 6:30 PM at the Board Room Village Procenter.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This year's report lists all of the water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. In addition, we monitor for naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials that can leach up substances or contaminants from the ground. These include pesticides, agricultural insecticides, herbicides, and other chemicals that may come from sewage treatment plants, industrial operations, and other sources. Some of these contaminants, such as nitrates and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water, runoff, agriculture, and other sources, can be harmful to human health. Some of these contaminants, such as nitrates and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water, runoff, agriculture, and other sources, can be harmful to human health. Some of these contaminants, such as nitrates and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water, runoff, agriculture, and other sources, can be harmful to human health.

In this table you will find heavy metals and substances 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 where a correction, upgrade treatment or other requirement 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 to the MCLG 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 which would not be expected to cause any known or anticipated adverse health effects.
- 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 Micrograms per liter (µg/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 Detects or of Samples Exceeded (MCL/G)	Unit Measure (ppm)	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants										
10. Barium	N	2016	0.669	0.662 - 0.669	ppm	2	2			Discharge of mining wastes, discharge from metal refineries, or leaching from deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016	0.1	0.1	ppb	100	100			Discharge from metal refineries, leaching from metal deposits
14. Copper	N	2016/17	0.3	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	Discharge from metal refineries, leaching from metal deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2016	0.13	0.22 - 0.13	ppm					Corrosion of household plumbing systems, leaching from metal deposits, leaching from metal deposits
17. Lead	N	2015/17	0	0	ppb	0	0	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, leaching from metal deposits, leaching from metal deposits
Disinfection By-Products										
81. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2016	4	No Range	ppm	0	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
82. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2016	5.2	No Range	ppm	0	0	0	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloride	N	2016	80	80	ppm	0	0	0	0	Water treatment used to control disinfection

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminant violations. We're proud that our drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We hope learning through our monitoring and testing that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements will give you peace of mind. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Eufaula Formation and Eufaula

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring and sampling of water in our drinking water meets health standards. We do complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological systems of any testing 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. Your 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 risk of lead exposure by flushing your tap water 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 Act or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health, Public Health Laboratory, office lead testing. Please contact 661-579-7882 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring in your water. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these substances 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. Infants and young children, pregnant women, the elderly, and those with compromised immune systems are particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on vulnerable groups are available from the Safe Drinking Water Act or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

The Southeast Cherokee County Water Association works around the clock to provide the quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help to protect our water source, which is the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Deliver payment to:

Southeast Chickasaw Water
P O Box 642
Houston, MS 38851

This institution is an equal opportunity provider and

RESIDENTIAL	USED: 3000	20.00
PREV: 1765000	PRES: 1769000	

Previous Balance: 0.00

Billed: 06/28/17 this portion with payment:

20.00 PAID BY DIRECT DEBIT

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
PRESORTED
US POSTAGE PAID
ZIP CODE
PERMIT # 4

TOTAL NEW CHARGES ON 06/28/17 20.00

20.00 PAID BY DIRECT DEBIT

Acct# 1690 580 CR 418

JERRY CRIDDLE
SVC:06/02/17-06/22/17 (51 days) Acct# 1690
580 CR 418
PAYMENTS MUST BE MAILED TO P O BOX 642
HOUSTON, MS 38851

Return Service Requested
JERRY CRIDDLE
580 CR 418
HOUSTON MS 38851

ANNUAL MEETING 7 PM AT 10:00 AM, AUGUST 14, 2017
CHICKASAW COURTHOUSE
FINANCIAL REPORT AVAILABLE

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Southeast Chickasaw County Water Association
 PWS#: 0090008
 April 2017

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
 2017 APR 25 PM 2: 17

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 Eutaw Formation and Eutaw McShan Formation Aquifers.

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 Southeast Chickasaw Water Association have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jim Corley at 662.542.6046. 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 second Monday of each month at 5:30 PM at the Buena Vista Voting Precinct.

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 we 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 constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents 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 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 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 \$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 Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2014*	.0469	.0262 - .0469	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2014*	4.1	3.3 – 4.1	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2014*	.613	.322 - .613	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2014*	4	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2014*	5.2	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	.90	.3 – 1.3	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminate 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 constituents 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 constituents 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 Southeast Chickasaw County 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.