Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
Wilk-Amit Water Association
Public Water Supply Name
7WS#0030007 030021
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR
he 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 yetem, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the istomers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or mail 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: 6 125/2017 / / / /
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used U.S. Postal Service
Date Mailed/Distributed: 6 /24/2017
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: Wilk-Amite Record Wews Paper
Date Published: 6 /30/ 20/7
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);
COR was posted on a passion account manner and as are a series and a series are a series and a s
DERTIFICATION hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in he 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
Justal Mines Stine 30,2017
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 Fax: (601) 576 - 7800
Jackson, MS 39215 Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!

WILK-AMITE RECORD

GOD BLESS AMERICA www.wilkamiterecord.com









Volume 204, Number 32

Friday, June 30, 2017

Gloster, MS

USPS #684140

LOCAL

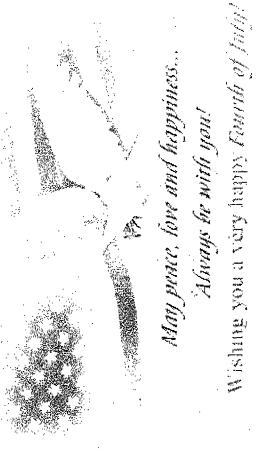
In Memoriam:

Celebrating the life of Christine Perry

Ofata University Official and the Christine earned her Master's Degree in Education from Kansas moved to Kansas City, Mo. Christine Worked as a Doctor's Assistant for over 12 years. While in Kansas City, high school, she attended Huron 1951 to the union of Essie Mae and Edward J. Perry, Sr. After graduating College in South Dakota. She later Christine Perry was born August 22,



Darn/(hrothar) Ellint Davie



MDOT urges

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 purchased from the Town of Gloster that has wells drawing from the Miocene Series Agulfer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified 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 Town of Gloster have received a higher susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Timothy Baylor at 601.249.8746. 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 field on the second Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at 1803 S. Captain Drive, Gloster, MS 39638.

We routhely monitor for contaminants in your dinking 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 mositoring wasn't required in 2015, 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 a viruses and bacteria, that may come from sawage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urben 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, urben storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and pstroleum 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 asfe 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, way be reasonably expected to contain at lesset 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.

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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 filer - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000

PWS ID#	# 03000 7	7		TEST R	ESULI	\mathbf{S}		
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	Contar	ninants	;					
10. Barlum	N	2015*	.0443	.04250443	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refinence; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	.2015*	.7	.67	bbp	100	. 100	Discharge from steel and pulp mille; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	1-6/2016 7-12/2016	4.8 2	8	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Comparison of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	1-5/201 5 7-12/2016	5 13	0	gpb	0	Al.=15	Corresion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2016	.46	.4146	ррлі	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfecti	on-By-	Product	-10-					_	
Chlorine ⁻	N ⁻	2016	.8^	.85~1,91	Mg/I ⁻	0	MDRL=4	Water additive used microbes	to"control"

PWS ID#	030021	L_		TEST RES	ULTS			2
Contaminant	Violetion⁻ Y/N⁻	Date* Collected*	Level Detected	Range of Detects" or # of Samples" Exceeding MCL/ACL"	Unit" Measure -ment"	MCLG"	MCL1	Likely Source of Contamination.
Inorganic	Contar	ninants	-	-				******
10."Barium"	N ⁻	2014*	.0385"	No ⁻ Range ⁻	bbw_	2	.2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural

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Lorraine Maltby, 81, no Wilkinson County, passe Wednesday, June 28, 201 was born June 27, 1 Wilkinson County, the dau Haynes Bartholomew Netter Helen Floyd Netterville. Seretired from the U.S. Forrest where she worked in bud accounting.

She is survived by one so Smith and his wife Lad daughter, Denice Day a husband Rob; one broth Netterville and his wife My grandchildren, Russell Kimberly Barlow, Bradley Kelly Reksten, Michael Smith, and Daryl Ward;

LEG/

The Southwest Mississ

	1		1	MCD/ACL	1	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Inorganic	Cont	aminants	,					
10. Barium	N	2015*	.0443	.04250443	ppm	. 2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	Ŋ	.2015*	7	.67	ppb	100	100	Discharge from aleel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper -	N ·	1-6/2016 7-12/2016	4.8 2	8	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corresion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives:
17. Lead	N	1-6/2016 7-12/2018	5 13	0	ppb	0	Al.=15	Corrosion of household plumbing aystems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2016	.46	.4146	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection	on-By-l	Produc		-			,	-		
Chlorine"	N-	2016	.8"	.6-1.9	Mg/l*	Ö	MDRL=4	Wateradditive use microbes	id to control-	

PWS ID#	030021	l .	_	TEST RES	ULTS			The second second
Contaminant*	Violation ⁻ Y/N ⁻	Date** Collected*	Level [—] Detected	Range of Detects" of # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit* Méasore -ment*	MCFG.	MCL-	Likely Squice of Contamination
Inorganic	Contar	ninants	-	_				1 1001/1924
10. Ɓarium" -	N ·	2014**	.0385	No Range	bbw_	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refinence; eroston of natural deposits
13. "Chromium" -	N"	2014*^ -	.5 -	NoTRangeT	ppb	100	. 100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14."Copper"	- N-	1-6/2016 ⁻ 7-12/2016 ⁻ -	.T .4	o o -	ppm ⁻	1.3	ÁL=1.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of hatural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17.Lead⁻	N ⁻	1-6/2016" 7-12/2018"	5" 33"	0" 1"	ppb-	0	AL=15	Corresion of household plumbing systems, erosion of hatural deposits
Disinfection	on-By-P	roducts	; -	-	,			_
81."HAA5" -	<u>N</u> "	2014*	T	No Range	ррь-	0	6	By-Product of drinking water disinfection."
Chiorine"	N ⁻	2016	.8`	.6771.3	ppm"	0	MDRL*7	Water additive used to control microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. To sample required for 2016.

Our system #30007 received a major monitoring violations for VOC lesting during 7/01-9/30/16:

We are required to monitory our drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis, "Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not bur drinking water meets health standards. The an effort of ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now not files systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period."

If present, elevated levels of leadican cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children, lead in drinking water is primarily from meterials 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 head especially of a several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by "list hing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. They 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 your can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Holline or at http://www.eps.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. "Please contact 601.576.75821" 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 of 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 Holling at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in orinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with rance undergone organ transplants, people with HIVAIDS of other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be pertoularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.
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The "Wilk" Amit" Water "Association" works "around "the "clock" to "provide "top" quality "water "to "every tap." We "ask "that "all" our "customer's "help us "protect" our water sources, "which are the "heart" of our "community," our "way of life and our "children's Tuture."

husband Rob; one brother, Netterville and his wife Myrtle grandchildren, Russell Ba Kimberly Barlow, Bradley Ba Kelly Reksten, Michael Smith, I Smith, and Daryl Ward, ar

LEGA

The Southwest Mississippi Agency on Aging, serving Adams Lawrence, Lincoln, Pike, Walthall hearing for sixty (60) plus residen 13, 2017, at 11:30 a.m. at Southw District Senior Center, located at

The hearing will be held in Human Services Division of Aging Agency and state plans for the fis 30, 2018. The hearing is for the plocal jurisdictions, older persons, special interest in services for the Yolanda Campbell, 100 South Wa 2049.

⁽¹⁵⁾ Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastroinesstand distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Wilk-Amit Water Association PWS#: 0030007 & 030021

June 2017

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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 PWS ID # 030007 Likely Source of Contamination MCLG MCL Range of Detects Unit Violation Date Level Contaminant or # of Samples Measure Collected Detected Exceeding -ment MCL/ACL Inorganic Contaminants Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge 2 .0443 - .0443 ppm N 2015* .0443 10. Barium from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits Discharge from steel and pulp mills; 100 100 .6 - .7 2015* .7 ppb N 13. Chromium erosion of natural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing 1-6/2016 1.3 AL=1.3 8 ppm 4.8 N 14. Copper systems; erosion of natural deposits: 7-12/2016 8 2 leaching from wood preservatives Corresion of household plumbing 0 AL=15 1-6/2016 0 ppb 17. Lead N systems, erosion of natural deposits 7-12/2016 13 10 Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from .41 - .46 10 N 2016 .46 ppm 19. Nitrate (as septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural Nitrogen) deposits

Disinfection	n Bv-I	roducts						
Chlorine	N	2016	.8	.6 – 1.9	Mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#	030021	Ĺ		TEST RES	ÜLTS		<u></u>	
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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14. Соррег	N	1-6/2016 7-12/2016	.7 .4	0	bbw	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	1-6/2016 7-12/2016	5 33	0	ppb	0	AL≃15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfecti	on Bv-F	roducts	S					
81. HAA5	N	2014*	1	No Range	ppb	٥	6	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2016	.8	.6 – 1.3	ppm	0	MDRL =	Water additive used to control microbes

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The Wilk Amit 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.

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Acct# 000287

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DARLENE THOMAS SVC:05/15-06/15 (31 days)

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CCR AVAILABLE IN WILK-AMIT REC. NEWSPAPER msrwa.org/2016ccr/wilkamit2.pdf 601.249.8746

DARLENE THOMAS 176 STUMP ROAD Gloster MS 38638

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