

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY  
CCR CERTIFICATION  
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

Romola Water Assn.  
Public Water Supply Name

0110006  
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: 6/22/17, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

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: Port Gibson ReVeille

Date Published: 6/22/17

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* office Building Date Posted: 6/26/17

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):  
\_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the 2014 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.

Valerie Jounsend / operator  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/27/17  
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:  
Bureau of Public Water Supply  
P.O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:  
(601)576-7800

May be emailed to:  
Melanie.Yankowski@msdh.state.ms.us

# Water Quality Report

## PWS#: 0110006

**Water Report:** This report is delivered to you every day. Our commitment to providing you with the highest quality of drinking water. We want you to know that we are committed to the water treatment process and protect the quality of your water. Our water source is public water system to determine potential sources of contamination. Susceptibility determinations were available for viewing upon request. Higher rankings to contamination. If your water utility, please contact 3007. We want our valued customers to more, please attend any of our regular meetings at 5:00 PM at the water according to Federal and State standards that we detected during the monitoring wasn't required in levels over the surface of land or in some cases, radioactive materials at may come from sewage treatment of wildlife, inorganic contaminants, or result from urban storm-water gas production, mining, or farming, or sources such as agriculture, urban contaminants, including synthetic industrial processes and petroleum systems; radioactive contaminants, gas production and mining activities, and regulations that limit the amount of contaminants that can be present in at least small amounts of some of these contaminants does not necessarily mean that you might not be familiar with the following definitions:

**MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible without imposing unreasonable health or aesthetic risk to health. MCLGs allow for the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. We want you to know that we are committed to the water treatment process and protect the quality of your water. Our water source is public water system to determine potential sources of contamination. Susceptibility determinations were available for viewing upon request. Higher rankings to contamination. If your water utility, please contact 3007. We want our valued customers to more, please attend any of our regular meetings at 5:00 PM at the water according to Federal and State standards that we detected during the monitoring wasn't required in levels over the surface of land or in some cases, radioactive materials at may come from sewage treatment of wildlife, inorganic contaminants, or result from urban storm-water gas production, mining, or farming, or sources such as agriculture, urban contaminants, including synthetic industrial processes and petroleum systems; radioactive contaminants, gas production and mining activities, and regulations that limit the amount of contaminants that can be present in at least small amounts of some of these contaminants does not necessarily mean that you might not be familiar with the following definitions:

Contaminant	Unit	2014	2015	No Range	ppb	109	100	100	Description of health effect (PWS#)
13. Chromium	N	2014	1	0	ppm	1.3	AL-1.3	0	Contaminant of household plumbing systems, addition of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
14. Copper	N	2014	2	0	ppm	1.3	AL-1.3	0	Exposure to natural deposits, water treatment residuals, and other materials discharge from boiler and aluminum
16. Fluoride	N	2014	442	404-442	ppm	4	4	0	Exposure to natural deposits, water treatment residuals, and other materials discharge from boiler and aluminum
17. Lead	N	2015	2	0	ppb	0	AL-15	0	Contaminant of household plumbing systems, addition of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products	2014	2015	2016	2017	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
51. THMs	N	2016	21	20-21	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
52. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	2016	24	23-24	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
53. Haloacetonitriles (HANs)	N	2016	1.1	1-1.5	ppb	0	1.0	Water additive used to control microorganisms

**Disinfection By-Products:** The benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. \* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016. 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.

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.

**Significant Deficiencies:** During a sanitary survey conducted on 9/30/15, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(ies): Improper screening of overflow pipes, drains or vents. 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.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. 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 1-800-426-4791. The Romola 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

## PUBLISHER'S OATH

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,  
CLABORNE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

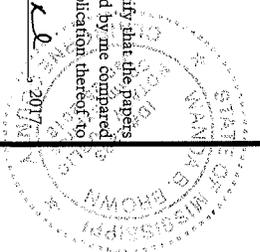
Personally appeared before the undersigned NOTARY PUBLIC of said County, EMMA F. CRISLER, Publisher of The Revellie, a weekly newspaper, printed and published in the town of Port Gibson, in said county and state, who, being duly sworn deposes and says that said newspaper has been established for more than twelve months next prior to first publication mentioned below; and who further makes oath that publication of a notice, of which, the annexed is a copy, has been made in said paper consecutively, to wit:

On the 22nd day of June, 2017  
 On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2017  
 On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2017  
 On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2017

\_\_\_\_\_, Publisher

And \_\_\_\_\_ do hereby certify that the papers containing said notice have been produced before me and by me compared with the copy annexed, and that I find the proof of publication thereof to be correctly made.

Witness my hand and seal this 23rd day of June, 2017.  
 \_\_\_\_\_, Notary Public  
 Fees and proof of publication, \$303.00



# 2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## Romola Water Association PWS#: 0110006

June 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 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 Catahola Aquifer.

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 Romola Water Association have received higher rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Valerie Townsend at 601.702.0837 or L.A. Buck at 601.415.8007. 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 first Monday of each month at 5:00 PM at the office on HWY 18 #3.

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 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.

**Picocuries per liter (pOA)** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**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

Contaminant	Unit	Year	Value	Limit	Unit
13. Chromium	N	2015/17	2	0	ppm
14. Copper	N	2014*	.442	.404 - .442	ppm
16. Fluoride	N	2015/17	2	0	ppb

Contaminant	Unit	Year	Value	Limit	Unit
81. HAAS	N	2016	21	20 - 21	ppb
82. TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2016	24	23.6 - 24	ppb
Chlorine	N	2016	1.1	1.0 - 1.5	mg/l

the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control \* Most recent sample. No sample required.

We are required to monitor your drinking water. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of standards.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health effects in women and young children. Lead in drinking water is associated with service lines and home plumbing. High quality drinking water, but cannot control lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, information on lead in drinking water, to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Act. The Mississippi State Department of Health provides information on lead in drinking water testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to request a lead test.

**Significant Deficiencies**  
During a sanitary survey conducted on 9/30/2016, the following significant deficiency(ies) were noted:

Improper screening of overflow pipes, drain corrective actions: MSDH is currently working on the expiration of the compliance deadline to anticipate the system being returned to compliance.

All sources of drinking water are subject to naturally occurring or manmade. These substances and radioactive substances. All drinking water is expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants and potential health effects can be of concern. Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-424-9293.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons who have undergone organ transplant, some elderly, and infants and young children should seek advice about drinking water. Guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk from contaminants are available from the Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-424-9293.

The Romola Water Association works around the clock to ensure that all our customers help us protect our community, our way of life and our children's future.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or % of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2014*	.0976	.089 - .0976	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits

PWS ID	0110006	COLLECTOR	BP
PWS NAME	ROMOLA WATER ASSOCIATION	LAB WORKER	
COUNTY	HARRISON	LAB ID	
SAMPLE POINT	1F115	PURPOSE	
COMPLIANCE	YES		
LOCATION			
ID	ANALYTE NAME	METHOD	
1040	NITRATE	00101	
1041	NITRITE	00101	
1042	NITRATE-NITRITE	00101	

# Quality Report

## PWS#: 0110006

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 3007. We want our valued customers  
 more, please attend any of our reg-  
 lay of each month at 5:00 PM at the

water according to Federal and State  
 ninants that we detected during the  
 here monitoring wasn't required in  
 vels over the surface of land or un-  
 in some cases, radioactive materials  
 ce of animals or from human activ-  
 at may come from sewage treatment  
 id wildlife; inorganic contaminants;  
 or result from urban storm-water  
 gas production, mining, or farming;  
 f sources such as agriculture, urban  
 l contaminants, including synthetic  
 industrial processes and petroleum  
 systems; radioactive contaminants,  
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13. Chromium	N	2014*	1	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	2015/17	2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
16. Fluoride	N	2014*	442	404 - 442	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

61. HAAS	N	2015	21	20 - 21	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
62. THM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2015	24	23.5 - 24	ppb	0	80	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2015	1.1	1 - 1.5	mg/l	0	MORL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.

the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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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.

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### MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH STATE BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SAMPLE RESULTS

PWS ID	020072	COLLECTOR	ALEX FANKS	SAMPLE TYPE	ATTN
PWS NAME	MOBILE EAST	LAB	MSOHLAB	COLLECTED	2016-04-25 12:55
COUNTY	HARRISON	WORKORDER		RECEIVED	2016-04-29
SAMPLE POINT	TR 100	LAB ID	160406-0101	COMPOSITED	NO
COMPLIANCE	YES	PURPOSE	RT		

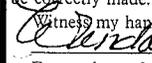
#### LOCATION

ID	ANALYTE NAME	METHOD	RESULT	MCL	ANALYST	ANALYSIS
1048	ARSENITE	OC1000PHIC	0.08 ppm	10 ppm	AS	2016-04-25 12:49
1049	ARSENITE	OC1000PHIC	0.02 ppm	1 ppm	AS	2016-04-25 12:48
1050	NITRATE-NITRILE	OC1000PHIC	0.1 ppm	10 ppm	AS	2016-04-25 12:49

**P**  
 STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
 CLAIBORNE COUNTY

Personally appeared  
 County, EMMA F.  
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