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

Public Water Supply Name

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: Post 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.

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

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.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us
We're pleased to present to you this year’s Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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 Catahoula 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 LA. Buck at 601.412.8007. 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 38 #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, and human activities, such as use of pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential use; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic organic chemical contaminants, 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.

This table 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.
- MCL - maximum contaminant level.
- MCLG - maximum contaminant level goal.
- ND - not detected.

Disinfection By-Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Detected</th>
<th>Non-Detected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The benefits of the use of disinfectants to control the growth of harmful bacteria and other microorganisms is well known. Disinfectants are required by public water systems to control these organisms in the water supply. It is important to understand that disinfection by-products are the result of the disinfection process and can be present in trace amounts in drinking water. The benefits of disinfection must be balanced against the potential risks of disinfection by-products. The Romola Water Association works around the clock to provide you with the highest quality water possible. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Valerie Townsend at 601.702.0837 or LA. Buck at 601.412.8007.
ity Water Report. This report is designed to deliver to you every day. Our concern for drinking water is what we are focused on in this water treatment process and protection of your water. Our water source is a public water system to determine the suitability of sources of contamination. Susceptibility determinations were made available for viewing upon request. Higher rankings to contamination regarding your water utility. Please contact 1-800-980-WAEE (9233). We want our valued customers to more, please attend any of our regular meetings. At 5:00 PM at the office of the water according to Federal and State regulations that we detected during the sample monitoring was required in levels over the surface of land or unconsolidated substrates. Radioactive materials use of animals and from human activity may come from sewage treatment. If the wildlife, inorganic contaminants, or result from urban stormwater gas production, mining, or farming, f sources such as agriculture, urban contaminants, including synthetic industrial processes and petroleum systems; radioactive contaminants, as production and mining activities. Source regulations that limit the amount of these contaminants. All drinking water, including that at least small amounts of some of these contaminants does not necessarily mean you might not be familiar with. To following definitions:

1. **Exceedance**: triggers treatment or additional treatment of the radioactivity in water. Allowed (MCL) is the highest level set as close to the MCL as feasible. If MCL is exceeded, triggers treatment or additional treatment of the radioactivity in water. Allowed (MCL) is the highest level set as close to the MCL as feasible. MCLs allow the highest level of a contaminant allowed on or of a drinking water source is necessary to protect public health. MCLs for disinfection by-products. MRDLGs do not reflect 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 your 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 not 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 to 60 seconds 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 601 767-7592 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 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 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 microorganisms are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Tomsola 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.