CERTIFICATION
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Blue Lake Water Assoc., Inc
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: 06/21/2017

☐ 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 message

☐ CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: Greenwood Commonwealth

Date Published: 06/21/2017

☐ 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

[Signature]
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

Date: 6-22-17

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
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
CITY OF GREENWOOD,
LEFLORE COUNTY

Before me, Eddie Ray, a Notary Public of said County, personally appeared Amber Stanley, Clerk of the Greenwood Commonwealth, a newspaper published in Leflore County, who, on oath, stated that the notice attached hereto was published in said newspaper for times, beginning June 22, 20, 2017, and ending June 22, 20, 2017, in the following issues, to wit:
Vol. 121 No. 143, Dated June 21, 2017
Vol. No. Dated 20 20
Vol. No. Dated 20 20
Vol. No. Dated 20 20
Vol. No. Dated 20 20
Vol. No. Dated 20 20
Vol. No. Dated 20 20

The Tiger's senior le against Florida stave off a Despite LSU's win, Saturday, limited period. After throwing 30 pitches, he went a few innings. On a Wed., he had three days off. He logged a relief to ease the State, maintaining wins record. While it’s the same format, it provides a different feel.

“I think I’ve seen them execute before. The Tiger’s secondary downturn today, The Tiger’s times, including their start in 2013, and 2015, with its first time when the ...

College World Series
NCAA College World Series Glance
At TD Ameritrade Park Omaha
Omaha, Neb.
(Double Elimination; x-off necessary)
Saturday, June 17
Oregon State 5, Cal State Fullerton 3
LSU 5, Florida State 4
Sunday, June 18
Louisville 8, Texas A&M 4
Florida 3, TCU 0
Monday, June 19
We’re pleased to present to you this year’s Annual Water Quality 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 treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water is purchased from the City of El Dorado.

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 the City of El Dorado received a moderate 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 Ottie Seals at 662-256-7993. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend a special meeting being held on Tuesday, June 20, 2017 at 305 Thompson Street, El Dorado, at 5:00 pm.

Blue Lake Water Association routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The 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 microbics, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radiative substances. 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 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.

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

**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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level** - the "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Volume (%)</th>
<th>Date Collected</th>
<th>Local Limit</th>
<th>Range of Result of Samples PRC</th>
<th>Daily Maximum</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Contaminants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>N: 19, Y: 1</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>8.03</td>
<td>7 to 14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Drainage of drinking water, discharge from small industrial sources of sewage effluents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloramine</td>
<td>N: 1</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.4 to 0.8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chloramine from small industrial sources of sewage effluents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>N: 1</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.06 to 0.5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chloramines from small industrial sources of sewage effluents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>N: 1</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>2.0 to 20.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chloramines from small industrial sources of sewage effluents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>N: 1</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.0 to 0.05</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chloramines from small industrial sources of sewage effluents.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products

| Chlorine gas C129                    | N: 1      | 2016          | 0.05        | 0.04 to 0.09                  | 4             | 4    |     | Water treatment to control tastes. |
| Chlorine gas H203                    | N: 1      | 2016          | 10.3        | 5.9 to 15.7                   | 0             | 0    |     | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Sodium hypochlorite                  | N: 1      | 2016          | 0.00        | 0.00 to 0.05                   | 0             | 0    |     | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

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. Blue Lake Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If 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, using methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers testing for $10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7512 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 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’s 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 is being published in the paper and will not be mailed. Please call our office if you would like a copy or if you have any questions.
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Blue Lake Water Association, Inc.
PWS ID # 0420041
May 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 is purchased from the City of Itta Bena.

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 the City of Itta Bena received a moderate 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 Ollie Seals at 662-254-7943. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend a special meeting being held on Tuesday, June 20, 2017 at 305 Thurman Street, Itta Bena at 5:00 pm.

Blue Lake 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.
### TEST RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Date Collected</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL</th>
<th>Unit Measurement</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Barium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0.0121</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Chromium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Ppb</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Copper</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1/1/12 to 12/31/14*</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>AL=1.3</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Fluoride</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Lead</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1/1/12 to 12/31/14*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AL=15</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (as CI2)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1/1/16 to 12/31/16</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.45 to 0.69</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73. TTHM [Total tri-halomethanes]</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAA5</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Most recent sample results available

### Additional Information for Lead

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