CERTIFICATION
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
Wake Forest Water Association
Public Water Supply Name 0530025

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: 06/28/2017

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)

☐ 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: Chotaw Plaindealer

Date Published: 06/28/17

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

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 Jackson, MS 39215

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!
We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water that you and your family drink. We want you to understand the steps we are taking to ensure the safety and quality of your drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Glacial Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water supply to determine the overall safety of its drinking water. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility water quality was determined and evaluated is available for viewing upon request. The results for the Water Forest Water Association have been reviewed to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Richard Vowell at 652.285.7263. We want your valued customers to be informed of their drinking water quality. If you need to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at the WFS office.

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 were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018, in cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, the table reflects the most recent results. A water travels over the surface of land or ground. 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. Some substances, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural chemical operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater run-off, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, agricultural chemical operations, and mining. Some contaminants can also come from industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In states, EPA/provisions 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 some amount of some contaminants. It's important to note 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.

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** – The “goal” (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or anticipated risk to health. MCLs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** – 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.

### TEST RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Date Collected</th>
<th>Range Detected</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detectable or of Sample Exceeding MCLQ</th>
<th>Unit Measure - ment</th>
<th>MCLQ</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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Br. (mg/L)</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>1996-10-26</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>&lt;2.5</td>
<td>1000 - 109,000</td>
<td>epm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ground water from old deposits, sand and silt, silt from cliffs and slopes, and soil erosion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cl (mg/L)</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>1996-10-26</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>&lt;2.5</td>
<td>1000 - 109,000</td>
<td>epm</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>Drinking water from public water systems, discharge from industrial processes, and manufacturing processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cr (mg/L)</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>1996-10-26</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>&lt;0.5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>epm</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Natural sources, discharge from mining, and industrial processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cu (mg/L)</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>1996-10-26</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>&lt;0.5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>epm</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Natural sources, discharge from mining, and industrial processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe (mg/L)</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>1996-10-26</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>&lt;2.5</td>
<td>1000 - 109,000</td>
<td>epm</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Natural sources, discharge from mining, and industrial processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K (mg/L)</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>1996-10-26</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>&lt;2.5</td>
<td>1000 - 109,000</td>
<td>epm</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Natural sources, discharge from mining, and industrial processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mg (mg/L)</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>1996-10-26</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>&lt;2.5</td>
<td>1000 - 109,000</td>
<td>epm</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Natural sources, discharge from mining, and industrial processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na (mg/L)</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>1996-10-26</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>&lt;2.5</td>
<td>1000 - 109,000</td>
<td>epm</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Natural sources, discharge from mining, and industrial processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO3 (mg/L)</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>1996-10-26</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>&lt;2.5</td>
<td>1000 - 109,000</td>
<td>epm</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Natural sources, discharge from mining, and industrial processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO2 (mg/L)</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>1996-10-26</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>&lt;2.5</td>
<td>1000 - 109,000</td>
<td>epm</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Natural sources, discharge from mining, and industrial processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>6.50</td>
<td>1996-10-26</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>&lt;2.5</td>
<td>1000 - 109,000</td>
<td>epm</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Natural sources, discharge from mining, and industrial processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO4 (mg/L)</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>1996-10-26</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>&lt;2.5</td>
<td>1000 - 109,000</td>
<td>epm</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Natural sources, discharge from mining, and industrial processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDS (mg/L)</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>1996-10-26</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>&lt;2.5</td>
<td>1000 - 109,000</td>
<td>epm</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Natural sources, discharge from mining, and industrial processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disinfection By-Products</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THM (µg/L)</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>1996-10-26</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>&lt;2.5</td>
<td>1000 - 109,000</td>
<td>epm</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Discharge from oil and gas operations, sources of natural deposits, discharge from mining.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTM (µg/L)</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>1996-10-26</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>&lt;2.5</td>
<td>1000 - 109,000</td>
<td>epm</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Discharge from oil and gas operations, sources of natural deposits, discharge from mining.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coliform</strong></td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1996-10-26</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>&lt;2.5</td>
<td>1000 - 109,000</td>
<td>epm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Naturally occurring, discharge from mining, and industrial processes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Most recent results. No sample required for 2018.

As you can see by the table, our system had no 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 contaminants 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 contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indication of whether controls are meeting health standards. In an effort to ensure systems comply with all monitoring requirements, MGDS monitors systems every five years to ensure compliance with the end of 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 connections 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 reduce the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 20 seconds to 30 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. Please contact 652.285.7952 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 microbiological, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including treated water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean 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, some elderly, and people with immune system disorders, some cancer patients, and 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 issues from their health care provider. 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 Water Forest Water Association works around the clock to provide you with quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help to protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children’s future.