

2017 JUL -7 AM 8:56

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

KWP UTILITY COMPANY LLC

Public Water Supply Name

0720026

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 / 23 / 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: THE TUNICA TIMES

Date Published: 06 / 23 / 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

Ellis W. Darby, Manager

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

June 23, 2017

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!

otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and MSDH require us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old. In these tables, you will find many terms and abbreviations with which you might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Terms and Abbreviations used in the Table

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The "Goal" 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. MCLGs are not enforceable. The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLGs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

MDDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MDDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination. MDDLs are enforceable. Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contamination.

Contaminant	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Source
Asbestos (gpn)	g/g	0.005	12-20-16	Discharge from petroleum refineries for use addition.
Arsenic (gpn)	g/g	0.010	0.005	Discharge from natural deposits, leachate from organic, inorganic, and other waste and deposits.
Boron (gpn)	g/g	2	0.0055	Production of fertilizers, mining, discharge from metal refineries, leachate of mineral deposits.
Bromine (gpn)	g/g	0.004	0.0005	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning facilities, discharge from electrical generation.
Cadmium (gpn)	g/g	0.005	0.005	Combustion of petroleum, leachate of mineral deposits, discharge from metal refineries, leachate from metal refineries, and discharge from metal refineries.
Chromium (gpn)	g/g	0.1	0.006	Discharge from metal refineries and metal refineries.
Cyanide (gpn)	g/g	0.2	0.015	Discharge from metal refineries, leachate from metal refineries, and discharge from metal refineries.
Fluoride (gpn)	g/g	4	4	Discharge from natural deposits, leachate from metal refineries, and discharge from metal refineries.

The Delta High School students, who were chosen by their High School Administrators, were honored on the Delta Delta Annual Meeting. Kayla Smith of Rosa Fort High School had an opportunity to meet Senator Roger Wicker and the Tucker, Public Private, and parochial schools through the 18 Delta and part-Delta counties selected honor students based on their leadership skills, civic involvement, and promise for the future. The honor graduates were presented with a certificate of recognition signed by Wicker. A USA executive, provided a medal in acknowledgment of their achievements not only in the classroom, but also as promising future leaders of the Delta.

gain access to AP classes

Mississippi State University is helping facilitate a program that will allow students in rural Mississippi school districts to take Advanced Placement courses from leading American scholars. Beginning in the 2017-2018 school year, the Mississippi Public School Consortium for Educational Access is

Contaminant	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Source	
o-Dichlorobenzene	g/g	600	600	0.05	Discharge from industrial chemical processes
p-Dichlorobenzene	g/g	75	75	0.05	Discharge from industrial chemical processes
1,2-Dichloroethane	g/g	5	5	0.05	Discharge from industrial chemical processes
1,1-Dichloroethylene	g/g	7	7	0.05	Discharge from industrial chemical processes
o-1,2-Dichloroethane	g/g	70	70	0.05	Discharge from industrial chemical processes
1,2-Dichloroethane	g/g	100	100	0.05	Discharge from industrial chemical processes
1,2-Dichloroethane	g/g	5	5	0.05	Discharge from industrial chemical processes
1,2-Dichloroethane	g/g	0	0	0.05	Discharge from industrial chemical processes
1,2-Dichloroethane	g/g	700	700	0.05	Discharge from industrial chemical processes
1,2-Dichloroethane	g/g	100	100	0.05	Discharge from industrial chemical processes
1,2-Dichloroethane	g/g	5	5	0.05	Discharge from industrial chemical processes
1,2-Dichloroethane	g/g	70	70	0.05	Discharge from industrial chemical processes
1,2-Dichloroethane	g/g	200	200	0.05	Discharge from industrial chemical processes
1,2-Dichloroethane	g/g	5	5	0.05	Discharge from industrial chemical processes
1,2-Dichloroethane	g/g	0	0	0.05	Discharge from industrial chemical processes
1,2-Dichloroethane	g/g	1	1	0.05	Discharge from industrial chemical processes
1,2-Dichloroethane	g/g	2	2	0.05	Discharge from industrial chemical processes
1,2-Dichloroethane	g/g	10000	10	0.05	Discharge from industrial chemical processes

For more information under a copy of this report contact:
 KWP Utility LLC Phone: 662-343-2117
 Attn: Bill Darity Fax: 662-343-2113
 4490 U.S. Hwy 91, Box 1111, Memphis, TN 38118
 Zephyrus@kwp.com

We hear that question a lot when the mail runs late or a paper gets lost! Surveys show that 8 out of 10 Mississippians read a newspaper weekly (Pulse Research, June 2016). And they expect it and look forward to it for trusted news and shopping information!

Shouldn't your business advertising be where Mississippians want to see it?

Mississippi Press Services

To order your advertising call Sue at 601-981-3060 or email sue@misspress.org

KWP Utility Company LLC

Water and Wastewater Environmental Services

2017 JUL -7 AM 8:56

14680 U. S. Highway 61 North
Tunica Resorts, MS 38664-9939
(662) 363-2117 FAX (662) 363-2113

Memphis Office:
2900 Kirby Parkway
Memphis, TN 38119

July 3, 2017

Mississippi State Department of Health
P O Box 1700
Jackson MS 39215-1700

Attention: Charles Shultis

RE: CCR for 2016 PWS ID 0720026

Dear Sir,

We apologize for this delay.

Reason for this:

On June 14 our local weekly, The Tunica Times, received our CCR for publication in their June 23 edition.

It was published in the June 30 edition. Apology was made by the publisher to the undersigned.

Sincerely,



Ellis W. Darby
Manager

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

KWP Utility Company, LLC

June 2017

We are pleased to present 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 water treatment process and protect our water resources. Our water comes from one well that draws ground water, from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer 1,700 feet below the earth's surface.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) drinking water standards. We vigilantly safeguard our water supply and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated any maximum contaminant level. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Currently, our source water assessment has been completed by the Mississippi State Department of Environmental Quality and is available at our office for review.

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 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 (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting 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, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

We encourage all customers who have any concerns or questions to visit our office at 14680 U.S. Highway 61 in Robinsonville. We can be reached by telephone at (662) 363-2117. Our e-mail address is manager@kwputility.com

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations: -none-

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. KWP Utility Company 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 for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

You may want additional information about your drinking water. You may contact our office or you may prefer to go to the Internet and obtain specific information about your system and its compliance history at the following address: <http://www.msdh.state.us/watersupply/index.htm> Information including current and past boil water notices, compliance and reporting violations, and other information pertaining to your water supply including "Why, When, and How to Boil Your Drinking Water" and "Flooding and Safe Drinking Water" may be obtained.

Water Quality Data Table

The tables on the following pages list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and MSDH require us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old.

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MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The "Maximum Allowed" 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.
AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Inorganic Compounds						
Compound (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Antimony (ppm)	6	.006	0.0005	12-20-16	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppm)	0	.010	0.0005	"	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0055	"	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppm)	4	.004	0.0005	"	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppm)	5	.005	0.0005	"	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppm)	.1	.1	0.0006	"	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppm)	0.2	0.2	0.015	7-6-16	No	Discharge from plastic, fertilizer & sheet metal factories

Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.01	12-20-16	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [inorganic] (ppm)	2	.002	.0002	"	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	.1	6-8-16	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	.02	"	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	.011	"	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppm)	50	.05	.0025	12-20-16	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	.002	.0005	"	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

Disinfectant By-Products						
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MRDL Range	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Chlorine	4	.20 MG/L to 3.6 MG/L	Highest QTR RAA: 1.30 MG/L	Monthly	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(ppb)	NA	60	5.0	8-24-16	No	By-product of drinking water disinfections.
TTHMs [Total TriHaloMethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	11.91	8-24-16	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# of Samples > AL	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (mg/L) or ppm	<1.3	1.3 mg/L	.01	5	01/01/14 thru 12/31/16	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching; Corrosion of household plumbing systems; from wood preservatives
Lead (mg/L) or ppm	<.015	.015 mg/L	.001	5	01/01/14 thru 12/31/16	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Contaminant [all in ppb]	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Benzene	5	0	.05	9-7-16	No	Discharge from factories. Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon tetrachloride	5	0	.05	"	"	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Chlorobenzene	100	100	.05	"	"	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	600	.05	"	"	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p- Dichlorobenzene	75	75	.05	"	"	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	5	.05	"	"	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	7	.05	"	"	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	70	.05	"	"	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Trans-1,2- Dichloroethylene	100	100	.05	"	"	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	5	5	.05	"	"	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2-Dichloropropane	5	0	.05	"	"	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	700	700	.05	"	"	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	100	100	.05	"	"	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories. Leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	5	5	.05	"	"	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70	70	.05	"	"	Discharge from textile finishing factories.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	200	.05	"	"	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	3	.05	"	"	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Trichloroethylene	5	0	.05	"	"	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Toluene	1000	1	.05	"	"	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Vinyl Chloride	2	0	.05	"	"	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	10000	10	.05	"	"	Discharge from petroleum & chemical factories.

Units Description:	
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
NA	Not Applicable
RAA	Running Annual Average

For more information and/or a copy of this report contact:

KWP Utility LLC Phone: 662-363-2117
Attn: Ellis Darby Fax: 662-363-2113
14680 U.S. Hwy 61 E-mail: manager@kwputility.com
Robinsonville, MS 38664

Our 2016 Drinking Water Quality report will be published in *The Tunica Times* on June 23. You may also call us or come by the KWP Utility office for a copy.

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:

KWP Utility Company, LLC
 14680 US Highway 61 N.
 Robinsonville, MS 38664
 (662) 363-2117

ACCOUNT NUMBER 11616	SERVICE I.D. 00805	PREV. READ DATE 5/21/17	CURR. READ DATE 06/20/17		
SERVICE	PREVIOUS READING	CURRENT READING	CONSUMPTION	AMOUNT	
WATER	37460	38460	1000	12.00	
SEWER		Minimum		12.00	
PAST DUE AMOUNT			CURRENT CHARGES	NET AMOUNT	
			24.00	24.00	
DUE DATE			GROSS AMOUNT	NET AMOUNT	
07/10/17			28.00	24.00	

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
24.00	07/10/12	28.00
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
24.00	4.00	28.00

PRENCESS GRISBY
 2634 EASTLAKE BLVD
 8-5
 ROBINSONVILLE MS 38664

2017 JUL -7 AM 8:56
 RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

SERVICE ADDRESS
 2634 EASTLAKE BLVD. 8-5