CERTIFICATION
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Thrasher Water Assn.
Public Water Supply Name

059003
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: 6/1, 6/29, 7/1

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 Banner Independent

Date Published: 6/1, 6/29, 7/1

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] 6-20-17
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

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 you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want you to know that we are committed to providing you with the highest quality water possible. Our efforts are focused on ensuring the health of the rural population we serve.

The water treatment facility has been designed to meet all state and federal requirements. The water treatment facility is equipped with state-of-the-art treatment equipment and processes that are designed to remove all contaminants from the raw water source. The treated water is then monitored continuously to ensure it meets all quality standards.

We want to assure you that our water is safe to drink. We are committed to providing you with the highest quality water possible. Our efforts are focused on ensuring the health of the rural population we serve.

We encourage you to review the water quality information provided in this report. We believe that you will be satisfied with the results. We are committed to providing you with the highest quality water possible. Our efforts are focused on ensuring the health of the rural population we serve.

Applications are now being accepted for the following positions:
- Assistant Manager
- Lead Operator
- Operator
- Mechanic

Applications may be made at the office of the Water Resources Commission, 500 East Park Avenue, Booneville, MS 38829. Applications must be submitted by July 1, 2018.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF PRENTISS

BEFORE ME, Shanon Jerry, a Notary Public in and for said county, or other
official qualified to administer oaths, this day personally came the undersigned official of The
Banner-Independent, a newspaper published weekly in the City of Booneville, in Prentiss
County, State of Mississippi, who, being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of
which is hereto attached, was published in the aforesaid newspaper for a total of two
consecutive weeks to wit:

Vol. 120, Number 21, June 29, 2017
Vol. 120, Number 22, June 29, 2017
Vol. 120, Number 23, June 29, 2017
Vol. 120, Number 24, June 29, 2017
Vol. 120, Number 25, June 29, 2017
Vol. 120, Number 26, June 29, 2017
Vol. 120, Number 27, June 29, 2017
Vol. 120, Number 28, June 29, 2017
Vol. 120, Number 29, June 29, 2017
Vol. 120, Number 30, June 29, 2017

Sharon Jerry
Notary Public

My Commission Expires

Sharon Jerry
Notary Public

My Commission Expires

I, Sharon Jerry, notary public, do hereby certify that the above-named individual, Shanon Jerry, came before me and made oath as set forth above.

Sharon Jerry
Notary Public

Date: 21st day of June, 2017

There is a notation that the water was tested for various contaminants and that all were within acceptable limits.

In addition, there is a note that there were no violations of state or federal regulations.

The report also includes a list of chemicals that were tested, along with their results.

The report concludes with a statement that the water is safe to drink.
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Thresher Water Association
PWSID: 0582013
May 2017

We're pleased to present 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 care 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 Beaufort 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 to determine the source water assessment was made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The results for the Thresher Water Association have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Roy Taylor at 662-728-9219. 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 quarterly in February, May, August & November at 6:00 PM at the office.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State rules. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1, 2016, to December 31, 2016, in cases where sampling was 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 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 stormwater runoff, industrial- or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming, and other human activities. These contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes, some pesticides production, and residential use, organics, inorganic contaminants, and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or result from sewage treatment plants, industrial discharges, and radioactive wastes, are contaminants of concern. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be subject to contamination and it is 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 level of a contaminant, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCL) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or anticipated risk to health. MCLs are enforceable standards for the first time the contaminant occurs in water.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRL):** The Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRL) is the level of a disinfectant residual in drinking water below which there is no known or anticipated risk to health. MRLs are enforceable standards for the first time the disinfectant exceeds a level in water.

**Parts per million (ppm) or micrograms per liter (mg/l):** One part per million corresponds to one year in two years or a single penny in $10,000,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (mg/l):** One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Date Collected</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detects or 95% Confidence Interval</th>
<th>Unit Measurement</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MOL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contaminants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Contaminants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Barium</td>
<td>N 2016</td>
<td>12:10</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of mining waste from metal refining;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Chromium</td>
<td>N 2016</td>
<td>12:10</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Copper</td>
<td>N 2016</td>
<td>12:10</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Discoloration By-Products**

| Chlorine | H 2016 | 1 | .87±1.1 | mg/l | 0 | MCL/4 | Water additive used to control taste |

* Most recent sample. No samples required for 2016

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 worked through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however that EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

We are required to provide you with this report by state regulations as a monthly basis and as needed.
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 of Thrasher-Water Association have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Roy Taylor at 662-728-5228. We select our water systems to be provided with their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regular public meetings. The meetings are held quarterly on the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the office.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. These data were collected from monitoring wells (as required) in 2019.

In this table, you will find many terms and abbreviations that you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions:

- **Action Level**: the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements within a water system.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**: the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as possible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)**: the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs 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 to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Parts per million (ppm) or micrograms per liter (μg/l)**: one part per million corresponds to one part in 1,000,000 parts of water.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (μg/l)**: one part per billion corresponds to one part in 1,000,000,000 parts of water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Date Collected</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detected Levels</th>
<th>Unit Measurement</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MOL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganics</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Barium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>.004 ppm</td>
<td>0.004 ppm</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of drifted water; discharge from former mill;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Chromium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>1.4 ppm</td>
<td>1.4 ppm</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Discharge from steel mill; emission of chromate deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Copper</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>.1 ppm</td>
<td>.1 ppm</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Corrosion of household hot water systems; emission of chromate deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bio-Products</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Chlorine</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>.57 mg/l</td>
<td>.57 mg/l</td>
<td>mg/l</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>MDL=4</td>
<td>Water added used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


As you can see by the table, our system has no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have worked through our monitoring and testing to ensure that some contaminants have been detected but that EPA has not required us to take any action.

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. In an effort to ensure compliance with all reporting requirements and to maintain the quality of our drinking water, we sample our system for the presence of any contaminants, prior to the end of the compliance period.

The presence, 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. Your 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 maximize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds or longer. Consult your local water authority for more information on how to test your water for lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water can be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency at 1-800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/leadinwater. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 662-728-5228 if you wish to have your water tested.

When searching for water sources, it is important to be cautious about potential health effects of chlorine. Chlorine is used to disinfect and sanitize drinking water to control microbiological contaminants. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population, such as young children, the elderly, and those with immune-compromised conditions. These groups may be impacted by exposure to contaminants in drinking water. Specific groups are those with cancer, heart disease, lung disease or other long-term health conditions, healthy people with immunocompromising conditions, pregnant women, infants and young children. People using water-disinfection products such as chlorine and other disinfectants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The Thrasher-water Association works around the clock to control lead levels in your drinking water. We ask that our customers help us by using tap water for your primary water source, which is the heart of our community, our way of life and our children’s future.
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 Eutaw 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 Thrasher Water Association have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Roy Taylor at 662-728-9830. 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 quarterly in February, May, August & November at 5:00 PM at the 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, 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.

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

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

<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 Measure ment</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
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Inorganic Contaminants


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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. Barium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>.2043</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Chromium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Copper</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2012/14*</td>
<td>.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1.3 AL=1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disinfection By-Products**

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>.97 – 1.1</td>
<td>mg/l</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>MDRL = 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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 indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the 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 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.

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 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/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 Thrasher 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.