

2017 JUL 28 AM 8:37

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Talking Warrior Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

0530022

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: ____ / ____ / ____ , ____ / ____ / ____

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: Starkville Daily NEWS

Date Published: 05/27/2017

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

Joe L. Williams, President
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

07/27/17
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!

The State of Mississippi }
OKTIBBEHA COUNTY

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

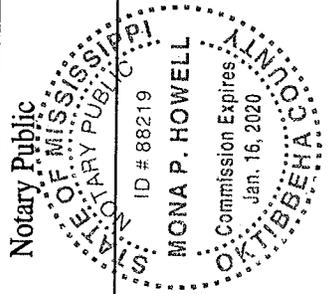
Before me, in and for said county, this day personally came the undersigned representative of the Starkville Daily News, a newspaper published in the City of Starkville, of said county and state, who being duly sworn deposed and says that the publication of a certain notice, a true copy of which, is hereto affixed has been made for 1 weeks consecutively, to wit:

Dated May 27, 2017
Dated _____, 20____
Dated _____, 20____
Dated _____, 20____
Dated _____, 20____

Said representative further certifies that the several numbers of the newspaper containing the above mentioned notice have been produced and compared with the copy affixed; and that the publication thereof has been correctly made.

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE, this the
27 day of May, A.D., 2017

By: Mona P. Howell
Notary Public



SEAL:

STARKVILLE DAILY NEWS

By: [Signature]
Publisher & Clerk

Publication Fee \$ 535.75
Proof(s) Of Publication \$ 3.00
Total Charges \$ 538.75

AFFIDAVIT# 36479

OCCSD searching for missing Starkville man

By RYAN PHILLIPS
editor@starkvilledailynews.com

The Oktobbeha County Sheriff's Department is seeking the public's help after a Starkville man was first reported missing Thursday evening.

Michael David Fulgham, 34, of Starkville, was last seen driving a red 2006 Suzuki Grand Vitara SUV with Mississippi tag number K UJ 778.

Fulgham was first reported missing by his wife Thursday and is not wanted by OCCSD as part of a criminal investigation.

No updates were provided on Friday and calls to the Oktobbeha County Sheriff's Department were not returned as of press time.

If anyone has any information regarding the whereabouts of Fulgham, contact the Oktobbeha County Sheriff's Department at 662-324-2421 or 662-324-8484.



Fulgham

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report TALKING WARRIOR WATER ASSOCIATION

PWSID#530022
JULY 1, 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. The Talking Warrior Water Assn. is supplied by groundwater pumped from 3 wells, each about 1400 feet deep in the Gordo aquifer. Two of these wells are located on Williams Road and our newest well is on Pootnouse Road. Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked LOWER in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 662-324-5222. *We are proud to report that the water provided by Talking Warrior Water Assn. meets or exceeds established water-quality standards.*

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Joe Williams at 324-5222. 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 last Tuesday of each month, under the water tower, on Williams Road.

Talking Warrior 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, 2017. 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:

- Non-Detects (ND)** - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
- Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)** - one part per million corresponds to one molecule in two years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter** - one part per billion corresponds to one molecule in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$1,000,000.
- Procedure per liter (pp/L)** - procedure per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- 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 regulated process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The Maximum Allowable (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as is feasible without 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. The table below lists all drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contamination 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 accordance with the order of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants.

Water Quality Data Table

Contaminant	MCLG or MCL	TT, or MMDL	Year	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.80	0.50	1.00	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products
 (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)

Contaminant	MCLG or MCL	TT, or MMDL	Year	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	2.95	NA	2.95	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Halacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	7	NA	7	2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.614	0.583	0.614	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.153	0.1474	0.153	2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppm)	1	1	0.0019	0.0014	0.0019	2016	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.202	ND	0.202	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and chemical factories
Nitrate-Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	0.37	0.37	0.37	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.14	ND	0.14	2015	No	Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10	0.37	0.37	0.37	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.8	NA	0.8	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
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Volatile Organic Contaminants

Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.00132	ND	0.0013	2014	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; Discharge from chemical factories
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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. Infants and young children, pregnant women, and the elderly are particularly sensitive to contaminants in drinking water. Some people with certain medical conditions, such as kidney disease, may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act requires public water systems to monitor for and report on certain contaminants. The information about the contaminants that public water systems are required to monitor for and the maximum contaminant level goals for these contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Taking Water Association 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 can be obtained at www.epa.gov/lead.

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2017 JUL 20 AM 10:43

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
TALKING WARRIOR WATER ASSOCIATION
PWS ID#530022
JULY 1, 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. **The Talking Warrior Water Assn. is supplied by groundwater pumped from 3 wells, each about 1400 feet deep in the Gordo aquifer. Two of these wells are located on Williams Road and our newest well is on Poorhouse Road.** Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked LOWER in terms of susceptibility to contamination. For a copy of the report, please contact our office at 662-324-5222. **We are proud to report that the water provided by Talking Warrior Water Assn. meets or exceeds established water-quality standards.**

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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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we 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 or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently

Water Quality Data Table

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.80	0.50	1.00	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	2.95	NA	2.95	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	7	NA	7	2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.614	0.583	0.614	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.153	0.1474	0.153	2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
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Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.202	ND	0.202	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate -Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	0.37	0.37	0.37	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.14	ND	0.14	2015	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10	0.37	0.37	0.37	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.8	NA	0.8	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								

Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.00132	ND	0.0013 2	2014	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
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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 (800-426-4791).

Additional Information for Lead

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Please call our office if you have questions. This report will not be mailed out.