## **CERTIFICATION**

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 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 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 Madison County Journal Date Published: 8/3/2017 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): 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 ame/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

Submission options (Sereet one memore of 122

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!

#### 2016 Annual Drinking Weler Quality Report East Madison Water Association, Inc. PWS ID#: 0450007 June 2017

Were played to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quarty water services are deliver, to you overy day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependance supply of dimining vactor. We want you is understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process enior protect our values removed. We are committed to enautring the quality of your water. Our water source is from walfs drawing from the Medician Upper Willow and Confer Germalon Aquille.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information to now the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is evaluable for viewing upon request. The water for the East Madeson Water Association have received lower susceptibility renkings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, phase opnact Audrey Mauldin at 501,859 2810. We want our valued outstoners to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are 1946 on the second Beturday of March at 10:00 AM at the County Supervisors Board Room, chancery Count Building.

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In the liable you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be femillar with. To hop you bottle understant these fairns we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a setter system must

Maximum Conforminent Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowor" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking witter. MCLs are not as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Movimum Contemporal Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contemporal in directing water below which to or separated risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of sofety.

Maximum Recition Distributorif Level (APPOL) — The highest level of a distributant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing audition of a distribution is necessary to control interoblet contaminants.

Machinum Residual Districtions Level Good (MRDLG) — The level of a drinking water distribution below which there is no known or take of beath. MRDLGs do not raised the beneats of the use of distributions to control microbial contiminants.

Posto per unifical (sport) on Milliprance per star (mgs) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$16.000.

And sing within those or Miscograms per little - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single paner in 310,000,000

|                                       |                      |                   |                   | TESTR  | ESUL                     | rs      |         |  |  |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------------|---------|---------|--|--|
| Contrent 4 and                        | Violatio<br>4<br>Y/N | Date<br>Collected | Level<br>Delected | Plange of Dotects<br>or 9 of Samples<br>Expecting<br>MCL/ACL   | Unit<br>Measure<br>-ment | MOLG    | MCt.    | Likely Source of Contaminating   |  |
| Redinact                              | e Con                | temine:           | n CR              |  |                          |         |         |  |  |
| 7 June April                          | 14.                  | \$510.            | 1.5               | 77-1.8   | pr>×                     | IL      | 0       | 16 Broston of malife<br>departs  |  |
| <b>L</b> porganie                     | Conta                | distant           |                   |  |                          | 7/2     |         |  |  |
| IO Nation                             | ٧                    | 2016"             | .0660             | .90520099  | ppm                      | 2       | ž       | Discharge of driling waster, discharge from metal refineres; proviou of natural deposits                                   |  |
| & Waterson                            | #:                   | 24.76             | 87                | 36-67  | sab                      | . 16B   | 100     | Dreakings from steel and puto miss;<br>erosion of natural deposits   |  |
| 14. Copper                            | TN                   |                   | k                 | Language of the Control of the Contr |                          | 4.00000 |         |  |  |
|                                       |                      | 2014/16*          | .2                | 6  | ppm                      | 1.3     | AL-1.3  | Corresion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives                     |  |
| 16, Fluoride **                       | N                    | 2015              | 1.22              | 704 1.22   | ррт                      | 4       | 4       | Erosion of natural deposite; water additive which promotes strong teeth: discharge from tertilizer and aluminum factories. |  |
| 17, i,end                             | Ν.                   | 2014/16*          | 1                 | G  | pub                      | 0       | AL-15   | Corresion of household plumping systems, erosion of natural denosis  |  |
| 20. Niirile (ee<br>Niirigan)          | N                    | 2016              | .04               | No Range   | pom                      | 1       | 1       | Runoff from fartifizer use; leaching fro<br>septic tanks, severge, presion of natur  |  |
| Disinfectio                           | n By-F               | roduct            |                   |  |                          |         |         | depusits   |  |
| HAAB                                  | N                    | 2016              | 46                | 31 - B2  | ppb                      | 6       |         | 80 By-Fraduct of dishking water  |  |
| 12. TTHM<br>Total<br>rits/apretbapes) | N                    | 2016              | 61                | 32.12 - 71.16  | ppb                      | g       |         | disinfection  19 Systectual of thicking water chlorination.  |  |
| Shiorine                              | N                    | 2018              | 1.3               | 6-25   | mg/l                     | 0       | HEARL O | 4 Weter additive used to control interchas   |  |

We are required to monitar your dirivings water for specific contaminants on a monthly barie. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator at whather or not our diriving water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complished ill monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies ayeseme of any meeting samples prior to the end of the compliance particle.

If present, elevated levels of lead dan ceres serious health problems, appendixly for program vortices and young children, Lead in detailing visitor is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home purposes. Our vertor system is responsible for principle, all the problems of the principle of the purpose of the principle of the p

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the BAST MADISON WATER ARCHAMEST is required soften assume pertaining to fibundation of our water eystem. The number of months in the province calendar year first every found to the province calendar year first every found to the province calendar year first every found to the province calendar year first was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 gpm was 81%.

All assence of districting water are subject to potential confamination by substances that are noturally occurring or man made. These substances has districted water and the properties of the

Dense people may be more subnotable to conteminants in driving water than the general population. Immuno-corpromised porsons such an population with individual conteminants in driving water than the general population. Immuno-corpromised porsons such a population with individual conteminants, people with individual conteminants are superficultantly at risk from intendions. These people should seek advice about dithing water from set present stem promisers. EPACPCS gendenties on appropriate means to leasen the risks of infection by appropriation and other conteminants are available from the Safe Driving Water Hostine 1-800-420-4791.

to East Multi-on Water Association, inc. works around the displic to provide top quality water to every top. We sell that all our customers held cours display sources, which are the beart of our community, our way of the and our children's future.

Most recent sample. No comple required for 2016.

"Placerate level is routinally adjusted in the MS State Dapt of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mpf.

#### 2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report East Madison Water Association, Inc. PWS ID#: 0450007 June 2017

2017 JUL -5 PM 2: 05

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water 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 source is from wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox and Cockfield Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify 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 East Madison Water Association have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Audrey Mauldin at 601.859.2810. 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 second Saturday of March at 10:00 AM at the County Supervisors Board Room, chancery Court Building.

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.

|                |                      |                   |                   | TEST R  | ESULT                    | ΓS   |     |   |                             |
|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------|------|-----|---|-----------------------------|
| Contaminant    | Violatio<br>n<br>Y/N | Date<br>Collected | Level<br>Detected | Range of Detects<br>or # of Samples<br>Exceeding<br>MCL/ACL | Unit<br>Measure<br>-ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Cont   | amination                   |
| Radioactiv     | e Cont               | aminan            | its               |   |                          |      |     |   |                             |
| 5. Gross Alpha | N                    | 2013*             | 1.5               | 1 – 1.5   | pCi                      | /L   | 0   | 15  | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganic      | Contar               | ninants           |                   |   |                          |      |     |   |                             |
| 10. Barium     | N                    | 2015*             | .0099             | .00520099   | ppm                      | 2    | 2   | Discharge of drilling v<br>from metal refineries;<br>deposits |                             |
| 13. Chromium   | N                    | 2015*             | 5.7               | 3.6 – 5.7   | ppb                      | 100  | 100 | Discharge from steel erosion of natural dec                   |                             |

| 14. Copper                             | N     | 2014/16* | .2   | 0             | ppm  | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives                    |  |
|--|-------|----------|------|---------------|------|-----|--------|---|--|
| 16. Fluoride**                         | N     | 2015*    | 1.22 | .204 – 1.22   | ppm  | 4   | 4      | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |  |
| 17. Lead                               | N     | 2014/16* | 1    | 0             | ppb  | 0   | AL=15  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits  |  |
| 20. Nitrite (as<br>Nitrogen)           | N     | 2016     | .04  | No Range      | ppm  | 1   | 1      | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits                               |  |
| Disinfectio                            | n By- | Products | S    |               |      |     |        |   |  |
| 81. HAA5                               | N     | 2016     | 46   | 31 - 52       | ppb  | 0   | (      | By-Product of drinking water disinfection.  |  |
| 82. TTHM<br>[Total<br>trihalomethanes] | N     | 2016     | 61   | 32.12 – 71.16 | ppb  | 0   |        | By-product of drinking water chlorination.  |  |
| Chlorine                               | N     | 2016     | 1.3  | .6 – 2.5      | mg/l | 0   | MDRL = | 4 Water additive used to control microbes   |  |

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

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.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the EAST MADISON WATER ASSN-WEST is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 9. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 81%.

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 East Madison Water Association, Inc. 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.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l.

TECETYED WATER SUPPLY 2017 AUG 18 41 9:03

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# **PROOF OF PUBLICATION**

### THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

## MADISON COUNTY

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Madison County, Mississippi, Michael Simmons, Associate Editor and Publisher of THE MADISON COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper of general circulation in Madison County, Mississippi as defined and prescribed in Section 13-3-31, of the Mississippi Code of 1972, as amended, who, being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which is attached hereto was published in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

|                                | , 2017   |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Vol.                           | , No. <u>3</u>                                 |
| Date                           | , 2017   |
| Vol.                           | , No   |
| Date                           | , 2017   |
| Vol                            | , No   |
| Date                           | , 2017   |
| Vol                            | , No   |
|                                |  |
| Signed:                        |  |
| Associate Editor and Publisher |  |
| THE MADISON COUNTY JOURNA      | $\Gamma$                                       |
| SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED bef    | Fore me the 7 day of Quegus, 2017.             |
| any A. La                      | Ded LAMBER!                                    |
| Notary Public                  | NOTARY PUBLIC ID No. 106034 Commission Funites |