2017 CERTIFICATION 2018 JUN 22 AM 8: 54

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Shu Covington Water Ag Public Water Syste	sociation & Cold Springs Water
Public Water Syste	m Name Hssocietism
160009 4 160001 List PWS ID #s for all Community Water	Systems included in this CCR
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Commus a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. It must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newsparequest. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distribut mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please constants	Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR per of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon ing the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) or
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Atta	ach copy of publication, water bill or other)
☐ Advertisement in local paper (Attach	copy of advertisement)
On water bills (Attach copy of bill)	±
☐ Email message (Email the message i	o the address below)
□ Other	
Date(s) customers were informed: 6 / 2018	/ /2018 / /2018
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other methods used	direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed: / /	a .
CCR was distributed by Email (Email MSDH a copy)	Date Emailed: / / 2018
As a URL Neto: //www.x	nsrwa. 2017 Ger (Provide Direct URL)
☐ As an attachment	nsrwa. 2017 Ger (Provide Direct URL)
☐ As text within the body of the email:	message
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of p	oublished CCR <u>or</u> proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper:	
Date Published:/_/	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations	Date Posted: / / 2018
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the	he following address:
<u></u>	(Provide Direct URL)
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I fu and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data prov of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply	rther certify that the information included in this CCR is true
Same C. Aucala	6/20/18
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	Date
Submission options (Select	one method ONLY)
Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)	Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215	Fax: (601) 576 - 7800 **Not a preferred method due to poor clarity**

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2018!

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Southwest Covington Utility Association & Cold Springs Water Association WATER SUPPLY

PWS#: 160009 & 160001 May 2018

2018 JUN 22 AM 8: 54

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 Catahoula 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 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 Southwest Covington Utility Association have received lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Barry Mayfield at 601-722-4447. 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 third Tuesday of the month at 4:30 PM at the office building located at 597 Union Church Rd, Seminary, MS.

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, 2017. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2017, 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 esidential 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 excepted 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 Levol 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. TEST RESULTS PWS #: 160009 MCLG MCL Likely Source of Contamination Violation Date Level Range of Detects or Unit Contaminant # of Samples Measure Y/N Collected Detected Exceeding -ment MCL/ACL **Inorganic Contaminants** 2017 .0188 2 Discharge of drilling wastes; 10. Barium No Range ppm discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits AL=1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing 0 1.3 14. Copper N 2014/16* .4 ppm systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives 16. Fluoride 2017 .109 No Range ppm 4 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories 3 0 0 AL=15 Corrosion of household plumbing 17. Lead N 2014/16* ppb systems, erosion of natural deposits **Disinfection By-Products** 82. TTHM 2014* 80 By-product of drinking water 1.476.1 No Range ppb 0 Total chlorination. trihalomethanes]

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Chlorine	N	2017	.9	.06 – 1.5	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control
								microbes

PWS ID#:	160001			TEST RESU	ULTS			
Contaminant	Violatio n Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic (Contai	ninants	***************************************					
10. Barium	N	2014*	.008	.006008	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2014*	4.3	3.2 – 4.3	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Cyanide	N	2014*	48	No Range	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	2014*	.219	.156219	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Volatile O	rganic	Contan	ainants					
66. Ethylbenzene	N	2017	.63	No Range	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
76. Xylenes	N	2017	.00273	.0012900273	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Disinfectio	n By-I	Product	S			•		
81. HAA5	N	2014*	6	No Range	ppb	. O	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total* trihalomethanes]	N	2014*	7.28	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2017	1.1	.7 – 1.5	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2017.

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 pooking. 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 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 Southwest Covington Utility 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. Notice: This report will not be mailed out to each customer, however a copy can be obtained at our office.

Deliver payment to:

Southwest Covington Water Assn PO Box 160 Seminary, MS 39479 601-722-4447

FIRST-CLASS MAIL PRESORTED US POSTAGE PAID ZIP CODE 39479 PERMIT # 3

EasyBill 32 initialization file

-0.10 Previous CREDIT Balance: WATER RESIDE USED: 0 PREV: 15700 PRES: 15700 14.00 2.00 VOLUNTARY FIRE DEPT FEE

Billed: 05/31/18

YOU OWE 15.90 by 06/17/18

After 06/17/18 pay 20.90

TOTAL NEW CHARGES ON 05/31/18

16.00

YOU OWE 15.90 by 06/17/18

After 06/17/18 pay 20.90

Kevin R. Price, Sr. Acct# 1561

SVC:04/23/12-05/23/18 (2221 days) 1751 Highway 589

CCR report can be viewed at http://www.msrwa. org/2017ccr/swcovington2.pdf

Acct# 1561

1751 Highway 589

Return Service Requested Kevih R. Price, Sr. P. O. Box 59 Seminary MS 39479