

# 2017 CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

WEST HOLMES WATER ASSN # 260027  
Public Water System Name

# 260027

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 (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, 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 email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the 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 *(Email the message to the address below)*

Other WCAH Store window at 1271 Hwy 12 + 199 Marcella Rd. Belzoni, MS

Date(s) customers were informed: 5/07/2018 5/08/2018 / / 2018

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 *(Email MSDH a copy)*

Date Emailed: \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / 2018

As a URL \_\_\_\_\_ *(Provide Direct 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: Holmes County HERALD, Lexington, MS

Date Published: 5/10/2018

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: 5/08/2018

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address: \_\_\_\_\_

*(Provide Direct URL)*

### CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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 PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

Chris Lamb, Operator  
Name/Title *(President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)*

8-24-18  
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

**Email:** [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

**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  
 West Holmes Water Association  
 PWS#: 260027  
 April 2018

2018 MAY 22 AM 8: 21

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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Upper Meridian Wilcox 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 West Holmes Water Association have received moderate to higher rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ottis Clark at 662.299.9908. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday in May at 6:00 PM at the office complex.

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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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 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.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Barium	N	2015*	.0124	.0059 - .0124	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

13. Chromium	N	2015*	3.1	2.1 – 3.1	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2015*	.171	.152 - .171	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

### Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2017	1.1	.9 – 1.5	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2017.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The West Holmes 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.

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

2018 MAY 22 AM 8:21

## HOLMES COUNTY HERALD

### LEXINGTON, MISSISSIPPI

### STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, HOLMES COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Chancery Clerk of said County and State, Maria M. Edwards, publisher of a public newspaper called the *Holmes County Herald* established in 1959 and published continuously since that date in said County and State, who, being duly sworn, deposed and said that the notice, of which a true copy is hereto annexed, was published in said paper for 1 time(s), as follows, to wit:

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
West Holmes Water Association  
PW09: 28007  
April 2018

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 mission goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continuously improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We've committed ourselves to you with information because informed customers are our best asset. Our water comes from wells tapping into the Upper Mississippian Aquifer.

The source water treatment has been optimized for our public water system to determine the overall acceptability of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report, containing detailed information on how the community water treatment process has been enhanced to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The water for the West Holmes Water Association has received treatment to higher standards in terms of acceptability to consumption.

If you have any questions about this report or regarding your water utility, please contact Dina Clark at 664-289-8888. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at one of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday in May at 6:00 PM at the office complex.

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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2017, we didn't collect the most recent results. As water travels from the surface of soil 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 activities. Other natural contaminants, such as nitrate and arsenic, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, agriculture, or chemical manufacturing, such as herbicides, pesticides and fertilizers, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from geologic and volcanic activity. Some of these contaminants, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from geologic and volcanic activity, are listed in the table below. Some of these contaminants, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from geologic and volcanic activity, are listed in the table below. Some of these contaminants, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from geologic and volcanic activity, are listed in the table below. Some of these contaminants, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from geologic and volcanic activity, are listed in the table below.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water supplies. Public water systems that serve at least 15 connections or at least 15 service lines are required to monitor for drinking water. 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 still 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 Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set to protect 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 often allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is some concern that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contamination.

**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 that are gained by consistently controlling disinfectant levels.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)** - one part per billion corresponds to one microgram in one liter or a single penny in 100,000,000.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)** - one part per million corresponds to one milligram in one liter or a single penny in 100,000,000.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation M	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeded MCL/MCLG	1st Maximum Detect	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	Likely Source or Contaminant Pathway
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
16. Boron	N	2017	0.00	0.00 - 0.00	ppm	2	2	2	Extraction of drilling debris, discharge from industrial processes, natural in-situ deposits
23. Cadmium	N	2017	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	ppm	0.05	0.05	0.05	Discharge from metal processing plants; natural in-situ deposits
14. Copper	N	2017	0	0	ppm	1.3	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing system; corrosion of industrial equipment; leaching from metal pipes/fittings
26. Fluoride	N	2017	1.7	1.7 - 1.7	ppm	4	4	4	Seepage of natural deposits; water addition which increases drinking water; discharge from industrial processes and agricultural facilities
17. Lead	N	2017	0	0	ppb	0	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>									
Chlorine	N	2017	1.1	1.1 - 1.1	mg/L	0	MRDL = 4	0	Water additive used to control bacteria

\* Most recent sample. For example, required for 2017.

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 assure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MRDLs now replace violations of any existing samples prior to the end of the monitoring 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 lead pipes 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 reduce 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 or reducing lead in your water, is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 661-792-7302 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to natural contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances may be inorganic, organic or radioactive chemicals and radioactive isotopes. 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, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some infants, and persons on dialysis are at particular risk from contaminants. These people should consult their health care providers. EPA/CDC publishes an appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants and is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The West Holmes 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.

Vol. 60, No. 19 the 10th  
 day of MAY, 2018

Vol. \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_  
 day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018

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 day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018

*Maria M. Edwards*  
 Publisher

Witness my hand and seal at Lexington, Mississippi this  
 the 20th day of May, 2018.

*Forrest A. Jackson*  
 Chancery Clerk

by Forrest A. Jackson  
 D.C.

14 INCHES words COUNTY MISSISSIPPI  
 time(s) Amount \$ 111.00

**WEST HOLMES WATER ASSOCIATION**

**P.O. BOX 586**

**TCHULA, MS 39169**

**(ID # 260027)**

***TO ALL CUSTOMERS***

**YOU MAY VIEW OR PICK UP A COPY OF OUR  
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR) AT OUR  
OFFICE**

**199 MARCELLA RD**

**WHWA MANANGEMENT**