2017 CERTIFICATION
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

East Pike Water Association, Inc
Public Water System Name

MS0570051
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 _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 6 / 19 /2018 / /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: Enterprise-Journal

Date Published: 6 / 20/ 2018

CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)*** Date Posted: / / 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

D. K. Smith

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

June 9, 2018
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

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800
Not a preferred method due to poor clarity

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

CORRECTED COPY

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

East Pike Water Association, Inc.
PWS #MS0570051
2017 Report
June 20, 2018

Is my water safe?

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Our water source is from 2 wells using water from the Miocene Aquifer.

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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. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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 Pike Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

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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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting 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, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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During a sanitary survey conducted on 11/12/2013, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s) inadequate application of treatment chemicals and techniques (Primary MCLs)
Corrective Actions: MSDH is currently working with this system to return them to compliance since the expiration of the compliance deadline. We anticipate the system being returned to compliance by 6/30/2018.

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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. East Pike Water Association, Inc 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.

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				Low	High			
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(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
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Inorganic Contaminants								
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Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.37	.5	.5	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
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For more information please contact:

Contact Name: O. R. Gunther
Address: 612 Delaware Ave., Suite 4
McComb, MS 39648
Phone: 601-249-3502

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

East Pike Water Association, Inc.
PWS #MS0570051
May 2017

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STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
COUNTY OF PIKE

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for PIKE County, Mississippi, the CLERK of the McCOMB ENTERPRISE-JOURNAL, a newspaper published in the City of McComb, Pike County, in said state who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the McCOMB ENTERPRISE-JOURNAL is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy in the

matter of _____

_____

_____

_____

has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to wit:

On the 20 day of June, 20 18

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

On the _____ day of _____, 20 _____

SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this

20 day of June, 20 18

Kim Golden
Notary Public

Clerk

My Commission Expires: June 19, 2021

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI NOTARY PUBLIC ID # 105833 KIM GOLDEN Commission Expires Jun. 19, 2021 PIKE COUNTY

McComb, Miss. _____, 20 _____

To McComb Enterprise-Journal

TO PUBLISHING _____

case of _____

_____ words space _____

_____ times and making proof, $ _____.

RECEIVED OF _____

payment in full of the above account.

_____, 20 _____

chool districts on testing practices

bers voiced concerns about the stress of high-stakes testing on students.

"It feeds over to the child," said Whitney Drewrey, a Lafayette County special education teacher. "They can tell when you're stressed."

But state Superintendent Carey Wright defended testing as needed and useful.

"The only way we can find out whether we've taught it well enough is to find a way to assess what it is they know," Wright said.

The panel's first meeting came after the state accrediting commission recommended Mississippi freeze a plan to make four high school end-of-course exams each count for 25 percent of the corresponding course grade. Instead, if the state Board of Education approves on Thursday, the current requirements will stay in place. Either students will have to pass the tests to graduate or take one of several alternate routes.

"We need some additional time to look at the implementation," said Paula Vanderford, the department's chief accountability officer.

School districts expressed concerns about getting test scores back in time to plan schedules for the following semester. That could be a problem for districts that teach a tested subject in a single semester and give a test in December, when results are needed almost immediately.

School officials also raised concerns that school districts don't have uniform grading scales, meaning the 25 percent requirement could affect grades differently.

The state board of Education had already delayed implementing the 25 percent requirement for biology and U.S. history, but was previously poised to move ahead this fall with algebra and English.

Some including state Rep. Tom Miles, a Democrat from Forest, seek to end those high school tests. Miles is not a member of the panel, but attended Tuesday's meeting and told reporters he still wants to use the ACT college exam instead to assess high school student performance.

Among members of the panel are four rising high school seniors — Icie Cockerham of Hamilton High School, Canton resident Jaylen Patrick of the Mississippi School for the Blind, James Prewitt of Meridian High School and Sadie Smith of Ocean Springs High School.

Several of the students expressed concerns about seemingly pointless tests, or how long testing disrupts their school. Cockerham said after the meeting that she's like to see her school "teaching knowledge instead of teaching just how to pass a test and show up good."

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Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.4	2015	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2015	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

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