2017 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Public Water System Name 30 #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) M Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement) ☐ On water bills (Attach copy of bill) ☐ Email message (Email the message to the address below) Date(s) customers were informed: 6 / CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used Date Mailed/Distributed: Date Emailed: / CCR was distributed by Email (Email MSDH a copy) (Provide Direct URL) ☐ As a 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: HMT Date Published: Date Posted: (o CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) 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

of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

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

6-1-18 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

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

** Not a preferred method due to poor clarity **

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

2018 MAY 14 AM 9: 30

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Mud Creek Water Association PWS#: 0580020, 0580021 & 0730026 May 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 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 Ripley Formation & Eutaw - McShan Aquifers.

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 Mud Creek Water Association have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Janice Russell at 662.489.6851. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our annual meeting scheduled for the second Saturday of October at 8:00 AM at the office conference room.

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 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 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.

PWS IS#	580020		TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation 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	Contam	inants										
10. Barium	N	2016*	.0104	No Range	ppm	2	2		drilling wastes; m metal refineries; tural deposits			
13. Chromium	N	2016*	1.2	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits				
14. Copper	N	2014/16*	-1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives				
16. Fluoride	N	2016*	1,17	No Range	ppm	4	4	additive which	tural deposits; wate h promotes strong ge from fertilizer n factories			

17. Lead	N	2014/16*	2	0	ppt		0 AL	=15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits		
Disinfection By-Products										
81. HAA5	N	2016*	4	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.		
Chlorine	N	2017	.7	.40 – .85	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes		

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	or Unit Measure -ment	MCLG		MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic	Contam	inants								
8. Arsenic	N	2014*	.6	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	from orchards	tural deposits; runc s; runoff from glass cs production waste	
10. Barium	N	2014*	.1789	No Range	ppm	2	2	discharge fro	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2015/17	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	systems; ero	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
16. Fluoride	N	2014*	.128	No Range	ppm	4	4	additive which	tural deposits; wate n promotes strong rge from fertilizer n factories	
17. Lead	N	2015/17	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15		household plumbing sion of natural	
Disinfecti	on By-P	roducts								
Chlorine	N	2017 .	9 .	33 – 1.28	ng/l	0 MD		Water additive us	sed to control	

						Lucio I	-	1401	
Contaminant	Violation 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	Contam	inants							
10. Barium	N	2016*	.0088	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2016*	.5	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2014/16*	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
16. Fluoride	N	2016*	.901	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; wate additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
17. Lead	N	2014/16*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15		nousehold plumbin sion of natural

66. Ethylbenzene	N	2016*	1.13	No Range	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
76. Xylenes	N	2016*	.001	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Disinfection	ı By-P	roducts		•				
Chlorine	N	2017	6	.36 – 1.05	mg/l	0 MD	RL = 4 Water additive us	sed to control

^{*} 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 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, 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Mud Creek 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.



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PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI PONTOTOC COUNTY

Personally appeared before me,	the undersigned Notary Public in	and for the State and County
aforesaid, The political of THE PO	Water HSSN. who being NTOTOC PROGRESS, published at	Pontotoc Pontotoc County
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Sisa Bryant	OF MISS/c	
Sworn to and subscribed before	me, this	
<u>June</u> , 2018	Notary Publication	5.
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2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Mud Creek Water Association PWS#: 0680020, 0580021 & 0730026 May 2018

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r million (ppm) or Millgrame per iter (mg/0 - one part per million correc ponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

PWS IS #	Violation			TEST RESUL	Colon Control of	Annual Control	1		. 10
7.5	Y/N	Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Messurs -ment	MCLG		MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	inants		X - T	10 COM				
10. Berlum	N	2016*	.0104	No Range	ppm	2	. 2	Discharge of	drilling wester; m mejal refineries;
13. Chromkum	N	2016*	1.2	No Range .	pob	100	100	Discharge from	tural deposits
14. Gopper	N	2014/16*	3.	0	ppm .	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of the systems; erosion deposits; isso	of natural deposits countries of making
fili. Fluoride	N	2016*	1,17	No Range	ppm	1	4	preservatives Erosion of natural deposits; we additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer.	
17. Load -	N .	2014/16*	2	0	ppb	0	AL#15	Corresion of h	ousehold parmhire
Disinfection	By-Pre	ducts	ê	V4 A		,		deposits	OR OF RIBLIA
81. HAA5		016" 4	No	o Range ppb		0	60 By	y Product of drin	ating water
Riarine	N 20	017 .7	. 40	Ngm 880		0 MDR	L=4 W	sinfection. /ater additive use forobes	ed to control

Conteminent	Violation	Date Collected	Level	Range of Detects or # of Semples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Moneure -ment	MCLG	* 20	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	inants		944			1.0	291	J. ,
8. Amenic	N	2014*	.6	No Range	ppb .	n/a	10	from orchard	stural deposits; runo e; runolf from glass
O. Bartum	N	2014"	.1789	No Range	ppm	2	2	and electronics production was Discharge of drilling season, discharge from metal refruefus erodicol of natural deposits Cormakon of household plannic systems; erodicol of natural deposits; leaching from secon preservatives Efresion of natural deposits; was additive which promotes alrong leacht; discharge from fertitizer and aluminum factorius	
4. Copper 6. Fluoride	N	2015/17	.5	0	bibaju.	1.3	AL=1.3		
Load	N .		.128	No Range	bbw.	. 1			
		2015/17	2	0	ppb	0	AL=16		nousehold plumbing
isinfection	By-Pr	oducts	(a)		. Ou				
hiorine		9. 10	. 33	-1.28 mg/l		D MOR	-4 We	der additive us	and the constant

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If present, elevated levels of lead can ocuse serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in diriking weiter is primarily from materials and components sessociated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water association is respossible for providing high can maintain the potential for lead exposure by flushing your top for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water, bit can still give assent hours, you consend should use in your water house, you may water to 50 on 10 per second should use the for diriking or cooking. If you are sets to minimize exposure is arrive, you may wish to have your water tested, information on lead in diriking water, seeing methods, and alway you can of health. Public Health Laboratory offers lead teeting. Please contact 601.676.7582 if you are

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

County of Union Wud Creek	Water HSSM.
PERSONALLY APPEARED before me, the undersigned,	a notary public in and for Union County.
	Mississippi, the <u>Publisher</u> of The New Albany Gazette, a newspaper published in the City of New Albany, Union county, in said state, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the NEW ALBANY GAZETTE is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No 203 entered at
	the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending section 1858 of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of Cause No.
1 T 1 - 1 T 1 T 1 T 1 T 1 T 1 T 1 T 1 T	has been made in said newspaper times consecutively. to-witt:
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2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Mud Creek Water Association PWS#: 0580020, 0580021 & 0730026 May 2018

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PWS ID#	730026			TEST RESU	LTS			- A. A.	
Conteminant	Violation	Date Collected	* Level Detected	Pange of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Linit Ideasure -mant	MCLG	14	MCL	Library Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	inants		3					
10. Berium	ÎN .	2016	.0068	No Range	ppm .	2	2	discharge fro	drilling westes; om rootel refinecies; skural deposite
13. Chromium	N	2016	.5	No Range	blop	100	100	Discherge in	on steel and pulp of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2014/16*	.5	0	ppm :	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of satural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. End deposits; wells additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from facilitizer and stumburm factories.	
18. Fluoride	N	2016*	.901	No Renge	ppm				
17, Lead	N	2014/16	2	0	ido	0	AL=15		household plumbin sion of natural
Volatile O1	ganic (Contami	nants			9			4.4
66, Elhybenzene	N	2016*	1.13	No Range	ppb	700	13	700	Discharge from - petroleum refineries
76. Xytenes	N.	2016	.001	No Range	ppm	10		10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factorie
Disinfection	n By-Pı	roducts	2 2	. * 4		76.5	7	1, 3,11	
Chlorine	N I	2017	N	8-1.05 mg/	THE RESERVE OF	O MOR	Access to the same	eler acidilive us	-

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