2017 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Three Forks Water Association

Public Water System Name

0700014

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: / /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: Southern Sentinel

Date Published: 6/27/2018

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

Brian Williamson (operator) — Name/Title (*President, Mayor, Owner, etc.*)

6-27-18 — 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!

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Three Forks Water Association
PWS ID#: 0700014
June 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 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 Three Forks Water Association have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Brian Wilbanks at 662.750.4512. 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 Thursday of each month at 7:00 PM at the water office.

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 we 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 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	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2016*	.1723	.1662 - .1723	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; 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	2016*	.127	.122 - .127	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016*	1.31	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2017	.9	.68 – 1.22	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2017.*

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Three Forks 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

The State of Mississippi Tippah County

Personally appeared before me a Notary Public in and for said County and State, the undersigned

Tim Watson

who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of the **SOUTHERN SENTINEL**, a newspaper published in the City of Ripley, in said County and State, and that the

LEGAL NOTICE

a true copy of which is hereto attached, was published for 1 consecutive weeks in said newspaper as follows:

VOLUME	NO.	DATE
140	19	6/27/2018

And further, that said newspaper has been published in Ripley, Tippah County, Mississippi for more than one year next preceding the first insertion of the above mentioned legal notice.

Tim Watson

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the

28 DAY OF JUNE 2018

Notary Public, Tippah County, Mississippi
My Commission expires: **05/05/2021**

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI NOTARY PUBLIC JESSICA L. DAVIS ID # 93003 Commission Expires May 5, 2021 TIPPAH COUNTY

Printer's Fee

SALLIE MIKAYLA RAYBURN and TRENTON DAVID MYERS

Rayburn - Myers

B.Scott & Tonie Rayburn of Ripley Miss., are thrilled to announce the engagement and forthcoming marriage of their daughter, Miss Sallie Mikayla Rayburn to Mr. Trenton David Myers, son of Glenn & Rhonda Myers of Brandon, Miss.

Grandparents of the bride are the late Mr. William Daniel Liles of Memphis, Tenn. & Ms Mary Anthony of Ashland, Miss.; Mr. & Mrs. Larry Rayburn of Sardis, Miss.; Godmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Autry of Ashland, Miss.

Grandparents of the groom are Mr. & Mrs. Rudolph Williams of Sebastopol, Miss.; Mr. David Lee Myers, and the late Mrs. Velvet Myers of Philadelphia, Miss.

Mikayla is a 2016 graduate of Ripley High School and will graduate from Blue Mountain College in the Spring of 2019 with a BS in Business Finance. Mikayla was a BMC Cheerleader, a member of the Drama Team at BMC and a member of the Eunomian Society at BMC. Mikayla is employed at State Farm (Kathy Voleo) in Ripley, Miss.

Trenton is a 2013 graduate from Louise Academy in Maldon, Miss. and a 2018 graduate from Blue Mountain College with a BA in Business Administration with a minor in Biblical Studies. Trent was a member of the Golf Team at BMC and was the 2017 winner of the Charmer Award while attending BMC. Trenton is employed with United Rentals in Tupelo, Miss. as an Inside Sales Rep.

The couple are planning a wedding at The Magnolias in Aberdeen, Miss. in August of 2018

Choose crape myrtle variety to fit landscape space limits

Southern Gardening
by Dr. Gary Bachman
MSU Extension Service

I love crape myrtles in the landscape. They flower all summer, and their beautiful exhilarating and peeling bark exposes cinnamon-brown trunks in the winter. It's no wonder that somebody way back when called them the Flowers of the South.

For the past few years, you're truly – The Southern Gardener – and many of my horticulture friends and colleagues have been trying to address what seems to be a growing issue revolving around the annual pruning of crape myrtles. The issue is so bad, it's commonly called Crape Murder. This is where a tree is continuously cut back to the same place year after year, resulting in big, ugly knobs.

It is amazing the interest generated when photos of this nonsense are shared with the world on social media. One memorable Facebook post showed a row of murdered crape myrtles less than a minute from my office in Biloxi. This image generated 148,020 views, 1,000 shares and 800 new likes.

I don't think all those people were cheering, although I may be wrong. If you're interested in some tips on properly pruning crape myrtles, enjoy our Southern Gardening TV segment, which is a crape myrtle parody.

With a sad heart, I've now come to a stunning landscape and garden realization: This is a hopeless cause. I'm not going to highlight crape murder when I see it in the landscape. No longer will I have any angst and the overwhelming urge to yell, "Stop the Crap, Save the Crapes!"

I've concluded that there's no saving the trees already planted. My new campaign will urge potential new crape myrtle owners to choose wisely in regards to mature landscape size.

The problem is that any shred of self-control instantly vanishes when shopping at the nursery and seeing the trees in bloom with spectacular flowers in colors ranging from white, to shades of pink and purple, to rich reds. It's similar to looking at a cute new puppy; you don't ask how big it will get until you get home.

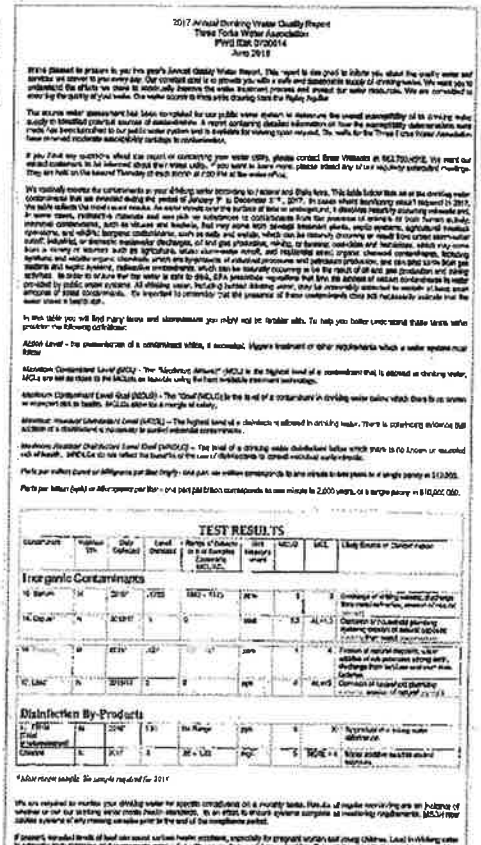
But home gardeners need to ask this very question before buying a nursery-grown crape myrtle. You don't need to prune a crape myrtle to control its size. Instead, choose the right plant before planting to fit the space. This is the step many gardeners neglect.

There seem to be a bazillion varieties of crape myrtles on the market, and more are introduced every year. So, there's plenty from which to choose wisely. You won't have to settle for something you don't actually like.

There is one more problem I want to remind all crape myrtle owners about. Be on the lookout for crape myrtle bark scale, or CMBS. This insect pest has been reported in Ocean Springs, Natchez and other locations across Mississippi.

CMBS exudes a sticky "honeydew" that rains down on the branches and any other surfaces below. I've experienced it, and it feels like being out in a fine, misting rain.

To manage this pest, apply systemic insecticides to the plant root zone during May and July. Systemic insecticides include dinotefuran (Greenlight Tree and Shrub Insect Control with Safari) and imidacloprid (Bayer Advanced Garden Tree and Shrub Insect Control). Allow several weeks for these insecticides to work because they must spread through the plant.



2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Three Forks Water Association
PWS ID#: 0720014
June 2018

TEST RESULTS

Inorganic Contaminants

Disinfection By-Products

Proof of Publication

The State of Mississippi Tippah County

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