

2019 APR 25 AM 9: 04

2018 CERTIFICATION Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Sebastopol Water Association
Public Water System Name

620010

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: 4 125 / 2019 / / 2019 / / 2019

- 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: / / 2019
 - 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: Scott County Times
Date Published: 4 117 / 2019

- CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: / / 2019

- 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

Amel Warten Operator
Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)

4-23-2019
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, 2019!

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Sebastopol Water Association
 PWS#: 0620010
 April 2019

2019 APR -8 AM 9:38

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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Arnold Walters at 601.625.7399. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for the second Tuesday of March at 6:30 PM at 299 HWY 492.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Meridian Upper 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 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 Sebastopol Water Association have received moderate to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

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, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, 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.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

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
Radioactive Contaminants								
5. Gross Alpha	N	2014*	0.9	No Range	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2018	.0117	.0024 - .0117	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

13. Chromium	N	2018	2.3	.09 – 2.3	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2014/16*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2014/16*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016*	3.94	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2018	1.4	1 – 2	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

**Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018.*

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 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 Sebastopol 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.



Brianna Payton, Nettie Ware Minnie Holfield and Idell Payton all enjoy a pre-sermon Holy Week meal.

Holy Week

From page 1

of Forest Presbyterian Church will be the special guest speaker today at 12 p.m., and Brother Andy Boles of Fairbace Church will finish out the week as the special guest speaker on Thursday at 12 p.m.

The public is invited to attend and join in the worship celebration. There is a charge of \$5, or a donation, for lunch each day. All donations will be accepted for the Forest Aid Fund.

Cafeteria

From page 1

completed by those administrations really benefited us when we started the cafeteria project."

The new cafeteria, set to open for food preparation and service this week, will allow the school to seat 250 more students at any given time for meals. This big addition in square footage and seats will allow school officials to better coordinate breakfast and lunch schedules in the future. Due to the smaller capacity of the old cafeteria, MHS administrators had to work through some scheduling issues each day in order to serve breakfast and lunch to all the students in a timely manner. While school and cafeteria staff members all worked together to combat these scheduling issues in the past, the new cafeteria building will alleviate many of the problems.

McGee said that ensuring that all the students are fed in a timely manner is extremely important. "Now we will be able to back-up some of our earlier lunch times so that the students will not be eating lunch right after breakfast," he said. "It's so important that our students are not hungry when they are in the classroom. Because of the past issues we were serving some of our students lunch earlier than we would have liked, but this new facility will allow us to make sure that every student in the high school and elementary school is well fed and ready to learn."

Actual construction on the new facility broke ground in May 2018. With the grand opening being held on April 9, SCSD officials, Morton school administrators and the construction crews all worked together to streamline this project while not allowing the construction zone in the middle of campus to disrupt daily classes and activities.

"The total construction project took about one year and the total cost was approximately \$1.2 million dollars," McGee said. "Everyone one involved here in the administration, at the school and with the construction project really worked together to make this as seamless as possible since a lot of work was being completed during school hours. Everyone worked as a team to see this through."

The new cafeteria offers additional cold and dry storage options for cafeteria staff and new equipment in the kitchen will greatly benefit the staff. "We have such wonderful cafeteria staffs at all of our district schools and this new equipment in Morton will really be beneficial to them during food prep and service," McGee said. "The cafeteria staff play such a vital role, and to often it's a thankless job, but they truly are a wonderful staff and the new equipment will only assist them on a daily basis."

Dr. McGee said that this project was the culmination of the work a many people throughout the local community and that their support is what has allowed the SCSD to continue to offer the best facilities and education for the students. "I really have to thank the Scott County School Board and the residents of Scott County for their committed and continued support of our schools and children. We would not be able to do what we do without their support."

The new MHS cafeteria will be in service even after the school year ends in May. MHS will be participating in the summer free lunch program for students. The summer lunch program will offer free lunches to students Monday through Friday each week through the month of June. The SCSD has two schools that will be participating this year. Morton High School and Scott Central Attendance Center, have both been selected to participate in this year's summer feeding program. For more information on the summer lunch program contact the participating schools.

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Sebastopol Water Association PWS# 0620010 April 2019

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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Arnold Walters at 601.625.7399. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for the second Tuesday of March at 6:30 PM at 299 HWY 492.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Meridian Upper 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 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 Sebastopol Water Association have received moderate to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

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, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, 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 use; 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.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

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
Radioactive Contaminants								
5. Gross Alpha	N	2018*	0.9	No Range	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2018	.0117	.0024 - .0117	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018	2.3	.09 - 2.3	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2014/16*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2014/16*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
82. THM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2018*	3.94	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2018	1.4	1 - 2	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018.

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 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/leadwaterlead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.578.7882 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 1.800.426.4761.

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® 1.800.426.4761.

The Sebastopol 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.

ACCOUNT NO. 010005550 SERVICE FROM 03/18 SERVICE TO 04/18
 SERVICE ADDRESS

APT 1 METER READINGS
 CURRENT PREVIOUS USED

66340 63850 2490
 CHARGE FOR SERVICES

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:
 SEBASTOPOL WATER ASSOCIATION
 P.O. BOX 168 • (601) 825-7399
 SEBASTOPOL, MS 39359

PRESORTED
 FIRST-CLASS MAIL
 U.S. POSTAGE
 PAID
 PERMIT NO. 1
 SEBASTOPOL, MS

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
NET AMOUNT 23.64	05/10/2019 SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT 26.00
2018 CCR - AVAILABLE AT SWA OFFICE		
RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED		

010005550
 SHEREE HOLIFIELD
 APT 1
 PO BOX 208
 SEBASTOPOL MS 39359-0208



WAT 13.60
 SEW 10.04
 NET DUE >>> 23.64
 SAVE THIS >> 2.36
 GROSS DUE >> 26.00

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
 19 APR 25 AM 9:04