

2019 MAY 14 PM 3: 24

2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Mt. Comfort Water Association

Public Water System Name

0070610 0070011 0070017 0070020

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: 5 / 8 / 2019 5 / 10 / 2019 5 / 25 / 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: The Calhoun County Journal

Date Published: 5 / 8 / 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

[Signature], MANAGER
Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)

5 / 10 / 19
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!

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Mt. Comfort Water Association
 PWS#: 070010, 070011, 070017 & 070020
 May 2019

2019 MAY -7 PM 1:05

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 Chris Shelton at 662.983.8024. 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 first Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Mt. Comfort Water Association office located at 209 Center Street, Bruce, MS.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Gordo Formation & Eutaw 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 Mt. Comfort Water Association have received lower to moderate 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 were 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.

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 ID # 070010 | | TEST RESULTS | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|--------|--|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Radium 226 Radium 228 | N | 2016* | .6 <.4 | No Range | pCi/L | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2018 | 3.9 | No Range | ppb | n/a | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| 10. Barium | N | 2018 | .1678 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2018 | 2.8 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2018 | .403 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|------|-----|----------|-----|----|-------|---|
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2018 | .14 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2018 | 2 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2018 | 4.7 | No Range | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |

Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------|------|----------|------|---|----------|--|
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2017* | 2.37 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2018 | .4 | .1 – .54 | mg/l | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

PWS ID # 070011

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

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|----------|-------|---------------|-----|-----|--------|---|
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2017* | 2.1 | 2 – 2.1 | ppb | n/a | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| 10. Barium | N | 2017* | .1508 | .1507 - .1508 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2017* | 1.1 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2015/17* | .4 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2017* | .16 | .156 - .16 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2015/17* | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

Volatile Organic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|------|---------|------------------|-----|----|----|---|
| 76. Xylenes | N | 2018 | .000596 | .000564 - .00596 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories |
|-------------|---|------|---------|------------------|-----|----|----|---|

Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|------|---|------------|------|---|----------|---|
| Chlorine | N | 2018 | 1 | .63 – 1.31 | mg/l | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
|----------|---|------|---|------------|------|---|----------|---|

PWS ID # 070017

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

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|------|-------|---------------|-----|-----|----|--|
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2018 | 5.1 | 4.6 – 5.1 | ppb | n/a | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| 10. Barium | N | 2018 | .3549 | .3298 - .3549 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|----------|------|-------------|-----|-----|--------|---|
| 13. Chromium | N | 2018 | 2.7 | 2.5 – 2.7 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2015/17* | .3 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2018 | .142 | .139 - .142 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2015/17* | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2018 | 5.8 | 5 – 5.8 | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |

Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------|------|------------|------|---|----------|--|
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2017* | 1 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2017* | 3.46 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2018 | .6 | .11 – 1.63 | mg/l | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

PWS ID # 070020

TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|

Radioactive Contaminants

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-------|----------|----------------------|-------|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 6. Radium 226 Radium 228 | N | 2016* | 1.6 1 | .7 – 1.6 No Range | pCi/L | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
|-----------------------------|---|-------|----------|----------------------|-------|---|---|-----------------------------|

Inorganic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|----------|-------|---------------|-----|-----|--------|---|
| 8. Arsenic | N | 2018 | 2.7 | No Range | ppb | n/a | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| 10. Barium | N | 2018 | .1514 | .1505 - .1514 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2018 | 2.9 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2015/17* | .4 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2018 | .175 | .165 - .175 | 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

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------|------|-----------|------|---|----------|--|
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2017* | 1 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2017* | 4.64 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2018 | .4 | .22 – .83 | mg/l | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018.

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 Mt. Comfort 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

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
COUNTY OF CALHOUN

Personally came before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for Calhoun County, Mississippi, Joel McNece, Publisher of The Calhoun County Journal, a newspaper published in Bruce, Calhoun County, in said state, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that The Calhoun County 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 the publication of a notice, of which annexed copy, in the matter of

MT. COMFORT WATER ASSOCIATION WATER QUALITY REPORT

has been made in said newspaper one time, to-wit:

On the 8 day of MAY 2019

Joel McNece

Joel McNece
Publisher

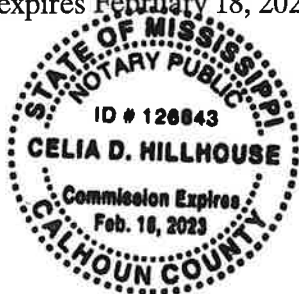
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8 day of May

Celia D. Hillhouse

Celia D. Hillhouse,
Notary Public

My commission expires February 18, 2023

SEAL



2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Mt. Comfort Water Association
PWS# 070010, 070011, 070017 & 070020
May 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 of 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 steps we take to continuously improve our water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of production.

If you have any questions about this report or contacting your water utility, please contact Chris Bricker at 601-883-2044. We want to meet customers to be assured about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend one of our regular community meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Mt. Comfort Water Association office located at 204 Parker Street, Bruce, MS.

Our water samples are taken with samplers from the Grand Parmentier & Paine Aquifer. The water quality assessment has been conducted for all major water systems to determine the overall sustainability of an aquifer water source in selected potential areas of concern. A third contractor provided information to help the sustainability assessment. Water quality has been improved to our drinking water system and is available for viewing upon request. The water for Mt. Comfort Water Association has been tested for a number of potentially harmful substances in compliance.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water provided in Painesville and Bruce, MS. The 2018 report lists all of the drinking water contaminants that are regulated by the Department of Health (DOH) in Mississippi. In 2018, we tested drinking water quality in 2018. The table below reflects the most recent results. As water flows over the surface of land or underground, a number of naturally occurring substances, such as radioactive materials and iron, can be introduced to contaminants from the presence of natural rock formations, soil, and other natural sources. Some inorganic chemicals and iron can also be introduced to contaminants from the presence of natural rock formations, soil, and other natural sources. Some inorganic chemicals, such as lead and copper, which can be naturally occurring or result from human activities, can be introduced to drinking water through the use of pipes, fittings, and other materials, which may occur both in water supply systems and in the distribution system. Some inorganic chemicals, such as lead and copper, which can be naturally occurring or result from human activities, can be introduced to drinking water through the use of pipes, fittings, and other materials, which may occur both in water supply systems and in the distribution system. Some inorganic chemicals, such as lead and copper, which can be naturally occurring or result from human activities, can be introduced to drinking water through the use of pipes, fittings, and other materials, which may occur both in water supply systems and in the distribution system.

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 Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set in units in the MCLGs or in MCLGs as follows using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The "Goal" MCLGs is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs are set for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is a concern over the addition of a disinfectant to potentially harmful substances.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a 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 contamination.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L): One part per billion corresponds to one pound in two years of a single penny or \$10,000,000.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L): One part per million corresponds to one pound in two years of a single penny or \$10,000,000.

PWS ID # 070010 TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Units | Date Collected | Last Detected | Range of Values in # of Samples (MCL/MCLG) | MCL | MCLG | MRDL | MRDLG | Notes/Source of Contaminant |
|-------------------------------------|-------|----------------|---------------|--|-----|------|------|-------|---|
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Radium (Ra) | ppm | 2018 | 0.4 | No Range | ppm | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | Excess of radium in drinking water can cause cancer, kidney failure, and other health problems. |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Arsenic | ppm | 2018 | 0.0 | No Range | ppm | 0.05 | 0 | 0 | Excess of arsenic in drinking water can cause cancer, skin lesions, and other health problems. |
| 12. Boron | ppm | 2018 | 14.0 | No Range | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 | Excess of boron in drinking water can cause kidney damage and other health problems. |
| 13. Calcium | ppm | 2018 | 2.8 | No Range | ppm | 100 | 0 | 0 | Excess of calcium in drinking water can cause kidney damage and other health problems. |
| 14. Chloride | ppm | 2018 | 100 | 0 | ppm | 1.0 | 0 | 0 | Excess of chloride in drinking water can cause kidney damage and other health problems. |
| 16. Fluoride | ppm | 2018 | 1.4 | No Range | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 | Excess of fluoride in drinking water can cause tooth decay and other health problems. |
| 17. Lead | ppm | 2018 | 0 | 0 | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 | Excess of lead in drinking water can cause kidney damage and other health problems. |
| 21. Sulfate | ppm | 2018 | 0 | No Range | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 | Excess of sulfate in drinking water can cause kidney damage and other health problems. |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. Trihalomethanes (THMs) | ppm | 2018 | 0.30 | No Range | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 | Excess of THMs in drinking water can cause kidney damage and other health problems. |
| 20. Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) | ppm | 2018 | 0 | 0 | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 | Excess of HAAs in drinking water can cause kidney damage and other health problems. |
| PWS ID # 070011 TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | | | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Arsenic | ppm | 2018 | 0.1 | 0-0.1 | ppm | 0.05 | 0 | 0 | Excess of arsenic in drinking water can cause cancer, skin lesions, and other health problems. |
| 12. Boron | ppm | 2018 | 16.0 | 16.0-17.0 | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 | Excess of boron in drinking water can cause kidney damage and other health problems. |
| 13. Calcium | ppm | 2018 | 1.1 | No Range | ppm | 100 | 0 | 0 | Excess of calcium in drinking water can cause kidney damage and other health problems. |
| 14. Chloride | ppm | 2018 | 0 | 0 | ppm | 1.0 | 0 | 0 | Excess of chloride in drinking water can cause kidney damage and other health problems. |
| 16. Fluoride | ppm | 2018 | 1.0 | 1.0-1.0 | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 | Excess of fluoride in drinking water can cause tooth decay and other health problems. |
| 17. Lead | ppm | 2018 | 0 | 0 | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 | Excess of lead in drinking water can cause kidney damage and other health problems. |
| 21. Sulfate | ppm | 2018 | 0 | 0 | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 | Excess of sulfate in drinking water can cause kidney damage and other health problems. |
| Volatile Organic Compounds | | | | | | | | | |
| 18. Benzene | ppm | 2018 | 0.00000 | 0.00000-0.00000 | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 | Excess of benzene in drinking water can cause cancer and other health problems. |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. Trihalomethanes (THMs) | ppm | 2018 | 1 | 0.0-1.0 | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 | Excess of THMs in drinking water can cause kidney damage and other health problems. |
| PWS ID # 070017 TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | | | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Arsenic | ppm | 2018 | 0.1 | 0.0-0.1 | ppm | 0.05 | 0 | 0 | Excess of arsenic in drinking water can cause cancer, skin lesions, and other health problems. |
| 12. Boron | ppm | 2018 | 16.0 | 16.0-17.0 | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 | Excess of boron in drinking water can cause kidney damage and other health problems. |
| 13. Calcium | ppm | 2018 | 0.7 | 0.0-0.7 | ppm | 100 | 0 | 0 | Excess of calcium in drinking water can cause kidney damage and other health problems. |
| 14. Chloride | ppm | 2018 | 0 | 0 | ppm | 1.0 | 0 | 0 | Excess of chloride in drinking water can cause kidney damage and other health problems. |
| 16. Fluoride | ppm | 2018 | 1.0 | 1.0-1.0 | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 | Excess of fluoride in drinking water can cause tooth decay and other health problems. |
| 17. Lead | ppm | 2018 | 0 | 0 | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 | Excess of lead in drinking water can cause kidney damage and other health problems. |
| 21. Sulfate | ppm | 2018 | 0 | 0 | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 | Excess of sulfate in drinking water can cause kidney damage and other health problems. |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. Trihalomethanes (THMs) | ppm | 2018 | 1 | 0 | ppm | 0 | 0 | 0 | Excess of THMs in drinking water can cause kidney damage and other health problems. |

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:
MT. COMFORT WATER ASSN.
 P.O. BOX 595
 BRUCE, MS 38915
 PHONE: 662-983-7420

PRESORTED
 FIRST-CLASS MAIL
 U.S. POSTAGE
 PAID
 PERMIT NO. 5
 BRUCE, MS

| ACCOUNT NO. | SERVICE FROM | SERVICE TO |
|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 020001500 | 03/25 | 04/25 |

SERVICE ADDRESS
 381 HWY 9 W

| METER READINGS | USED |
|----------------|----------|
| CURRENT | PREVIOUS |
| 819800 | 4700 |

| PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE | DUE DATE | PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE |
|--|------------|---------------------------------------|
| NET AMOUNT | SAVE THIS | GROSS AMOUNT |
| 31.83 | 05/25/2019 | 35.01 |
| | 3.18 | |

CCR AVAILABLE @ ASSOCIATION
 OFFICE!

WTR 31.83
 NET DUE >>> 31.83
 SAVE THIS >> 3.18
 GROSS DUE >> 35.01

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

020001500
 BEN PRATT

381 HWY 9 W
 BRUCE, MS 38915