

2019 MAY 14 AM 8: 18

2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

North Tallahatchie Water Association

Public Water System Name

0680007

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: ___ / ___ / 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: The Sun-Sentinel

Date Published: 4/12/19

- CCR was posted in public places. (*Attach list of locations*) Date Posted: 4/16/2019

- 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

Leah Ann Toal
Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)

4/29/19
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!

Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2016*	.6	.5 - .6	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2016*	.0104	.0096 - .0104	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016*	3.2	1.8 - 3.2	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	2016*	.157	.153 - .157	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	2016*	6	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016*	3.15	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2018	.7	.4 - 1	ppm	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 North Tallahatchie 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.

NORTH TALLAHATCHIE WATER ASSOC
 P.O. BOX 423
 CHARLESTON, MS 38921
 (662) 647-2846

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
 U.S. POSTAGE PAID
 CHARLESTON
 PERMIT NO. 423

NORTH TALLAHATCHIE WATE

TYPE OF SERVICE	METER READING		USED	CHARGES
	PRESENT	PREVIOUS		
Water	674000	674000	0	10.00
Credit				(40.00)

CUSTOMER		DUE DATE
ROUTE	ACCOUNT	PAST DUE AFTER THIS DATE
10	282	5/15/19
TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT		PAST DUE AMOUNT
(30.00)(CR)		

MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT

1050 ENID-TEASDALE RD.
 FOR REPAIR SERVICE 647-1861 or 609-9051
 Service From 3/25/2019 TO 4/24/2019 ACCOUNT # 282 4/29/19

C.E. SIEMS
 40GEORGE BROWNSTREET
 BILLERCIa MA 01821

METER READ		CLASS	TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT	LATE CHARGE AFTER DUE DATE	PAST DUE AMOUNT
MONTH	DAY				
4	24		(30.00)		

Past due accounts not paid by the 15th will be subject to disconnection.
 Account balance must be paid in full, including reconnection fee, before service is restored.
 2018 CCR will be posted in The Sun Sentinel & at Debra G. Goodwin, CPA
 Office Hours: Mon-Thurs 8AM-5PM lagoodwin@dgoodwincpa.com

posted at Debra G. Goodwin CPA
 4091 W. Cypress Street
 Charleston, MS 38921

Affidavit (Proof) of Publication



STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, COUNTY OF TALLAHATCHIE, CITY OF CHARLESTON

PUBLIC NOTICE

The North Tallahatchie Water Association's quarterly meeting will be held April 23 at 7 p.m. at the Tallahatchie County Courthouse in

Before me, a Notary Public of said state, county and city, personally appeared Krista McFerrin, clerk of The Sun-Sentinel, who upon oath stated that the notice attached hereto was published in said newspaper on the date(s) listed below:

Vol. 96 No. 15 Dated April 11, 2019

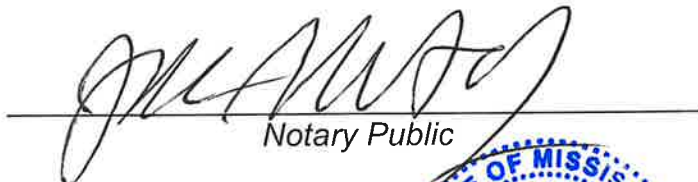
Vol. 96 No. 16 Dated April 18, 2019



Krista McFerrin, Clerk

The Sun-Sentinel
P.O. Box 250 • Charleston, MS 38921
Phone: 662-647-8462 • Fax: 662-647-3830
Email: krista@charlestonsun.net

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 2 day of May 2019.



Notary Public



Affidavit (Proof) of Publication



STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, COUNTY OF TALLAHATCHIE, CITY OF CHARLESTON

Attached

Before me, a Notary Public of said state, county and city, personally appeared Krista McFerrin, clerk of The Sun-Sentinel, who upon oath stated that the notice attached hereto was published in said newspaper on the date(s) listed below:

Vol. 96 No. 17 Dated April 25, 2019



Krista McFerrin, Clerk

The Sun-Sentinel
P.O. Box 250 • Charleston, MS 38921
Phone: 662-647-8462 • Fax: 662-647-3830
Email: krista@charlestonsun.net

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 2
day of May 2019.



Notary Public



Tillatoba News

By PATCIE DECK

What a wonderful Easter weekend we had at our house, five gorgeous days of sunshine, wonderful company and plenty to eat.

I didn't make it to sunrise service but David did. I did make it to the Easter cantata and it was one of the best I've heard. Vivian Simmons showed up and showed out with her director skills. Mi was beautiful in song and in spirit. Beth McLendon and Debbie McCool both did a beautiful solo in the cantata.

Mike Hatley of Houston visited his brother, Festus Hatley, Ruth Lane and Amanda Saur. Festus had his heart cath last week and found out his large artery will have to be replaced. Praying for a safe surgery and a fast healing for your Festus.

The Martha Box family had a great day of celebrating Easter. Ben Box, Marba's son, and Lake Hamson, her grandson, were hurt but cheerfully participated. Lake had a knee injury at the prom and Ben had a hand injury while assisting a wrecker service. All are thanking God it was not worse.

Christian love and sympathy to Martha's sweet cousin, Libby Province-Nelson, who died Saturday, April 20. Services were to be at United Pentecostal Church in Water Valley, Wednesday, April 24. Visitation was 11-1, with the service at 1 and burial in the church cemetery.

It was good seeing Joyce Courney at the Holy Week services Friday night. Joyce had broken her wrist a few weeks ago but seems to be healing nicely. Joyce said she felt so good the other day while out that she drove on over to Greenwood and did some shopping!

Easter guests of Sheila Jackson, Shirley Grier and Mah Jarrell were Debbie Hayles, David, Jen, Daven, Noah and Jonathan Rowland of Hernando, and Wanda Grayford. Sunday evening their guests were Chansy and Mickey Reeves, Sheila's daughter and her husband.

a great visit. Of course, momma packed her a few groceries to take back.

Our Sunday visitors for lunch were Brad, Frankie and Bradley, Holliday and Donna Garapoli from Grenada, Brandy Roumsay, wife of Loranger, Louisiana, and Jim Sullivan of Home.

Sheila Jackson went to Oxford last Tuesday for her heart checkup and got a good report.

The Silas and Ruby Gratton Simmonds family had their annual family reunion Sunday afternoon in the fellowship hall at Hilltop Baptist Church with 90-something present. All the siblings were present except Linda Jones of Brandon. Linda Simmonds reported a wonderful time, was had by all the family with more food than they could eat.

Trudy's brother, Ray Jr. Schmitz, is doing better and won't have to see his doctor for three months. He does have to have some help.

Mit and Dea Harper from Southaven visited and ate Easter dinner with his parents, Milton and Sadie Harper, and his sister, Sheila O Bryan. They brought Sadie some pretty tulips.

Eugene and Peggy Bailey and Erik Baile had a nice Easter with their two daughters, Jennifer Bailey and Pam Howell and their families, celebrating with them. Peggy has been going to the doctor recently and had an AVR last week and will go this week for the results of that plus will see her kidney doctor. We are going to get you well before long, Peggy.

Visiting with us Friday was our grandson Waylon Dukes, and his friend, Allison Heland of Louisiana. Our other grandson, Junior Dukes, visited Friday night after he got off of work. We love it when our grands visit!

Happy birthday to Linda Robinson Colston on the 26th, to Louise Cole on the 27th, to our grandson Mills Deck (he will be 2) on the 27th and to Tim Little, who will celebrate the 28th. Happy birthday to all of us!

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report North Tallahassee Water Association PWS# 1083007 April 2018

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Leah Ann Goodwin at 862.847.2248. We want to help you better understand about the water utility. If you want to examine, please attend the meeting scheduled for second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at Tallahassee County Courthouse, Tallahassee, FL.

Our water source is from wells (boreholes) in the Lower Woodlands. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of the drinking water supply to identify 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 North Tallahassee Water Association have received moderate to high susceptibility ratings for contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of February 1st to December 31st, 2018. In cases where the following wells were tested the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radionuclides and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human-sewage treatment plants, septic tanks, and irrigation systems. Contaminants can also be leached from soil and rocks. Some substances, such as salts and metals, 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 requires public water utilities to monitor for 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 is 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 MCLG as is 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 disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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 million (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.

Level of Assessment - A table of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

TEST RESULTS

much in those three days as we could. It was dawn and one rabbit

Rural area land in Mississippi continues to increase in value

By W. DARYL JONES
MSU Extension Service

STARKEVILLE — Hunting, fishing, wildlife watching, outdoor physical exercise and other outdoor recreation mean millions of dollars for Mississippi annually.

Mississippi State University scientists recently found that wildlife-related recreation generates about \$2.9 million in economic impact to the state each year. Some of the money spent on outdoor recreation goes to small, rural Mississippi communities that would not see these expenditures otherwise.

Outdoor recreation requires access to public or private land or water. People often purchase land for hunting and angling. Some buy land to locate houses or cabins so they can own a piece of "the great Mississippi outdoors." This trend has influenced the value of rural land, particularly property with fish ponds, beautiful sites for dream homes, or productive habitats for game and nongame wildlife species.

MSU scientists conducted a recent survey in cooperation with the Federal Land Bank of Mississippi and Mossy Oak Properties. They found that individuals purchased property in Mississippi specifically for outdoor recreation. Based on survey results reported for nearly 600 Mississippi properties, one-third of the dollar value of rural lands (\$634 per acre, on average) was due to outdoor recreational potential.

Most of these properties were forested with a mixture of stands including bottomland hardwood trees, mixed pine-hardwood forests, upland hardwood forests, pine planta-

tions and natural pine stands. Other tracts included agricultural land, predominantly planted in row crops and land that was fallow, contained roads or had supplemental plantings for wildlife.

We learned some land attributes were very important to buyers looking for recreational property. For example, forested habitats, particularly of hardwood tree species, provide excellent habitats for a diversity of wildlife species, both game and nongame. Buyers who intend to hunt recreationally are looking for these land types because of their plentiful white-tailed deer and wild turkey populations.

Additionally, property tends to have a higher sales value when it is adjacent to larger public lands that support outdoor activities. Owners of such property can recreate not only on their private land but also on the larger public land and water nearby.

When someone is shopping for recreational land, some tracts are much more inherently valuable than others. The most sought-after will be quality private lands with ponds for fishing and forests with open spaces and pastures that support diverse wildlife species. This fact is important whether you're considering selling or purchasing property. Your piece of rural Mississippi will only become more valuable in the future.

I am often reminded of the scene in *"Gone With the Wind"* when Gerald O'Hara describes his love for land. "Why land is the only thing in the world worth working for because it's the only thing that lasts." It is hard to argue with that reasoning.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	N	2015	5	6	ppb	10	10	10	10
8. Arsenic	N	2015	0.04	0.35 - 0.104	ppm	2	2	2	2
9. Barium	N	2015	32	18 - 32	ppb	100	100	100	100
13. Cadmium	N	2015	4	0	ppm	13	13	13	13
14. Copper	N	2015	157	153 - 157	ppb	4	4	4	4
15. Fluoride	N	2015	2	0	ppb	0	0	0	0
17. Lead	N	2015	3.15	No Range	ppb	80	80	80	80

MSU pre-2015 sample. No sample received 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.

Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	N	2015	3	No Range <th>ppb <th>0 <th>0 <th>0 <th>0 </th></th></th></th></th>	ppb <th>0 <th>0 <th>0 <th>0 </th></th></th></th>	0 <th>0 <th>0 <th>0 </th></th></th>	0 <th>0 <th>0 </th></th>	0 <th>0 </th>	0
81. Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	N	2015	3.15	No Range	ppb	0	0	0	0
82. Haloacetonitriles (HANs)	N	2015	7	4 - 7	ppm	0	0	0	0

In present, elevated levels of leachate 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 systems are 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 601.576.7332 if you wish to have your water tested.

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The North Tallahassee 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.