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2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Tombigbee Water Association
Public Water System Name

29-0009

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 Published in local newspaper. (see attached)

Date(s) customers were informed: 05/22/2019 / /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: Itawamba County Times
Date Published: 5/22/2019

- CCR was posted in public places. (*Attach list of locations*) Date Posted: 5/22/2019

- 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

Charlie Paul Stanley, BOARD President
Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)

5-27-2019
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
 Tombigbee Water Association
 PWS#: 290009
 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. Our water source is purchased from Northeast MS Regional Water Supply District.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its 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 Tombigbee Water Association have received lower rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ted Stanley at 662.862.7154. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for June 10, 2019 at 6:00 PM at the Tombigbee Water Association Maintenance Building.

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.

Level 1 Assessment: A study 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

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
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2018	.0216	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

13. Chromium	N	2018	.5	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; 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
15. Cyanide	N	2018	.104	No Range	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	N	2018	.663	No Range	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
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2018	.11	No Range	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2017*	40	22 - 40	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2017*	36	25 - 36	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2018	1.9	1.2 - 2.4	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018.

Our system has received a monitoring violation for TTHM/HAA5 for the period of 01/01/2018-12/31/2018.

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.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the Northeast MS Regional Water Supply District is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 100%.

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 Tombigbee 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.

Notice: This report will not be mailed, but will be posted at Christian's Store, 5285 HWY 178 W., Fulton, MS 38843.

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PROOF OF PUBLICATION
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF ITAWAMBA



Before the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said
state and county, Adam Armour, general manager of

The Itawamba County Times

a newspaper published in the City of Fulton, in said
county and state, makes oath that the

2018 Annual Water Report - Tombigbee

of which the article hereunto attached is a true copy, was
published in said newspaper as follows:

- Vol. 118, No. 21, Date May 22, 2019
- Vol. _____, No. _____, Date _____
- Vol. _____, No. _____, Date _____
- Vol. _____, No. _____, Date _____
- Vol. _____, No. _____, Date _____

And I hereby certify that the issues above mentioned
have been examined by me, and I find the publication
thereof to be duly made, and that The Itawamba County
Times has been established, published and had a bona
fide circulation in said city, county and state for more
than one year next preceding the first date written
above.

Adam Armour
General Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 22nd
day of May, 2019.



Michelle Clouse, Chancery Clerk
By Michelle Clouse

My commission expires January 1, 2020

No. 5 seed in National Tournament

s (36-9) won the NJ-Region 10 Tournament and are ranked No. 5 in the nation. The squads are some of the best in nation in various categories. Hurricanes 201 extra hits ranks third most in the NJCAA. However, Indians boast a team ERA of 2.60 that is 20th nationally, highlighted by Mace Cox (Grenada) with a best 1.76 ERA and 10 strikeouts. Extensively, the Indians finished fourth in the NJCAA

in stolen bases (145), fifth in hit by pitches (39) and have a team batting average of .345 that is 33rd best in the nation.

Mattie Meine (Olive Branch) leads the Indians with a .415 batting average and 49 stolen bases, and Hope Harbin (Columbus) is hitting .402 this season. The Indians have five players with 30 plus RBI this season led by Macey Cox (Troy, Tenn.) with 42, and Summer Cryder (Tupelo) leads the team with 10

home runs.

The Hurricanes have four everyday players batting over 400 led by Haleigh Joyner at .518. She also leads the team with 63 RBI, 17 home runs and 20 doubles. Mary Anna Clement has a team best 2.11 ERA and 119 strikeouts in 109.1 innings pitched.

"We're playing with a lot of confidence right now, but we know in a tournament that anybody can beat anybody so we're going to have to

be ready to compete at a high level and try to keep the ball rolling like it has the last couple of weeks."

First pitch between the Indians and Hurricanes is scheduled for 1:30 p.m. Wednesday at Traceway Park in Clinton, and the game can be watched live on LetsGoICC.com/red

For more information on ICC Softball and the nine other intercollegiate athletic programs, follow ICC Athletics on Twitter (@LetsGoICC) and visit LetsGoICC.com

Center receives model school award

ize. We also do special from time to time. week they could spend time with the art teacher have lunch outside." is one of only 60 schools to receive model site. If another school visits to observe their model, school will receive a \$250

received an initial of \$500" Vanasselberg. Each time we receive it, it goes directly into. We buy more prizes for Pound."

has proved to be a in for both students achers. The students making good behavior ard, and that allows s to focus on teach- h only an occasional nary action.

are very proud of dents," Vanasselberg. There's been a huge discipline. It has been ty in half."

credits the success- mentation of PBIS tudents, faculty and

been a unified team he said. "We set out it work and we did."

tbloke@journalinc.com



Students and faculty at Dorsey Attendance Center recently celebrated being named a "model site" by REACH MS for their success in implementing PBIS (Positive Behavior Intervention and Supports). Only 60 schools in the state have the designation. COURTESY PHOTO

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Tombigbee Water Association
PWS#: 290009
April 2019

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