2019 JUN -6 AM 11:05

2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Center Water Association

Public Water System Name

0550001

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 / 28 /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: Picayune Item

Date Published: May 15 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

_____ 5/28/19

Name/Title (*Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.*) 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
2019 MAY -7 AM 10: 37

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Center Water Association
PWS#: 0550001
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 water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Upper and Lower Pascagoula Aquifers.

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 Center Water Association have received a lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Nicholas A. Lee at 601.347.5957. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for July 23rd at 4:00 PM at the Southeast Fire Station.

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2018	.0087	.0045 - .0087	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018	4.9	.6 – 4.9	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2016/18	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2018	.618	.163 - .618	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2016/18	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
56. Carbon tetrachloride	N	2018	.846	No Range	ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
66. Ethylbenzene	N	2018	2.72	.527 – 2.72	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
76. Xylenes	N	2018	.0229	.000738 - .0229	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2016*	15	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016*	41	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2018	1.3	.5 – 2.7	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

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

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 constituents 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. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. 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.

Our water association, no longer adds fluoride to the drinking water system. Consult with your dentist, regarding this change with your water supply. They may propose additional supplements and suggest different treatment schedules. If you have children (starting at 6 months of age), their dentist may have alternative treatment suggestions to ensure the proper development of teeth as they grow. Be sure to talk to your dentist about in-office fluoride applications or dietary supplements. These necessary treatments may come at no increase cost.

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 Center 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.

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Vermillionaire blooms, attracts until first frost

By Gary R. Bachman
MSU Extension Service

Last week, I had the pleasure of being the kick-starter speaker for the Mississippi Master Gardener State Conference. My wide-ranging presentation included some of my recommendations of sure-fire, must-have plants for your landscape and garden, all Mississippi Medallion plants.

One I talked about was Vermillionaire cuphea, a plant I'm really impressed with and think every landscape should have.

Vermillionaire cuphea is perennial in zones 8a and warmer, so this covers a large portion of Mississippi. For gardeners in north Mississippi, go ahead and use this plant as a great flowering annual. You won't be disappointed.

One of the reasons I like Vermillionaire is because it does not require a lot of care. The only time I prune mine is when I cut it back to about 6 inches in the early spring to make room for the new season's growth.

The common name for Vermillionaire is firecracker plant, and I think the flowers do resemble little firecrackers. The plant produces abundant yellow, red and orange tubular flowers up and down the stems and all over the entire plant. It literally is a mound of fiery-hot flowers and quite the sight all summer long.

Over the past several years, my Vermillionaire plants have been in flower from May through November or December, depending on frost. They were a little late this year and are just starting to open up due to a late spring frost that took out the initial growth.

2018 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

CENTER WATER ASSOCIATION

PWS#:0550001 • MAY 2019

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BE SURE TO PLANT YOUR VERMILLIONAIRES IN FULL SUN FOR THE BEST FLOWERING AND TIGHTER GROWTH.

Vermillionaire cuphea is a magnet for pollinators, butterflies and hummingbirds. This plant is visited almost daily in the late afternoon or early evening of summer months by an unusual insect known as the hummingbird moth. These are day-flying moths that resemble hummingbirds in flight and feed on flower nectar.

I also like seeing the different bumblebees drawn to this plant. In the fall, my Vermillionaire plants are literally buzzing when I walk by. Bumblebees feed in an interesting fashion. Since they're way too big to go in the flower opening, they just grab onto and chew through the flower petals to gain access to the delicious nectar.

By the end of summer, this plant will easily get 3 feet tall and wide when grown in-ground. In a big container, my plants get closer to 4 feet tall and wide. Container-grown plants get bigger because of the increased drainage in the container system.

Be sure to plant your Vermillionaires in full sun for the best flowering and tighter growth. Though the Vermillionaire tolerates droughty conditions, my plants enjoy my irrigation system that maintains consistent root zone moisture.

Feed monthly with a balance fertilizer to keep the flower production going.

13. Chromium	N	2018	4.9	.6 – 4.9	ppb	100		mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2016/18	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
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PUBLISH: MAY 15, 2019

Publisher's Certificate of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF PEARL RIVER

Linda Gilmore, being duly sworn, on oath says she is and during all times herein stated has been an employee of Picayune Newsmedia, LLC publisher and printer of the Picayune Item and The Poplarville Democrat (the "Newspaper"), has full knowledge of the facts herein stated as follows:

1. The Newspaper printed the copy of the matter attached hereto (the "Notice") was copied from the columns of the Newspaper and was printed and published in the English language on the following days and dates:

05/15/19

2. The sum charged by the Newspaper for said publication is the actual lowest classified rate paid by commercial customer for an advertisement of similar size and frequency in the same newspaper in which the Notice was published.

3. There are no agreements between the Newspaper, publisher, manager or printer and the officer or attorney charged with the duty of placing the attached legal advertising notice whereby any advantage, gain or profit accrued to said officer or attorney.

Linda Gilmore, publisher

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
15th Day of May, 2019

Cindy Woods, Notary Public
State of Mississippi, County of Pearl River
My commission expires 05-11-21

Account #104518 5X21 Display
Ad #804856 $1,158.00

Center Water Association
1050 Bouie Rd
Carriere, MS 39426

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI NOTARY PUBLIC ID # 93052 CINDY K. WOODS Commission Expires May 11, 2021