2018 CERTIFICATION JUN 19 AM 8: 30

TIVEO EWATER A CITY

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Fentress	Community	Water	System	
15	Public Wa	iter System	Name	

	Public Water System Name
-	0100003
	List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR
mus	e Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distributed consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCF is to mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon usest. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) or til, 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 hill 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 /12 /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
3	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: Choctan County Plaindealer
	Date Published: 6 / /2 / 2019
7	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:
here bove nd co f Hea	TIFICATION eby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified orrect and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department
Vame	ny w. Prowett President er Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.) Date
	Date
	Submission options (Select one method ONLY)
	Maile (IIC Destal Com.)

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!

2019 JUN 13 AM 9: 35

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Fentress Community Water System PWS#: 0100003 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 purchased from the Town of Ackerman that has wells drawing from the Middle Wilcox

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 Town of Ackerman have

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ronny W. Prewitt at 662.312.7573. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for Thursday, February 20, 2020 at 7:00 PM at 234 Bellwood Rd., Ackerman, MS 39735.

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; 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 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

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

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 RESU	JLTS			
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	Contomi	manta						
10. Barium	N N	2018	.0885	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2016/1	1028		0		ppm		1.3	AL=1	 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives 	
17. Lead	N	2018	.78	36	No Range		ppm		4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
19. Nitrate (as	N	2016/18			No Range		ppb		0	AL=		
Nitrogen)		2016	1.7	/			ppm		10	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfectio	n By-	Product	S									
81. HAA5	N	2017*	4	No	Range	ppb		0		60	By-Product of drinking water	
82. TTHM Total rihalomethanes]	N	2017*	2.66	No	Range	ppb		0	80		disinfection. By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Chlorine Most recent samp	N	2018	.4		3 – .4 mg/l			0	MDRL		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 contaminant 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 TOWN OF ACKERMAN 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 10. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 91%.

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 Fentress Community Water System 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.

2018 Annual Orinking Water Quality Report Fentress Community Water System PWS# 0100003 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 definer to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to ensuring the efforts we make to confinually 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 the Town of Ackerman that has wells drawing from the Middle Wileox.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its directing water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report contaming detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations we made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viswing upon request. The wells for the Town of Ackerman has

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water using, please contact Ronny W. Prevett at 682.312.7573. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for Thursday, February 20, 2020 at 7:00 PM at 234 Bellwood Rd., Ackerman, MS 39735.

We coultnesty monitor for conteminants in your dinking water according to Federal and State laws. This tobio below lists all of the dinking water according to Federal and State laws. This tobio below lists all of the dinking water conteminants that we detected during the process of the process of the state of the dinking water in process and because the state of the process of the process and process and because and because of conteminants from the presence of animals or from themes adoly, operations, and addition inorganic contaminants, such as viruses and because, that may come from sownage resolutions processors of animals or from themes adoly, operations, and addition inorganic contaminants, such as salts and means, which can be naturally occurring or exalt from unbest situativestate rition in variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stam-water runoff, and to the processor of the processors, which may come synthetic and volunts organic chemicals, which can be producted of industrial processors and septo systems, addending and are performed to industrial processors and septo systems, and contaminants, including stations and septo systems, and dental processors and petroleum production, and can also correct from gas activities. In order to emany after the processor and provided by public water systems. All defining water, recibility of some contaminants is exerted amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the processor of these contaminants does not recessorily 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 according to the concentration of a contembrant which, if exceeded, regges treatment or other requirements which a water cyclem number follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Assessed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in ditning water.

MCLs are set as close to the MCLCs as families using the tiest available quarrent scannology.

Maximum Contembrant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal (MCLG) is the level of a centaminant is directing water below which there is no lenown or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Freedood Distributed Level (ARCOL) — The highest level of a deinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is consisting revisitor that addition of a deinfectant is necessary to control interchial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Deintectant Level Goal (RRDLG) — The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or especial risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the user of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Plants per million (ppm) or Milligranus per liter (mgl) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single genery in \$10,000.

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

Contaminant				ariament and are	TEST	RES	ULTS				
Contaminant	Violatic		lociad	Eevot Datecte	Range of Detrem of			MCE	G	RCL	Likely Source of Contimination
Inorganic	Contar	ninae	ife						-		
10. Berlum	NE	2018		.0885	No Range		ppm		2	2	
13. Chromlum	N	2018	-	1.3	No Range						discharge from metal refineries crosson of natural decosts
tr distant					no Hange		ppti	11	30	100	Discharge from steel and paip mile, sropen of natural deposes
14: Cepper	N	2018	TB.	.1	0		ppm	1	3	AL=T.3	Corresion of household plumbing systems, crossion of natural deposits; leaching from wood
7. Lead	N	2018		.788	No Range		ррт		4	4	proservatives Eroson of natural deposits: water address which promotes strong testin, discharge from fertilizer and sturnisom fectoriese
9. Nitrate (as	N	2016/	18	1.77		0		Qi		4L=15	Corresion of necession plumbing systems, croston of natural deposits
(Krogen)					No Range		pper		9	ŧ	Runolf from fertilizer uses leaching from septic tanks, servings: erasion of natural deposes
Disinfection 1988		oduc	fs						1		
I. HAAS	N 2	017"	4	N	o Range	ppb		1	6	0 By	Product of drinking water
ctar fratomenament	10 2	017"	2.60	N	o Range	ppb	-	5	6	O By-	httection; product of drinking water
ilorine fost recent samp	Contract of the second	BTB:	.4		-:4	mg#	-	S AM	WI .	1	er additive used to control

As you can use by the table, our system had no comminant violations. We're groud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and wating that some comminants have seen detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at those levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicater of not our drinking water mosts health standards. In an affort to ansure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDN now for systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the complete period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can course serious neath problems, depositsly for pregnant nomes and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and comparents associated with service times and home plumbing. Our water system as carponable for providing soveral hours, you can interiment the potential for lead exposure by flustening your tap for 30 seconds to 2 white your value it as been eithing for or cooking. If you have continued the potential to your value, you can what there you do not see to the your value. It is also seconds to 2 manuals before using wase for drinking methods, and steps you can less to previous exposure to available from the Safe Drinking Water floring into //www.sps.gov/sefecutarfees. The flattesses of Safe Department of Health Dubbe. Health Landautory officer lead residence of the Safe Drinking Water Mother or so

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Suppose", the TOWN OF ACKERMAN 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 fluorida samples collected in the previous calendar year in which average fluorida samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 10. The percentage of fluorida samples collected in the previous calendar year that

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be interpreted in contaminate and castlocative substances. All drinking water, including bottled water may reasonably be possed to contaminate at least small amounts of some contamination. The processor of contamination does not necessarily indicate that the water Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotilise at 1,800,426,4791.

Some people may be more runnerable to contaminants in donoung water than the general population. Immuno-compromised per-

~PROOF OF PUBLICATION~ STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF CHOCTAW

PERSONALLY appeared before me the undersigned authority in and for said County and State, IN IN IN TOTAL of The Choctaw Plaindealer, a newspaper printed and published in said County, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the publication of this notice hereto affixed has been made in said newspaper for Lonsecutive week(s), to-wit:

Vol. 132, No. 24 on the 2 day of June, 2019
Vol. 132, No on the day of 2019
Vol. 132, No on the day of 2019
Vol. 132, No on the day of 2019
By: Hally (Thomas)

Sworn to and subscribed to this the 12th day of 1000, 2010, by the undersigned Notary Public of said County and State.

(Notary)

NOTARY PUBLIC 10.45, 161752 dated Wat Explica foliology 11, 2022

(SEAL)