

2019 JUN 26 AM 8:50

2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Rose Hill Water Assoc.

Public Water System Name

0310011

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: Jasper County News

Date Published: 06/19/2019

- 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

Kristy Lewis, Office Manager
Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)

06/20/2019
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
 Rose Hill Water Association
 PWS#: 0310011
 June 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 two wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox 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 Rose Hill Water Association have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Krissy Lewis at 601.934.0704. 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 Thursday of each month at 7:00 PM at the office 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 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.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

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								
10. Barium	N	2015*	.0221	.0217 - .0221	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

13. Chromium	N	2015*	3.2	2.7 – 3.2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2015*	.192	.174 - .192	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	2018	13	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2018	35.1	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2018	.9	.64 – 1.21	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	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 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.

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 Rose Hill Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. Rose Hill Water Association is an equal opportunity service provider. 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. PLEASE CONTINUE TO CALL 601.938.4298, 601.727.5095 OR 601.562.5734 TO REPORT ANY LEAKS.

Please note: a copy of the consumer confidence report will not be mailed to each customer.



JONES COLLEGE SENIOR TOUR - Bay Springs High School English teacher Carressia King and Bay Springs High seniors headed to Jones College in the fall recently visited the JC Ellisville campus for a brief orientation and tour. Pictured (front row, from left) are: Dayasarah Jones, Chasity Gandy, Sheliaclia Carter, Tiara Hamilton, Rondalsha Henry, April Gavin; (second row, from left) Jasmine Croff, Akili Jackson, Kelvin Thigpen, Ariel Bender, Jamiah Campbell, Shabria Whelan; (third row, from left) Tyren Johnson, Jason Bender, Sandrea Campbell, Mrs. Carressia King, Taylor Thornton, Lazavante Wheaton, Kezia Herring, Anthony Steele, and Lauran Page.



CLUB CONGRESS - Jasper County 4-H recently competed in Share-the-Fun, Egg Preparation, Photography Judging, Horticulture Judging, and Clothing Selection at Club Congress on the campus of Mississippi State University. Jace Welborn won Egg Preparation and will now represent the State of Mississippi on the national level in Louisville; Courtney Jackson won Share-the-Fun (talent show) by singing her rendition of the Alicia Keyes song, "I Ain't Got You" and placed 3rd in Clothing Selection. Pictured (from left) are: Jace Welborn (Egg Preparation), Sarah Ishee (Clothing Selection), Paris Herrington (Photography Judging), McKenzie Stringer (Photography Judging), Samantha Abby (Photography Judging), and Evan Kilpatrick (Horticulture Judging).

Hendry attends Boys State



Will Hendry recently attended Boys State at the University of Mississippi. Boys State is a premiere leadership program for rising high school seniors in Mississippi. Delegates are challenged to not just learn about Government, Leadership, and Service; but to put their knowledge into practice. Along the way, delegates heard from elected state leaders, prepared for college, and made friendships that will last a lifetime. Will attends Sylva-Bay Academy and is the son of Wes and Cindy Hendry of Louisa.

Two awarded scholarships



Two Stringer Attendance Center graduates recently earned scholarships at the University of Southern Mississ. Ben King (left) received an Academic Excellence Scholarship, Lucky Day Scholarship and Athletic Management Scholarship. Austin Rayner (right) received a Presidential Scholarship, Honors College Scholarship and Lucky Day Scholarship. Austin also has been accepted into the USM band.

DAFS
HELP FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC ABUSE
24-Hour Crisis Line

1-800-649-1092

Toll Free in Forrest, Lamar, Marion, Jones, Covington, Wayne, Greene, Perry, Jasper, Smith, and Jefferson Davis Counties.

- Temporary Shelter
- Information, Referral, Advocacy
- Support Groups
- Counseling Service for Victims and Abusers
- Community Education



2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Rose Hill Water Association PWS#: 0310011 June 2019

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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 Rose Hill Water Association have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Krissy Lewis at 601.934.0704. 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 Thursday of each month at 7:00 PM at the office building.

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TEST RESULTS									
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Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2018*	0.221	.0217 - .0221	ppm	2	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
13. Chromium	N	2018*	3.7	2.7 - 3.7	ppb	100	100		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
14. Copper	N	2018/17*	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL:1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	.192	.174 - .192	ppm	4	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
17. Lead	N	2018/17*	2	0	ppb	0	AL:15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products									
81. HAA5	N	2018	13	No Range	ppb	0	60		By-product of drinking water disinfection.
82. THM5 (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2018	35.1	No Range	ppb	0	80		By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2018	.9	0.4 - 1.21	mg/l	0	MRDL:4		Water additive used to control microbes.

*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018.

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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.

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Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. Our water source is from two wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

For our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility of the public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the susceptibility rankings to contamination.

During your water utility, please contact Krissy Lewis at 601.934.0704. We want our water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings a month at 7:00 PM at the office building.

Drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the contaminants during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. In cases where monitoring results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves inorganic materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of natural sources, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, landfills, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or from industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or agriculture; synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes, such as gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or from mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA has established maximum contaminant levels in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water is expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to know that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Some contaminants you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided definitions for some of them.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant in drinking water which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Allowable Disinfection By-Product Level (MADBL) is the highest level of a disinfection by-product that is allowed in drinking water using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) is the level of a disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected adverse health effects.

Maximum Disinfectant Level (MDL) is the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that concentrations above the MDL can be harmful to control microbial contaminants.

MRDL - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected adverse health effects of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

TEST RESULTS

Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
0.217 - .0221	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
0.7 - 3.2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
174 - .192	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
0 Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

The State of Mississippi,
 County of Jasper

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned a Notary Public in and for JASPER COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI the OFFICE CLERK of the JASPER COUNTY NEWS, a newspaper published in the City of Bay Springs, Jasper County, in said State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the JASPER COUNTY NEWS is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in § 13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972 Annotated and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of

Rose Hill Water Association-Water Report

has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to-wit:

On the 19 day of June 2019

On the _____ day of _____ 2019

On the _____ day of _____ 2019

On the _____ day of _____ 2019

F. Earnest

OFFICE CLERK

SWORN to and subscribed before me,

this the 19th

day of June 2019

Martina Jones



Words

Cost