

2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Public Water System Name

0330005 + 0330009

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: 6/20/2019 / / 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: Prentiss Headlight

Date Published: 6/19/19

- 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

Charlene L. Jones

Name/Title *(Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)*

6/24/2019

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
 Lily Rose Water Association
 PWS#: 0330005 & 0330009
 May 2019

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

2019 JUN 27 AM 10:19

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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Miocene Aquifer.

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 Lily Rose Water Association have received lower to higher rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Wesley Bridges at 601.792.8699. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the fourth Tuesday of the month at 3:30 PM at the Lily Rose Water Association.

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.

| PWD #: 330005 | | TEST RESULTS | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---|--------------------|------|--------|--|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL | Unit Measure -ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2015* | .0115 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2016/18 | 0 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 17. Lead | N | 2016/18 | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | 2018 | .45 | No Range | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|------|-----|-------------|------|---|----------|--|
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2018 | 2 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Chlorine | N | 2018 | 1.3 | 1.01 – 1.41 | mg/l | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

PWS #: 330009

TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---|------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---|------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|

Inorganic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|----------|-------|---------------|-----|-----|--------|--|
| 10. Barium | N | 2015* | .0246 | .0211 - .0246 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2015/17* | 0 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 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 | .49 | No Range | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|------|-----|------------|------|---|----------|--|
| 81. HAA5 | N | 2018 | 3 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Chlorine | N | 2018 | 1.3 | 1.08– 1.53 | mg/l | 0 | MRDL = 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. Immunocompromised 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Lily Rose 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.

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Lily Rose Water Association
 PWS# 0330005 & 0330009
 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 continuously improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Miocene Aquifer.

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 Lily Rose Water Association have received lower to higher ratings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Wesley Bridges at 801.762.8686. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the fourth Tuesday of the month at 3:30 PM at the Lily Rose Water Association.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State law. 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 chemicals, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater 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 auto systems; radioactive contaminants, which are by-products of naturally occurring or 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.

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

| PWS #: 330005 | | TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---|--------------------|------|--------|--|--|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL/MRDL | Unit Measure -mark | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2018 | .0115 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits | |
| 14. Copper | N | 2018/18 | 0 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives | |
| 17. Lead | N | 2018/18 | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits | |
| 19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | 2018 | .65 | No Range | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits | |

| Disinfection By-Products | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 81. HAAS | N 2018 2 No Range ppb 0 60 By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Chlorine | N 2018 1.3 1.01 - 1.41 mg/l 0 MRDL = 4 Water additive used to control microbes |

| PWS #: 330009 | | TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---|--------------------|------|----------|--|--|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL/MRDL | Unit Measure -mark | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2018 | .0246 | .0211 - .0246 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits | |
| 14. Copper | N | 2018/17* | 0 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives | |
| 17. Lead | N | 2018/17* | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits | |
| 19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | 2018 | .49 | No Range | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits | |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | | |
| 81. HAAS | N | 2018 | 0 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. | |
| Chlorine | N | 2018 | 1.3 | 1.06 - 1.53 | mg/l | 0 | MRDL = 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 both standards. In an effort to ensure systems compliance all monitoring requirements, MSDM 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/leadwaterlead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7562 if you wish to have your water tested.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
THE PRENTISS HEADLIGHT
PO BOX 1257
PRENTISS, MS 39474-1257
(601) 792-4221

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, COUNTY OF JEFFERSON DAVIS:

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for the County and state aforesaid, **Holley Cochran**, who having been by me first duly sworn, states an oath that she is the General Manager of the **PRENTISS HEADLIGHT**, a legal newspaper established and having a general circulation in the Town of Prentiss and said County and State aforesaid for more than twelve months prior to the first publication of the notice herein, copy of which is hereto attached, and that said notice has been published in said newspaper 1 consecutive times with the respective numbers and dates as follows:

| | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|
| VOL. <u>13</u> | NO. <u>42</u> | ON THE <u>19</u> | DAY OF <u>June</u> | <u>20</u> | <u>19</u> |
| VOL. <u> </u> | NO. <u> </u> | ON THE <u> </u> | DAY OF <u> </u> | <u>20</u> | <u> </u> |
| VOL. <u> </u> | NO. <u> </u> | ON THE <u> </u> | DAY OF <u> </u> | <u>20</u> | <u> </u> |
| VOL. <u> </u> | NO. <u> </u> | ON THE <u> </u> | DAY OF <u> </u> | <u>20</u> | <u> </u> |
| VOL. <u> </u> | NO. <u> </u> | ON THE <u> </u> | DAY OF <u> </u> | <u>20</u> | <u> </u> |
| VOL. <u> </u> | NO. <u> </u> | ON THE <u> </u> | DAY OF <u> </u> | <u>20</u> | <u> </u> |

Holley K Cochran

Holley K. Cochran
General Manager

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME
THIS 19 DAY OF June, 2019

NOTARY Lou Brochan 3-29-20

PLEASE NOTE:

Any RETURN check paid
DURING LOCK-UP,
Your service will be
DISCONNECTED.

* LILY ROSE WATER HOURS:
Monday - Friday
8:30 AM - 4:15 PM
601-792-8699

YOU WILL BE CHARGE:
\$75.00 Reconnection Fee
\$ 30.00 Bad Check Fee
(This include the day before
and the day of lock-up)

* LOCK UP FOR
ALL PASS DUE BALANCE
MONDAY, JUNE 24, 2019

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY
KEYON FORD 601-259-9662
COURY BARNES 601-260-0380

* CURRENT BALANCE:
To avoid LATE charges
balance must be paid on or before
JULY 15, 2019

CCR REPORT AVAILABLE
IN THE LILY ROSE OFFICE

Lock-up for CURREENT
MONDAY, JULY 29, 2019

*Cards mailed out
on June 20th, 2019
Chfar*

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
THE PRENTISS HEADLIGHT
PO BOX 1257
PRENTISS, MS 39474-1257
(601) 792-4221

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, COUNTY OF JEFFERSON DAVIS:

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for the County and state aforesaid, Holley Cochran, who having been by me first duly sworn, states an oath that she is the General Manager of the PRENTISS HEADLIGHT, a legal newspaper established and having a general circulation in the Town of Prentiss and said County and State aforesaid for more than twelve months prior to the first publication of the notice herein, copy of which is hereto attached, and that said notice has been published in said newspaper 1 consecutive times with the respective numbers and dates as follows:

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| VOL. <u>113</u> | NO. <u>42</u> | ON THE <u>19</u> | DAY OF <u>June</u> | <u>2019</u> |
| VOL. <u> </u> | NO. <u> </u> | ON THE <u> </u> | DAY OF <u> </u> | <u>20</u> |
| VOL. <u> </u> | NO. <u> </u> | ON THE <u> </u> | DAY OF <u> </u> | <u>20</u> |
| VOL. <u> </u> | NO. <u> </u> | ON THE <u> </u> | DAY OF <u> </u> | <u>20</u> |
| VOL. <u> </u> | NO. <u> </u> | ON THE <u> </u> | DAY OF <u> </u> | <u>20</u> |
| VOL. <u> </u> | NO. <u> </u> | ON THE <u> </u> | DAY OF <u> </u> | <u>20</u> |

Holley K Cochran

Holley K. Cochran
General Manager

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME
THIS 19 DAY OF June, 2019

NOTARY Kim Graham 3-29-20



2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 City of Pine Valley Association
 PWS# 330005
 May 2019

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water you receive from the City of Pine Valley. Our commitment is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We will continue to improve the water treatment process that makes this water safe. We will continue to improve you with information on how to protect your health and the environment.

The water treatment process is designed to protect you from contaminants. It is important to understand the overall quality of the drinking water supply to the City of Pine Valley. The water treatment process is designed to protect you from contaminants. It is important to understand the overall quality of the drinking water supply to the City of Pine Valley. The water treatment process is designed to protect you from contaminants. It is important to understand the overall quality of the drinking water supply to the City of Pine Valley.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your health, please contact the City of Pine Valley Association at 315-722-2222. We will be happy to answer your questions. You may also contact the City of Pine Valley Association at 315-722-2222.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water. According to Federal and State laws, the water supply has all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during a period of monitoring in December 31st, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, the data reflects the most recent available. As you know, the surface of land is continuously a dynamic, naturally occurring environment. In some cases, agricultural materials and can get into waterways or contaminants from the water system. These materials can be harmful to people, animals, and plants. Some of these materials include pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers. These materials can be harmful to people, animals, and plants. Some of these materials include pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers. These materials can be harmful to people, animals, and plants. Some of these materials include pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers.

In this table you will find many MCLs and MCLGs. You might not be familiar with them. 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 utility 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 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 health risk to humans. 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 disinfection is an important means of preventing disease caused by drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control drinking water 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 (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS# 330005 TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or % of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG/OU | Unit Measure (ppm) | MCLG | MCL | Health Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|--------------------|------|-----|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2018 | 0.15 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Exposure to drinking water containing high levels of barium can result in nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea. |
| 11. Copper | N | 2018/18 | 0 | | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | Consumption of high levels of drinking water containing dissolved copper can result in nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. |
| 12. Lead | N | 2018/18 | 0 | | ppb | 0 | 15 | Consumption of high levels of drinking water containing dissolved lead can result in nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. |
| 13. Nitrate (as nitrogen) | N | 2018 | 45 | No Range | ppm | 10 | 10 | Drinking water containing high levels of nitrate can result in nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. |

Disinfection By-Products

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or % of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG/OU | Unit Measure (ppb) | MCLG | MCL | Health Source of Contamination |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|--------------------|------|----------|---|
| 14. THM5 | N | 2018 | 2 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | Sub-product of disinfectant disinfection. |
| Chlorine | N | 2018 | 1.13 | 1.01 - 1.41 | mg/L | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water utilities need to control chlorine. |

PWS# 330009 TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or % of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG/OU | Unit Measure (ppm) | MCLG | MCL | Health Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|--------------------|------|-----|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2018 | 0.245 | 0.21 - 0.28 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Exposure to drinking water containing high levels of barium can result in nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea. |
| 11. Copper | N | 2018/17 | 0 | | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | Consumption of high levels of drinking water containing dissolved copper can result in nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. |
| 12. Lead | N | 2018/17 | 0 | | ppb | 0 | 15 | Consumption of high levels of drinking water containing dissolved lead can result in nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. |
| 13. Nitrate (as nitrogen) | N | 2018 | 45 | No Range | ppm | 10 | 10 | Drinking water containing high levels of nitrate can result in nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. |

Disinfection By-Products

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or % of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG/OU | Unit Measure (ppb) | MCLG | MCL | Health Source of Contamination |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|--------------------|------|----------|---|
| 14. THM5 | N | 2018 | 1.5 | 1.05 - 1.85 | ppb | 0 | 80 | Sub-product of disinfectant disinfection. |
| Chlorine | N | 2018 | 1.5 | 1.05 - 1.85 | mg/L | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water utilities need to control chlorine. |

What You Can Do to Protect Your Health
 As you know, the water treatment process is designed to protect you from contaminants. It is important to understand the overall quality of the drinking water supply to the City of Pine Valley. The water treatment process is designed to protect you from contaminants. It is important to understand the overall quality of the drinking water supply to the City of Pine Valley.

We've reported to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure the safety of your drinking water, we will continue to improve the water treatment process that makes this water safe. We will continue to improve you with information on how to protect your health and the environment.

If you're worried about lead in your drinking water, especially for pregnant women and young children, we'll be installing lead-free faucets and aerators. This will help reduce the amount of lead in your drinking water. We will be installing lead-free faucets and aerators. This will help reduce the amount of lead in your drinking water. We will be installing lead-free faucets and aerators. This will help reduce the amount of lead in your drinking water.

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