

# 2018 CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

East Laflore Water  
0420010  
Public Water System Name

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: 6/28/2019 / / 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: The Greenwood Commonwealth

Date Published: 6/21/19

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

Charles P. Stokes  
Name/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)

7/1/19  
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](mailto: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 14 AM 11:50

0420010

# East Leflore Water & Sewer Consumer Confidence Report

## Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

### Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 10 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)

### Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

### Where does my water come from?

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is three wells that draw from the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer

### Source water assessment and its availability

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. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

### Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Charles Brooks at (662) 453-8860. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us for our monthly meetings the first Thursday of each month at our office at 100 Meadowbrook Road. Meetings begin at 4:30 p.m. This water system routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The tables below show the results of our monitoring period from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2015. As your water travels over land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents doesn't necessarily pose a health risk.

### Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

### Additional Information for Lead

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. East Leflore Water & Sewer 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>. 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. East Leflore Water & Sewer 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>.

### Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

| Contaminants  | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detect In Your Water | Range |      | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source   |
|---|---------------|------------------|----------------------|-------|------|-------------|-----------|--|
|   |               |                  |                      | Low   | High |             |           |  |
| <b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>   |               |                  |                      |       |      |             |           |  |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) |               |                  |                      |       |      |             |           |  |
| Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)  | 4             | 4                | .5                   | NA    | .61  | 2018        | No        | Water additive used to control microbes  |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)   | NA            | 60               | 4                    | NA    | 4    | 2017        | No        | By-product of drinking water chlorination  |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)   | NA            | 80               | 4.56                 | NA    | 4.56 | 2017        | No        | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>   |               |                  |                      |       |      |             |           |  |
| Barium (ppm)  | 2             | 2                | .0079                | NA    | NA   | 2016        | No        | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (ppb)  | 100           | 100              | 2.4                  | NA    | NA   | 2016        | No        | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits                           |
| Fluoride (ppm)  | 4             | 4                | .283                 | NA    | NA   | 2016        | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth;                   |

| Contaminants                                | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL   | Detect In Your Water | Range |      | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source   |
|---|---------------|--|----------------------|-------|------|-------------|-----------|--|
|   |               |  |                      | Low   | High |             |           |  |
|   |               |  |                      |       |      |             |           | Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories   |
| <b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>         |               |  |                      |       |      |             |           |  |
| E. coli (RTCR) - in the distribution system | 0             | Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive and either is E. coli - positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for E. coli. | 1                    | NA    | NA   | 2018        | Yes       | "Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter drinking water distribution system. We found coliform indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments." "E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found E. coli bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments." "During the past year I Level 2 Assessment(s) |

| Contaminants   | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detect In Your Water | Range       |                        | Sample Date | Violation  | Typical Source   |
|--|---------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|--|--|
|  |               |                  |                      | Low         | High                   |             |  |  |
|  |               |                  |                      |             |                        |             |  | (LV2A) were required to be completed for our water system. 1 Level 2 Assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take 3 corrective actions(s) and we completed 3 of these action(s)." |
| We had an E. coli-positive repeat sample following a total coliform-positive routine sample.<br>We had a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an E. coli-positive routine sample. |               |                  |                      |             |                        |             |  |  |
| Total Coliform (RTCR)  | NA            | TT               | NA                   | NA          | NA                     | 2018        | No   | Naturally present in the environment   |
| Contaminants   | MCLG          | AL               | Your Water           | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL  | Typical Source   |  |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>  |               |                  |                      |             |                        |             |  |  |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)   | 1.3           | 1.3              | .2                   | 2018        | 0                      | No          | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |  |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>  |               |                  |                      |             |                        |             |  |  |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)   | 0             | 15               | 1                    | 2018        | 0                      | No          | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |  |

**Violations and Exceedances**

**E. coli (RTCR) - in the distribution system**  
 E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found E. coli bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution system. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. The violation occurred October 2018 and lasted until a clear sample was reported two days later The water distribution was flushed and re-samples were taken and cleared.

**Level 2 Assessment and Sanitary Defects**  
 Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliform indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 2 Assessment(s). One Level 2 Assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take three corrective actions and we completed three assessment(s).

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes.

**Violations and Exceedances**

Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found E. coli bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete a Level 2 Assessment because we found E. coli in our water system. In addition, we were required to take one corrective actions and we completed one of these actions.

| Unit Descriptions        |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Term                     | Definition  |
| ppm                      | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)                        |
| ppb                      | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)                        |
| % positive samples/month | % positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive |
| NA                       | NA: not applicable  |
| ND                       | ND: Not detected  |
| NR                       | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.                                 |
| positive samples         | positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year           |

| Important Drinking Water Definitions |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Term                                 | Definition  |
| MCLG                                 | MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.  |
| MCL                                  | MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.   |
| TT                                   | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  |
| AL                                   | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.   |
| Variances and Exemptions             | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.   |
| MRDLG                                | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| MRDL                                 | MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.                              |
| MNR                                  | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated  |
| MPL                                  | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level   |

| TT Violation                 | Explanation  | Length                           | Health Effects Language  | Explanation and Comment   |
|------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---|
| Ground Water Rule violations | <p>Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.</p> <p>"Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter drinking water distribution system. We found coliform indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments."</p> <p>"E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found E. coli bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment and distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments."</p> <p>During the past year we were required to conduct 1 Level 2 assessment. 1 Level 2 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take 3 corrective action plans and we completed 3 actions.</p> <p>During the past year 1 Level 2 assessment was required to be completed for our water system. 1 Level 2 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take 1 corrective action and we completed 1 action.</p> | Date of violation was 7/20/2017. | Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. | The regional engineer was present to perform the tasks required to correct the level 2 assessments. |

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: Shemeka Grice  
 Address: P. O. Box 8166  
 Greenwood, MS 38935  
 Phone: (662)453-8860



ACCOUNT NO. 010082000 SERVICE FROM 05/15 SERVICE TO 06/15  
 SERVICE ADDRESS 312 NUNN ST

CURRENT METER READINGS PREVIOUS USED  
 128757 125944 2813

CHARGE FOR SERVICES

WTR 21.63  
 SWR 21.22  
 NET DUE >>> 42.85  
 SAVE THIS >> 4.29  
 GROSS DUE >> 47.14

PRESORTED  
 FIRST-CLASS MP  
 U.S. POSTAGE  
 PAID  
 PERMIT NO. 816

RETURN THIS SLIP WITH PAYMENT TO:  
 E. LEFLORE WATER  
 & SEWER DISTRICT  
 P.O. BOX 8166  
 GREENWOOD, MS 38935-8166

|  |            |                                       |
|--|------------|---------------------------------------|
| PAY NET AMOUNT<br>ON OR BEFORE<br>DUE DATE | DUE DATE   | PAY GROSS<br>AMOUNT AFTER<br>DUE DATE |
| NET AMOUNT<br>42.85                        | 07/10/2019 | GROSS AMOUNT<br>47.14                 |
|  | SAVE THIS  |                                       |
|  | 4.29       |                                       |

A COPY OF 2018 CCR'S  
 ARE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED  
 010082000  
 TIFFANY GROVES

312 NUNN ST  
 GREENWOOD MS 38930-9315



ACCOUNT NO. SERVICE FROM SERVICE TO  
 050009001 05/15 06/15  
 SERVICE ADDRESS  
 2703 DALLAS LN

ME/UNW THIS SUB WITH PAYMENT 10  
 E. LERLORE WATER  
 & SEWER DISTRICT  
 P.O. BOX 8166  
 GREENWOOD, MS 38935-8166

PRESORTED  
 FIRST-CLASS MF  
 U.S. POSTAGE  
 PAID  
 PERMIT NO. 816

| CURRENT             | METER READINGS PREVIOUS | USED |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------|
| 177606              | 171021                  | 6585 |
| CHARGE FOR SERVICES |                         |      |

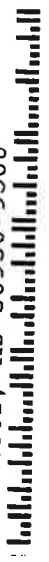
| PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE | NET AMOUNT | SAVE THIS | DUE DATE   | PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------------------------|
| 29.17                                | 29.17      | 2.92      | 07/10/2019 | 32.09                           |

A COPY OF 2018 CCR'S  
 ARE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

WTR 29.17  
 NET DUE >>> 29.17  
 SAVE THIS >> 2.92  
 GROSS DUE >> 32.09

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED  
 050009001  
 MINEVRA SALINAS

2703 DALLAS LN  
 GREENWOOD, MS 38930-9508



PRESORTED  
FIRST-CLASS MAIL  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
PERMIT NO. 8166

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:  
E. LEFLORE WATER  
& SEWER DISTRICT  
P.O. BOX 8166  
GREENWOOD, MS 38935-8166

ACCOUNT NO. SERVICE FROM SERVICE TO  
030130503 05/15 106/15  
SERVICE ADDRESS  
4306 FOREST

| METER READINGS      |          | USED |
|---------------------|----------|------|
| CURRENT             | PREVIOUS |      |
| 165262              | 159665   | 5597 |
| CHARGE FOR SERVICES |          |      |

| PAY NET AMOUNT<br>ON OR BEFORE<br>DUE DATE | DUE DATE                | PAY GROSS<br>AMOUNT AFTER<br>DUE DATE |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| NET AMOUNT<br>52.59                        | 07/10/2019<br>SAVE THIS | GROSS AMOUNT<br>57.85                 |

A COPY OF 2018 CCR'S  
ARE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

WTR 27.19  
SWR 25.40  
NET DUE >>> 52.59  
SAVE THIS >> 5.26  
GROSS DUE >> 57.85

**RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED**

030130503  
JOHN COLE  
JAMIE PHAMS  
4306 FOREST ST  
GREENWOOD MS 38930-7427



**PROOF OF PUBLICATION**

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,  
CITY OF GREENWOOD,  
LEFLORE COUNTY

Before me, Nina Biles, A Notary Public,

of said County, personally appeared Larry Alderman  
Clerk of the Greenwood Commonwealth, a newspaper published in Leflore County,  
who, on oath, stated that the notice attached hereto

was published in said newspaper for 1

times, beginning June 21 2019, and ending  
June 21 2019, in the following issues, to wit:

- Vol. 123 No. 123 Dated June 21 2019
- Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_
- Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_
- Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_
- Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_
- Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_

Printer's Fee \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Clerk's Fee \_\_\_\_\_

Larry Alderman Clerk

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 1st day of

July 2019

Nina Biles  
Notary Public

**Friday, June 21, 2019**

during these assessments."  
"E. coli are bacteria whose  
presence indicates that the  
water may be contaminated  
with human or animal  
wastes. Human pathogens in  
these wastes can cause  
short-term effects, such as  
diarrhea, cramps, nausea,  
headaches, or other  
symptoms. They may pose a  
greater health risk for  
infants, young children, the  
elderly and people with  
severely compromised  
immune systems. We found  
E. coli bacteria, indicating  
the need to look for  
potential problems in water  
treatment or distribution.  
When this occurs, we are  
required to conduct  
assessment(s) to identify  
problems and to correct any  
problems that were found  
during these assessments."  
"During the past year 1  
Level 2 Assessment(s)

| Sample<br>Date | Violation | Typical Source   |
|----------------|-----------|--|
|                |           | (LV2A) were required to be completed for our water system. 1 Level 2 Assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take 3 corrective actions(s) and we completed 3 of these action(s)." |

m-positive routine sample.  
5li-positive routine sample.

| 2018          | No   | Naturally present in the environment |
|---------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Exceeds<br>AL | Typical Source   |                                      |
| No            | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |                                      |
| No            | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |                                      |

contaminated with human or animal wastes.  
as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other  
children, some of the elderly, and people with  
indicating the need to look for potential  
s, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to  
g these assessments. The violation occurred  
ater The water distribution was flushed and re-

id are used as an indicator that other,  
tentia pathway exists through which  
bund coliform indicating the need to look for  
s, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to  
these assessments.

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## East Leflore Water & Sewer Consumer Confidence Report

### Spanish (Español)

Este Informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

### Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 10 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)

### Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

### Where does my water come from?

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is three wells that draw from the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

### Source water assessment and its availability

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. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. 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. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

### Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Charles Brooks at (662) 453-8860. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us for our monthly meetings the first Thursday of each month at our office at 100 Meadowbrook Road. Meetings begin at 4:30 p.m. This water system routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The tables below show the results of our monitoring period from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2015. As your water travels over land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents doesn't necessarily pose a health risk.

- and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.
- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

### Additional Information for Lead

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. East Leflore Water & Sewer 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>. 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. East Leflore Water & Sewer 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>.

### Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

| Contaminants  | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL   | Detect In Your Water | Range |      | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source   |
|---|---------------|--|----------------------|-------|------|-------------|-----------|--|
|   |               |  |                      | Low   | High |             |           |  |
| <b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>   |               |  |                      |       |      |             |           |  |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) |               |  |                      |       |      |             |           |  |
| Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)  | 4             | 4  | .5                   | NA    | .61  | 2018        | No        | Water additive used to control microbes  |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)   | NA            | 60   | 4                    | NA    | 4    | 2017        | No        | By-product of drinking water chlorination  |
| THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)  | NA            | 80   | 4.56                 | NA    | 4.56 | 2017        | No        | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>   |               |  |                      |       |      |             |           |  |
| Barium (ppm)  | 2             | 2  | .0079                | NA    | NA   | 2016        | No        | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Chromium (ppb)  | 100           | 100  | 2.4                  | NA    | NA   | 2016        | No        | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Fluoride (ppm)  | 4             | 4  | .283                 | NA    | NA   | 2016        | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.   |
| Contaminants  | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL   | Detect In Your Water | Range |      | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source   |
|   |               |  |                      | Low   | High |             |           |  |
| <b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>   |               |  |                      |       |      |             |           |  |
| E. coli (RTCR) - in the distribution system   | 0             | Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive and either is E. coli - positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for E. coli. | 1                    | NA    | NA   | 2018        | Yes       | "Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter drinking water distribution system. We found coliform indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any |



were required to take one corrective action and we completed one of those actions.

| Unit Descriptions        |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Term                     | Definition  |
| ppm                      | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)                        |
| ppb                      | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)                        |
| % positive samples/month | % positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive |
| NA                       | NA: not applicable  |
| ND                       | ND: Not detected  |
| NR                       | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.                                 |
| positive samples         | positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year           |

| Important Drinking Water Definitions |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Term                                 | Definition  |
| MCLG                                 | MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.  |
| MCL                                  | MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.   |
| TT                                   | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  |
| AL                                   | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.   |
| Variances and Exemptions             | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.   |
| MRDLG                                | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| MRDL                                 | MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.                              |
| MNR                                  | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated  |
| MPL                                  | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level   |

| TT Violation                 | Explanation  | Length                           | Health Effects Language  | Explanation and Comment   |
|------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---|
| Ground Water Rule violations | <p>Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.</p> <p>"Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter drinking water distribution system. We found coliform indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments."</p> <p>"E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found E. coli bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment and distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments."</p> <p>During the past year we were required to conduct 1 Level 2 assessment. 1 Level 2 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take 3 corrective action plans and we completed 3 actions.</p> <p>During the past year 1 Level 2 assessment was required to be completed for our water system. 1 Level 2 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take 1 corrective action and we completed 1 action.</p> | Date of violation was 7/20/2017. | Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. | The regional engineer was present to perform the tasks required to correct the level 2 assessments. |

For more information please contact:

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