

RECEIVED - WATER
2019 JUL 30 AM 7:46

2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

TRUelight Redevelopment Group

Public Water System Name

630037 630007

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: 7/4/2019 / /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: Dewar Creek Pilot

Date Published: 7/4/19

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

Mike Colman Manager

7-29-19

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

Date

Submission options *(Select one method ONLY)*

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

****Not a preferred method due to poor clarity****

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2019!

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Truelight Redevelopment Group - PWS#: 630007 & 630037
 July 2019

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

2019 JUL -1 PM 12:15

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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mike Adkinson at 662.571.6663. 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 second Tuesday of the month at 4:00 PM at Truelight Center.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Sparta 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 our system have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

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.

PWS ID#: 630007

TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|----------|---|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2016* | .0111 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2015/17* | .2 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2016* | .538 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2015/17* | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| 81. HAA5 | Y | 2018 | 194 | 3 - 201 | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | Y | 2018 | 145 | 0- 82 | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2018 | 2.7 | .6- 3 | mg/l | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018.

PWS ID#: 630037

TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|----------|---|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2016* | .0111 | .0049 - .0111 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2016* | .6 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Copper | N | 2015/17* | .1 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2016* | .538 | .25 - .538 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 17. Lead | N | 2015/17* | 1 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| 81. HAA5 | Y | 2018 | 146 | 0 - 72 | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-Product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | Y | 2018 | 143 | 0 - 72 | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2018 | 2.5 | .7 - 3 | mg/l | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018.

Disinfection By-Products:

- (81) Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer
- (82) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Our systems violated a drinking water standard. For all quarters of 2018 testing results show that our system exceeded the standard or maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Disinfection Byproducts. The standard for Trihalomethanes (TTHS) is .080mg/l and for Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) is .060mg/l.

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.

Significant Deficiencies # 630007

During a sanitary survey conducted on 9/03/2012, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s).

Failure to Meet Water Supply Demands

Corrective actions: This system is under an Administrative Order to complete actions by 6/30/2019.

Improperly Constructed Well

Corrective actions: This system is under an Administrative Order to complete actions by 6/30/2019.

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 Truelight Redevelopment Group 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.

RECEIVED - WATTS SUPPLY
2019 JUL 30 AM 7:45

**STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF SHARKEY**

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public,
Ray Mosby, Editor and Publisher of the Deer Creek Pilot, a
newspaper printed and published in the City of Rolling Fork,
said State and County, and having a general circulation therein,
who makes oath that a certain legal notice, of which a true copy
clipped from the Deer Creek Pilot, and attached hereto, was
printed and published in the said Deer Creek Pilot
1 consecutive times on the days and dates as follows,
to wit:

THURSDAY, the 4th day of July 2019

THURSDAY, the _____ day of _____ 20__

Ray Mosby

**EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
DEER CREEK PILOT**

Sworn to before me, this 5th day of July 2019

[Signature]
My Commission Expires _____



Baseball: ever-evolving

It is often said that baseball is a game of adjustments — and this is so true. Taking it a step further, baseball is an ever-evolving game of adjustments.



by Rick Cleveland

We see it in the cases of individual players. Take Austin Riley, the Atlanta Braves rookie, home run-hitting sensation from Olive Branch. Riley who

Olive Branch. Riley who

played part of 2018 with the Class AA Mississippi Braves and then began this season at AAA Gwinnett, was promoted to Atlanta in mid-May. After hitting a whopping 15 home runs in just 37 games with Gwinnett, Riley has pounded 14 more homers in just 43 Major League games at this writing.

Do the math. That's 29 home runs in just 80 games, which is roughly half a season. The strapping, 6-foot-3, 220-pound Riley doesn't just hit homers, he hits tape-measure blasts. You could move the fences back 50 feet and many of his home runs would still clear with ease.

That doesn't mean that his month and a half hasn't been one of adjustments. First off, he has adjusted from his normal position of third base to playing left field. This is no minor adjustment, and often a change of positions such as this can cause problems

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IMMEDIATE OPENINGS AVAILABLE

LPNs & RNs



Sharkey-Isaquena Community Nursing Home

(HERITAGE MANOR) OF ROLLING FORK IS ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS FOR RNs AND LPNs

CONTACT ANGELIA EASON AT 662.795.0440

E.O.E.

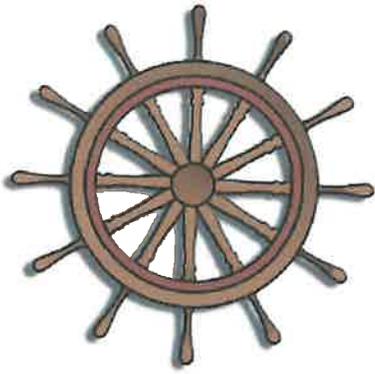
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Deer Creek Pilot

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Rolling Fork, MS 39159

Phone: 662.873.4354 Fax: 662.873.4355
deercreekpilot@bellsouth.net

H. Ray Mosby, Editor & Publisher

July 1, 2019

Mississippi Rural Water Association

RE: Truelight Redevelopment Group

To whom it may concern,

The Truelight Redevelopment Group has submitted its 2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report to be published in our newspaper this Thursday, July 4, 2019. We are weekly, Thursday, and this week's paper is the first available publication of the notice.

Please allow this letter to serve as notification that the above notice will be published as reported. A notarized proof of publication document will be forwarded to Truelight Redevelopment Group on Friday, July 5.

Sincerely,

Ray Mosby



Notary Public

2019 JUL 30 AM 7:45

RECEIVED WATER