

2019 CERTIFICATION

2020 JUN -3 AM 8:17

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

M+M Water Association

Public Water System Name

0340010

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: 5 / 13 / 2020 / / / 2020 / / / 2020

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: _____ / _____ / 2020

- 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: Impact LAUREL, MS

Date Published: _____ / _____ / _____

CCR was posted in public places. (*Attach list of locations*)

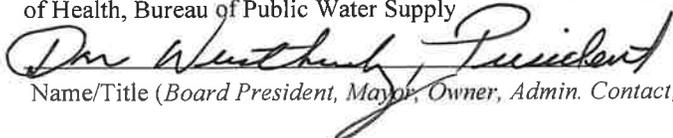
Date Posted: _____ / _____ / 2020

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


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

6-1-20
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, 2020!

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
M&M Water Association
PWS#: 0340010
April 2020

MAY 04 2020

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 Chad Walters at 601.425.1001. 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 each month at 5:00 PM at 8 Old Hwy 84 E, Laurel, MS 39443.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation and 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 identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the M&M Water Association 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, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
5. Gross Alpha	N	2013*	.8	No Range	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2019	.0067	.0058 - .0067	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2016/18*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019	.105	.103 - .105	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2016/18*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products								
81. HAA5	N	2018*	8	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2019	1.6	1.4 – 1.8	Mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	N	2019	35000	33000 - 35000	PPB	NONE	NONE	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminant violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The M&M 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.

Please note: This report will not be mailed out to customers individually, however a copy may be requested from our office.

Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed

to providing your water utility, please contact Chad Walters at 601-425-1001. We want our water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. at 5:00 PM at 8 Old Hwy 84 E, Laurel, MS 39443.

Catahoula Formation and Miocene Aquifer. The source water assessment has been the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our request. The wells for the M&M Water Association have received lower to moderate

drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or plants, viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural and urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical solvents and pesticides, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from industrial wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical solvents and pesticides, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production; radionuclides; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain inorganic and organic chemicals in drinking water. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not always indicate a health risk.

Contaminants you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms and conditions, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system

must follow. A "Maximum Contaminant Level" (MCL) is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. "Maximum Contaminant Level" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water using the best available treatment technology.

- The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or anticipated adverse effects from the contaminant. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

L) - The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that this level is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or anticipated adverse effects from the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

TEST RESULTS

Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
No Range	pC/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
.0058 - .0067	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
.103 - .105	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
1.4 - 1.8	Mg/l	0	MORL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
33000 - 35000	PPB	NONE	NONE	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

**The State of Mississippi,
 County of Jones**

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned a Notary Public in and for JONES COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI the OFFICE CLERK of the IMPACT OF LAUREL a newspaper published in the Town of Laurel, Jones County, in said State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the IMPACT OF LAUREL is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in § 13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972 Annotated and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of

M&M Water Association

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

On the 13 day of May 2020

On the _____ day of _____ 20____

On the _____ day of _____ 20____

On the _____ day of _____ 20____

Felicia Earnest

OFFICE CLERK

SWORN to and subscribed before me, this the

21st

day of

May

2020

Martina Jones

NOTARY PUBLIC

Words

Cost

