

2019 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

2020 JUN 23 AM 8:50

Wautubbee Water Association

Public Water System Name

MS 0120027

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: ___ / ___ / 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: The Clarke County Tribune
 - Date Published: 6/1/2020

- 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

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

June 22, 2020
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!

Rec'd
6/2/20

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Wautubbee Water Association
PWS ID # 0120027
June 2020

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source consists of 2 wells that draw from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. The water supply for Wautubbee Water Association received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Gerald Sanders at 601-934-7638. 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 1st Monday of each month at Souenlovie Baptist Church at 6:00 pm.

Wautubbee Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. As water travels over the 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 does not necessarily pose 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 - 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 - 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.

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
Radioactive Contaminants								
5. Alpha emitters	N	2015*	2.4	No Range	PCI/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Combined radium	N	2015*	1.5	No Range	PCI/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2018*	0.0103	No Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	1/1/17 to 12/31/19	0.1	None	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2018*	0.107	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	1/1/17 to 12/31/19	2	None	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	N	1/1/19 to 12/31/19	0.50	0.50 to 0.50	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
73. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2018*	1.5	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	N	2019	11.0	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	N	2019	72000	70000 to 72000	ppb	0	250000	Road salt, water treatment chemicals, water softeners and sewage effluents

* Most recent sample results available

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. Wautubbee Water Association 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 for \$10 per sample. 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 (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF CLARKE

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

PO # Marketplace

Before me, the undersigned authority in and for said county of Clarke, legal clerk of The Clarke County Tribune, a newspaper published in the City of Quitman, County of Clarke, Mississippi, being duly sworn says that the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper as follows, to-wit:

Dated 10-18 2020

Dated _____ 20__

Dated _____ 20__

Dated _____ 20__

The Clarke County Tribune

By: Balk M

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the said Notary Public as aforesaid, do certify that the newspaper containing said notice has been produced before me and compared with the copy here-
to attached and that the same is correct and truly made.
Given under my hand and the seal of said county, this the 18 day of June 2020.

Printer's Fee: \$ _____
Proof of Pub: \$ _____
TOTAL: \$ _____



Jennifer B. Boudreau
Notary Public

MISSISSIPPI STATE ARCHIVES

Bills that are Still Alive and Dead

A bill could've helped cut regulations and another that would've banned public officials from appearing in public service announcements during campaign years were among some of the bills that died on a critical deadline in the Mississippi Legislature Tuesday.

Tuesday was the final day for committees to report on general bills already passed by the opposite chamber. The next deadline is June 17, the last day a general bill passed by the other chamber can receive a floor vote.

As for money bills such as appropriations, the next floor action is required on bills from the other chamber.

Here are some of the impactful general bills and their status after Tuesday's deadline:

Still alive
Senate Bill 2658 would increase the charge of animal cruelty to cats and dogs from a misdemeanor to a felony and increase penalties for those convicted of the crime. It passed out of committee onto the House floor Tuesday, where it was amended and passed. The amendment, unrelated to the original purpose of the bill, creates a special fund that will fund and administer shelters for victims of human trafficking. The new special fund would receive \$1,000 from each person convicted of a crime involving a minor and a \$10 surcharge levied on criminal defendants who post bail.

The Senate can concur with the changes and the bill will head to Gov. Tate Reeves for signature. If they decline concurrence, the bill will go to a conference committee composed of lawmakers from both houses. Both chambers will have to approve the compromise before it makes it to the governor's desk for signature.

House Bill 1104 would give the Occupational Licensing Review Commission the ability to do a review of an existing regulation to determine whether

it increases economic opportunities for citizens by promoting competition and uses the least restrictive regulation to protect consumers. Right now, the OLRC, which is comprised of the governor, attorney general and secretary of state, is limited to review of only new regulations. The Senate Accountability, Efficiency and Transparency Committee approved the bill for a floor vote.

The Senate version, SB 2790, was passed by the House Accountability, Efficiency and Transparency Committee. A compromise between the two similar bills will have to be reached before one can reach the governor's desk for signature.

HB 1295, also known as The Life Equality Act, would prohibit abortion for the reasons of race, sex or genetic abnormality except in the case of a medical emergency. Physicians would also have to report the reason for an abortion. It was passed by the Senate Judiciary B Committee and is awaiting a floor vote.

SB 2725 is known as the Hemp Cultivation Act, which would allow the cultivation, processing, transportation and handling of hemp under strict guidelines. The bill was passed by the House Agriculture Committee. The almost identical House version, HB 1208, was allowed to die in the Senate after being double referred.

SB 2847 would extend the deadline to 2024 for the Mississippi Development Authority to approve projects under the Tourism Project Incentive Program, which allows a portion of the sales tax collected at a tourism attraction to be rebated to the developer to cover construction costs. It passed unanimously in the Senate and was passed by the House Ways and Means Committee.

HB 1212 would increase the license requirements for real estate brokers from 12 months to 36 months. A similar bill was adopted by the legislature in 2018, only to be vetoed by then-Gov. Phil Bryant. As Bryant said, this is an overburdensome barrier

GUEST EDITORIAL



Steve Wilson
Investigative
Editor of MS
Center for
Public Policy

to market entry that does not use the least restrictive means necessary, as state law requires. The bill was passed by the Senate Business and Financial Institutions Committee on June 1.

SB 2552 would remove the prohibition on the amount of beer that can be sold directly to consumers at craft breweries. Right now, brewers are limited to selling either 10 percent of the beer produced there or 1,500 barrels, whichever is the lesser amount and this bill would eliminate this provision. The House Ways and Means Committee approved the bill and it is headed to the House floor for a possible vote.

SB 2053 would've prohibited public officials from appearing in public service announcements during a campaign year and would've prohibited state agencies from sponsoring events put on by a lobbyist or their clients. The bill died in the Senate Accountability, Efficiency, Transparency Committee.

HB 1422 would've created a pilot program to reduce state regulations at four agencies: Mississippi Departments of Health, Transportation, Agriculture and Commerce, and Information Technology Services. The Senate Accountability, Efficiency, Transparency Committee let the bill die.

SB 2351 was a bill that would've required the state-chartered Mississippi High School Activities Association — which governs public school athletics and activities in the state — to comply with the state's Open Meetings Act. Sen. Angela Hill (R-Picayune), along with Sens. Chris McDaniel (R-Ellisville) and Melanie Sjojournier (R-Natchez) attached an amendment that would prohibit public school districts from having to join and pay membership dues to the MHSAA or any other sanctioning body that allowed biological males to compete against biological females in sports. The bill died in the House Education Committee.

HB 1200, known as the Forming Open and Robust University Minus (FORUM) Act, would've permitted all forms of peaceful assembly, protests, speeches, guest speakers, distribution of literature, carrying signs, and circulating petitions on cam-

pus of the state's universities and community colleges. The bill died in the Senate after being double referred to two committees.

HB 1398 was a civil asset forfeiture bill that would've ended a practice where law enforcement or prosecutors could request a property owner to waive their rights to their property, often in exchange for charges to be dropped. The new language in the bill will also change the burden of proof for forfeiture to clear and convincing evidence. The bill died in the Judiciary B Committee.

HB 158, the Sexual Assault Response for

College Students Act, would've codified into state law some of the federal regulations from a superseded Obama administration "Dear Colleague" guidance letter that would've been problematic for those accused in campus sexual assault cases. The Trump administration has issued different guidance on this issue that preserves the rights of the accused.

The bill was killed after being double referred to the Senate Universities and Colleges and Judiciary B committees.

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Wauwatubee Water Association PWS ID# 0120027 June 2020

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source consists of 2 wells that draw from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer. A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. The water supply for Wauwatubee Water Association received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. Gold Sanders at 800.254.7838. 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 1st Monday of each month at Southern Baptist Church at 9:00 pm.

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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. MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants.

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.

Contaminant	Parameter	YN	Date	Unit	Level	Range of Results or of Samples Detected (MCL, MCLG, MRDL)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	MRDL	Early Signs of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants											
5. Alpha emitters	N	2019	2.4	No Range	PCU	0	15				Excess of radon in drinking water
6. Carbon-14	N	2019	1.3	No Range	PCU	0	5				Excess of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants											
11. Boron	N	2019	0.1038	No Range	ppm	2	2				Discharge of drilling water, discharge from coal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	1/17/19-12/31/19	0.1	None	ppm	1.5	AL-1				Discharge of leachate from mining operations, leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019	1.107	No Range	ppm	4	4				Excess of natural deposits, water table to which pesticides are leached, discharge from fertilizer and phosphate factories
17. Lead	N	1/17/19-12/31/19	1	None	ppb	0	AL-15				Contaminant of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products											
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	N	1/17/19-12/31/19	0.50	0.50 to 0.95	ppm	4	4				Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalomethanes (Total)	N	2019	1.3	No Range	ppb	8	8B				The products of drinking water disinfection
HAAs	N	2019	11.8	No Range	ppb	0	10				By-products of drinking water disinfection
Unregulated Contaminants											
Sulfate	N	2019	79.00	200.0 to 730.0	ppb	0	240.00				Hardness, water softening and laxative effects

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. 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 662.476.7589 if you wish to know more about lead.

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Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer 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.

This report is being published in the paper and will not be mailed. Please call our office if you have questions.

Ryan

Continued from Page 4

ilities and shifting most of what government does to keep us safe to entities that are better equipped to meet that need. It means investing more in mental-health care and housing, and expanding the use of community mediation and violence interruption programs."

To put it more directly: If people who want to defund the police mean they want to eliminate police departments and replace them with conflict resolution teams, count the public out. If you're going to take such a radical step, you might as well ban locks so that it will be easier for burglars to steal things unopposed.

But if, when you talk about defunding the police,

you mean assigning some of their non-crime duties to other agencies, and you mean spending more tax dollars on various treatment and mediation programs to help more people move away from criminal behavior, that's a discussion worth having.

Hopefully before the discussion starts, someone will come up with a more accurate name.

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