

This is to certify that the ad below ran on the date specified.

Rexalyn Mashea Brown
Ad Clerk
The Review of Jones Co.



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

CALHOUN WATER ASSOCIATION

Public Water Supply Name

#0340001

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each **community** public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper
- On water bills
- Other _____

Date customers were informed: 6/24/10

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: _____

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: The Review of Jones County

Date Published: 6/24/10

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

Date Posted: / /

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www. _____

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. 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 public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Bobby K. Ashley Bobby Ashley, President 6-25-10
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY
2010 JUN 28 AM 10:09

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 REVIEW OF JONES COUNTY, a newspaper published in the City of Laurel, Jones County, in said State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that THE REVIEW OF JONES COUNTY is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Section 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

Calhoun Water Association
PLWS# 0340001

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

On the 24 day of June, 2010

On the ___ day of _____ 20__

Jim Ayers
WITNESS

Sworn to and subscribed before me,

This the 24 day of June 2010

Rexalyn Mashea Brown
NOTARY PUBLIC

WORDS _____ COST _____

DATE 6-24-10

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
NUMBER 1195



Calhoun Water Association PWS#: 0340001
JUNE 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

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).

Where does my water come from?

Ground water from a confined aquifer named the Catahoula aquifer from approx. 500 Ft. deep.

Source water assessment and its availability

A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system is available for viewing upon request.

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).

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?

The Calhoun Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all customers help us protect our water source, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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. Calhoun 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>

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Peak	Sample	Violations	Water additive used to control microbes		
Concentration (ppm)	MCLG	MCL	Year	Peak	Sample	Violations	Water additive used to control microbes		
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	4	4	0.98	0.84	0.98	2009	No		
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	0.2	0.2	2009	No		
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	0.05	0.05	2009	No		
Cyanide (as Free Cn) (ppb)	200	200	21	21	21	2009	No		
Antimony (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No		
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No		
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.05750	0.057	0.102	503	449	2009	No
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2009	No		
Caesium (ppb)	2	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2009	No		
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No		
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2009	No		
Mercury (Inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2009	No		
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No		
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No		

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligram per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or microgram per liter (ug/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

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 permits that do not meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfectant 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: Maximum Nitrate Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Additional Information: Please Contact:
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 Fax: 601-423-2036