



2011 JUN 21 AM 9:58

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

State Springs Water Assoc.
Public Water Supply Name

8070018
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.

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: / /

- 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: Calhoun County Journal

Date Published: / /

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

Date Posted: 6/16/11

- 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.

Eric Helms President
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-7-11
Date

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

Copy of Consumer Confidence Report/Slate Springs Water Association

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.

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?

Our water comes from deep well(s) that are located in the Gordo Formation 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 identify potential sources of contamination with the information for each well. 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 Slate Springs Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination. We are pleased to report that our 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).

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?

Please feel free to join us at our annual meeting in January and/or February of each year at the Slate Springs Town Hall. Notice of this meeting will be furnished to customers.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

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

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Record keeping violations

In 2010, the annual Consumer Confidence Report was turned late to MS State Health Department.

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. Slate Springs 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

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.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u>	<u>Your</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
	<u>or</u>	<u>TT, or</u>		<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
	<u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MRDL</u>	<u>Water</u>					
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.43	0.4	0.5	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Your</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
	<u>or</u>	<u>or</u>			
	<u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MRDL</u>			
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

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

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Eddie Helms
Address:
137 S Main
Calhoun City, MS 38916
Phone: 662-637-2691

Proof of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
COUNTY OF CALHOUN

Personally came before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for Calhoun County, Mississippi, Joel McNeece, Publisher of The Calhoun County Journal, a newspaper published in Bruce, Calhoun County, in said state, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that The Calhoun County Journal is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1858 of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and the publication of a notice, of which annexed copy, in the matter of

**CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
SLATE SPRINGS WATER ASSN.**

has been made in said newspaper one time, to-wit:

On the 16 day of JUNE 2011

Joel McNeece

Joel McNeece
Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 16 day of JUNE, 2011.

Lisa Denley McNeece

Lisa Denley McNeece,
Notary Public

My commission expires March 28, 2014



SEWER SYSTEM AND SETTING OTHER FEES AND CHARGES

system only:

a. With respect to customers who are on the city sewer system but not on the city water system, if the sewer bill is not paid prior to the 20th of the month (or the first business day following the 20th if the 20th falls on a weekend or holiday), the sewer service shall be deemed to be disconnected and the fees set forth in this section shall be paid prior to reconnection, subject to the following procedures:

i. A certified letter will be sent to any sewer customer with an unpaid bill at the opening of business on the 20th of the month (or the first business day following the 20th if the 20th falls on a weekend or holiday). The letter will inform the customer that if the bill is not paid within 15 days from the receipt of said letter the customer will be summoned to a hearing in Bruce City Court at a designated time.

ii. If all sewer fees are not paid prior to completion of the hearing, and if Defendant is found guilty of violation of this Ordinance, the sewer shall be excised at the tap and service disconnected.

b. Once a certified letter has been sent due to nonpayment of a sewer bill by a customer on the city sewer system but not on the city water system, and subject to the outcome of the hearing in Bruce City Court, all the following shall be paid prior to the restoration of sewer connection and/or service:

i. Reconnection fee in the amount of \$250.

ii. Full balance of delinquent account

iii. Payment of amount sufficient to bring sewer deposit balance to \$100, if existing deposit is less than \$100.

iv. All court costs

SECTION 7:
All services shall be furnished upon a metered basis, and a separate meter shall be installed for each dwelling, business establishment, or other property served by the City of Bruce Water and Sewer System.

SECTION 8:
No water or sewer service shall be furnished or rendered free of charge to any person, firm, business, or other entity, other than water to governmental entities of the City of Bruce and for fire protection.

SECTION 9:
All water meters shall be read and bills rendered monthly, and all bills shall be due and payable from and after the dates of said bills at the Bruce City Hall during the regular business hours at said City Hall. Customers receiving both water and sewer service shall be billed monthly for the total amount on one bill and shall pay accordingly, without preference or priority of one service over the other.

SECTION 10:
If any bill for water or sewer service shall be and remain due and unpaid on the 10th day of the month or if the 10th is on a weekend or a holiday the day after the said weekend or holiday, an additional charge of ten percent (10%) thereof shall be added thereto.

SECTION 11:
If any bill for water or sewer service shall be and remain due and unpaid on the 20th day of the month or if the 20th is on a weekend or a holiday the day after the said weekend or holiday, services shall be discontinued, and subject to the reconnection provisions set out in the Ordinance.

SECTION 12:
All Ordinances, Policies and Resolutions, or parts thereof, heretofore passed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Bruce, Mississippi, or parts thereof, in conflict with the terms and provisions of this Ordinance are specifically repealed as far as they conflict with the terms and provisions of this Ordinance.

SECTION 13:
The above and foregoing Ordinance, having first been reduced to writing, was adopted, section by section and then as a whole, by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Bruce, Mississippi, on the 13 day of June, 2011, by the following vote:

Alderman John E. Armstrong	aye
Alderman Johnny Armstrong	aye
Alderman Gary Edwards	absent
Alderman Steve Nelson	aye
Alderman Lyn Parsons	aye

SECTION 14:
BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED that this Ordinance be published in its entirety as required by law, and that said Ordinance shall be in full force and effect thirty (30) days from and after the date of advertisement, being the 16th day of June, 2011.

ROBERT EDWARD OAKLEY, MAYOR
ATTEST: RITA TALFORD, CITY CLERK

PUBLIC NOTICE
LEGAL NOTICE OF PUBLICATION
OF FINAL SETTLEMENT OF CONTRACT

Notice is hereby given that the contract between the Board of Supervisors of Calhoun County, Mississippi, on the one part, and Ellis Construction Co., on the other part, dated 01/15/10, for the construction of Project No. SAP 772 being a section of CR 275 in Calhoun County, Mississippi, has been fully and completely performed and final settlement thereunder has been made on 05/09/11.

This notice is given under Section 31-5-53, Mississippi Code of 1972, in pursuance of the authority conferred upon me by order of the Board of Supervisors of Calhoun County, in Minute Book 83, Page 6-6-11.

Dated this 6 day of June, 2011.

Martha Martin, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, Calhoun County, Mississippi

Proof of Publication

Copy of Consumer Confidence Report of State Springs Water Association

1. The water user:

Has an interest in receiving this report. Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide health advisories, your water source from what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of the year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because satisfied customers are our top priority.

2. 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, people with HIV/AIDS or other chronic diseases, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider. EPA's letter for Disinfection Byproduct (DBP) guidelines on appropriate means to protect the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and Giardia contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) (90-423-93).

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from deep wells that are located in the Cordis Irrigation Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability:

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall acceptability of its drinking water supply to meet the defined information on how the acceptability determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for State Springs Water Association have reported a moderate susceptibility making to consumption. We are pleased to report that our water meets all federal and state requirements.

Why are there advisories 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 at 1-800-426-4799.

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 certain minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. For example, nitrates from fertilizers and pesticides can enter ground water. Contaminants that may be found in surface water include: inorganic chemicals, organic chemicals, and radionuclides. Some contaminants can cause health problems, such as cancer and reproductive effects, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural and residential uses of fertilizers and pesticides, and from production, mining, or refining activities. Some contaminants, such as lead, can come from household plumbing materials and pipes. Some contaminants, such as radon, can come from natural sources. Some contaminants, such as lead, can come from household plumbing materials and pipes. Some contaminants, such as radon, can come from natural sources. Some contaminants, such as lead, can come from household plumbing materials and pipes. Some contaminants, such as radon, can come from natural sources.

How can I get involved?

Please call us to learn more about meeting in January, and/or February of each year at the State Springs Town Hall. Notices of the meeting will be furnished to customers.

Development of Water Treatment Process

Development of water treatment processes. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill disease-causing bacteria and protozoans that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 160 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many ways to reduce water consumption and conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon you'll be saving several dollars.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 8 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving, and save up to 300 gallons a month.
- Don't overwater lawns. If you're watering, try to install, and use, a timer to water up to 150 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary. Focus on lawns and landscaping and take only a few minutes to water. Water plants in the early morning or late evening to reduce evaporation. Fertilize in the middle of the week. If it rains, you can skip watering for a few days.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Fixtures without drip prevention and take only a few minutes to fix. A single dripping faucet can waste a gallon of water every day. A single dripping faucet can waste a gallon of water every day. A single dripping faucet can waste a gallon of water every day.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce water monthly water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersaving for more information.

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 unintended or unplanned connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for reducing cross-connection control regulations and ensuring that no contaminants enter your home or business under any flow conditions, such as the distribution system, and it includes survey your home and assist you in installing it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/Steam heater (water heaters and hot water)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Swimming pool
- Venting through

Shower Water Pretester Tips

- Pretester of installing water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community by installing water pretester in your home.
- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizer and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to groundwater.
- Pick up after your pet.
- Dispose of household hazardous waste, such as used motor oil, in a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Help a watershed or watershed protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no such groups, consider starting one.
- Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to search groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information website at www.epa.gov/watershed.
- Send a message to the street team reminding people to "Dump No Waste, Dump No Beer" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Record keeping instructions

Record keeping instructions. Please call us to learn more about meeting in January, and/or February of each year at the State Springs Town Hall. Notices of the meeting will be furnished to customers.

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. State Springs Water Association is responsible for providing this quality drinking water. You can control lead in your water by flushing the tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the 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 State Drinking Water Hotline at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA requires regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in drinking water. The following table shows the maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) and the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for each contaminant. MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water that would not pose any known or potential health risk. MCL is the level of a contaminant in drinking water that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as is technologically feasible and economically achievable. The following table shows the MCLG and MCL for each contaminant. MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water that would not pose any known or potential health risk. MCL is the level of a contaminant in drinking water that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as is technologically feasible and economically achievable. The following table shows the MCLG and MCL for each contaminant.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Sample	Units	Health Effects
Chlorine	4	4	0-2	0.5	mg/L	No
Chlorine Dioxide	1	1	0-2	0.5	mg/L	No
Chlorine Dioxide	1	1	0-2	0.5	mg/L	No
Chlorine Dioxide	1	1	0-2	0.5	mg/L	No

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored, but not detected, in your water:

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Sample	Units	Health Effects
Chlorine	4	4	0-2	0.5	mg/L	No
Chlorine Dioxide	1	1	0-2	0.5	mg/L	No
Chlorine Dioxide	1	1	0-2	0.5	mg/L	No
Chlorine Dioxide	1	1	0-2	0.5	mg/L	No

Maximum Drinking Water Database

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Sample	Units	Health Effects
Chlorine	4	4	0-2	0.5	mg/L	No
Chlorine Dioxide	1	1	0-2	0.5	mg/L	No
Chlorine Dioxide	1	1	0-2	0.5	mg/L	No
Chlorine Dioxide	1	1	0-2	0.5	mg/L	No

Contact Water Meter Team

1373 Main St. MS 39206

Phone: 662-727-8991