



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Atlanta Water Assn. Public Water Supply Name

0090001 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: 6/22/11

- 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 Calhoun County Journal

Date Published: 6/22/11

- 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.

Signature: Chal Mahan Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

Date: 6-27-11

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

Consumer Confidence Report/Atlanta Water System, Inc.

I.D. 0090001

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 facts 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. Immunocompromised 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. People should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. CDC's 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 Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from two wells that are located in the Eastway Aquifer. Source water assessment for Atlanta Water System, Inc. has been completed and is available for viewing upon request. For a copy of the report, please contact the water system.

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 picks 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 natural 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; radionuclides and other 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 enforces 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?

We encourage you to get involved in the protection of our water. You can help protect your water by:

- **Regular quarterly meetings.** Notification of these meetings will be given to the customers.
- **Disinfection Process.** 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

You know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day (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.

- 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 watershed 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.

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. Atlanta Water System, Inc. 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 referenced here 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

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Value	Unit	Health	Source
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	4	4	0.72	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes	Public Source
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.05433	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries; Friction of natural deposits	Public Source
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.986	2008	No	Friction of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Public Source
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.37	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines	Public Source

Undetected Contaminants

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

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Value	Unit	Health	Source
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, seepage; Erosion of natural deposits	Public Source
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, seepage; Erosion of natural deposits	Public Source
Cyanide (as free Cu) (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories	Public Source
THMAs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	ND	No	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Public Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	NA	60	ND	No	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Public Source

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

Term	Definition
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	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as is feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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	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	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	Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

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 McNece, 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 ATLANTA WATER ASSN.

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

On the 16 day of JUNE 2011

Joel McNece

Joel McNece
Publisher

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

Lisa Denley McNece
Lisa Denley McNece,
Notary Public



commission expires March 28, 2014

2011 JUN 29 AM 10:15

Derma. Starting at \$250 month with all utilities and internet included. Call 456-6319 day or

portable welder. Bobby W. S ton, 614 CR 130. Call 662-4 8295 (cell). 21tnc.



Judy Mosley 662-414-023
judy@oxfordhomes.com



See all my listings at:
www.judy.remax-mississippi.com



NEW LISTING! Great looking 4BR, 2BA brick home in Calhoun City, custom drapes thru out, large den with fp, plenty of kitchen cabinets, separate dining room, and covered patio! Call Judy to see!

CALHOUN CITY LISTINGS



GREAT HOUSE! GREAT PRICE! 3BR 2BA, Dbl GAR, all appliances stay. mls# 123236



LARGE QUALITY built home on corner lot, hardwood floors thru out, Needs TLC! MLS# 123983



GREAT CORNER LOT dbl carport, fenced backyard, 3 BR, 2 ba, all kitchen appliances stay!

VARDAMAN LISTING



ONLY MINUTES from Tupelo and surrounding areas 4BR, 3 Ba, workshop with acreage! mls# 124435



LOW MAINTENANCE! LOW PRICE for 3BR, 2.5 bath, custom drapes, central h/a, appliances with Carport! mls# 124745

PITTSBORO LISTING



7.5 ACRES, 4 BR, new roof, central heat & air, all kitchen appliances stay!



5 ACRES! 4BR, 2BA, double CP, fenced pasture and 30x36 shop! mls# 125395

BRUCE LISTINGS



REDUCED! Owner ready to sell!! Freshly painted inside! large bedrooms, central h/a, dbl carport! mls# 123179



Beautiful home on **YODA CREEK GOLF COURSE** 4+ BRs 2.5 ba, granite counter tops, tankless hot water heater, dual h/a, 2 fps, great view! mls 124777

Each RE/MAX Office is Independent-ly Owned & Operated

6.10 ACRES on N. Thompson St.

Atlanta CCR Proof of Publication

Contact: Charles Mahan if
more information is needed.

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662-412-2053

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