



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 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)
[X] Advertisement in local paper June 9, 2011
[X] On water bills June 1, 2011 Notice that CCR would be published in Review paper
Other

Date customers were informed: See Above.

- 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 / 9 / 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.

Bobby K. Ashley, President, Mayor/Owner, etc.

Bobby Ashley, President 6-16-11 Date

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

Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present our customers with this annual CCR report. If you have any questions concerning your water safety, please contact us at 601-425-1093.

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).

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.

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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 excellent drinking water for our customers. We ask that all customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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.

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.

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

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> or <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u> <u>TT, or</u> <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Low</u> <u>High</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</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	0.86	0.86	0.92	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	0.2	0.2	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	0.05	0.05	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	21	15	21	2009	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.10244 9	0.057 503	0.102 449	2009	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	1	1	1	2009	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2009	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/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: Matt Wiginton

Address:

99 Calhoun Rd.

Laurel, MS 39443

Phone: 601-425-1093

Fax: 601-425-2936

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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.

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	<u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MRDL</u>	<u>Water</u>			<u>Date</u>		
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For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Matt Wiginton
Address:
99 Calhoun Rd.
Laurel, MS 39443
Phone: 601-425-1093
Fax: 601-425-2936

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

Cathann Water Association
CCR Report 2011

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

On the 9 day of June, 2011

On the ___ day of _____ 20__

On the ___ day of _____ 20__

On the ___ day of _____ 20__

On the ___ day of _____ 20__

[Signature]
WITNESS

Sworn to and subscribed before me

This the 9 day of June 2011

[Signature]
NOTARY PUBLIC



WORDS _____ COST \$375.00

DATE 6-9-11

PROOF OF PUBLICATION NUMBER 1261

Calhoun Water Association PWS# 0340001
June 2011
Consumer Confidence Report

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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 water to our customers. The best way to reduce lead in drinking water is to flush your pipes before using. 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, including information on testing you can use to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/leadwater/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. Drinking water systems in the United States are required to routinely monitor tap water for a number of these contaminants. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those instances listed in this table are reported to you in this CCR. The highest level of any contaminant that was detected in any of the samples is reported to you. In some cases, these instances are a general average of several samples. Reporting all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not be necessary. Contaminants that occur naturally in water, such as radon, uranium, radium, total dissolved solids, chloride, and sulfate, may occur naturally in our drinking water and have health risks as low as lead. Certain naturally occurring substances, such as arsenic, fluoride, nitrate, and selenium, may also occur naturally in our drinking water. EPA requires public water systems to routinely monitor tap water for these substances. However, EPA's tap water monitoring requirements do not apply to private wells. If you are concerned about radon in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on radon in drinking water, including information on testing you can use to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/leadwater/lead>.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Sample	# Samples	Max. Level	Explain Detect
Chloride (ppm)	0	250	0.2	0.7	0.9	2010	No
Chlorine (ppm)	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	2010	No
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	2010	No
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2009	No
Iron (ppm)	0.3	0.3	0.05	0.05	0.05	2009	No
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	2009	No
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.3	0.3	0.3	2010	No
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	0.05	0.05	0.05	2010	No
Sulfate (ppm)	200	200	21	1.3	21	2009	No
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	500	0.05	0.5	0.5	2009	No
Total Hardness (ppm)	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No
Total Solids (ppm)	0	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No
Uranium (ppm)	0.02	0.02	0.004	0.004	0.004	2009	No
Zinc (ppm)	0.05	0.05	1	1	1	2009	No
Barium (ppm)	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	2009	No
Cadmium (ppm)	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	2009	No
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No
Lead (ppm)	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	2009	No
Selenium (ppm)	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.01	2009	No
Thallium (ppm)	0.02	0.02	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Sample	# Samples	Max. Level	Explain Detect
Lead - action level at consumer tap (ppm)	0	0.01	1	1	0	0	No
Copper - action level at consumer tap (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	2010	No

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 MCLG 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	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL, MCLG, or treatment technique.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal: The level of a disinfectant which allows for the lowest risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is conclusive evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
LPR	Lead Action Level: Lead Action Level Goal.
DR	Disinfectant Residual: Minimum Residual Level.

For more information please contact:
Contact Name: Matt Wiginton
Address:
20 Calhoun Rd.
Calhoun, MS 38922

COPY

139 HINES RD
ADDRESS MS 39443-7833

COPY

SEE REVERSE SIDE
ACCOUNT NO. 07-011100
SERVICES REQUESTED TO 02/15 08/15
SERVICES ADDRESS 139 HINES RD
CITY/STATE/ZIP MISSISSIPPI 39443-7833
CARRIER 956
METER READING 914
MISC 42
CHANGE JOB SERVICES
NET DUE >>> 11.20
GROSS DUE >>> 11.20
11.20
04-011100
BARBARA J. SMITH
139 HINES RD
ADDRESS MS 39443-7833
CORRECTED CCR AVAILABLE AT THE OFFICE ON REQUEST
RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED
PERIOD THIS START WITH PAYMENT TO CALHOUN WATER ASSOCIATION
LATER CALHOUN ROAD
ON-ON REQUEST 07/10/2011
NET AMOUNT DUE 11.20
SAV THIS
GROSS AMOUNT 11.20
AMOUNT AFTER PAYMENTS 0.00
GROSS AMOUNT 11.20
PERMITTED TO USE FOR THE MONTH OF 11/20

2010 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/21/11 Time: 10:23

PWSID: 340001

System Name: _____

Lead/Copper Language

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Fluoride

GWR

Format

Other

Violation(S) _____

✓ Will correct report & mail copy marked "Corrected copy" to MSDH. "OK"

✓ Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill. "OK"

86

86 RAA 86-92 Range

Spoke with Commie Bailey - "will correct & send"

(Operator, Owner, Secretary)