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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Macedonia Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

0070008
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: 6/16/11

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: Calhoun County Journal

Date Published: 6/16/11

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

Date Posted: 6/17/11

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.

Edwin L. Pearson
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-21-11
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/Macedonia Water Association

0070008

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 2 deep wells 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 Macedonia 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?

If you have any questions, please feel free to join us our regularly scheduled board meetings that are held on the second Tuesday at 7:00pm at the Macedonia Well House.

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.

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. Macedonia 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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
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	0.48	0.4	0.51	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.00064 9	ND	0.0006 49	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.616	ND	0.616	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries

Undetected Contaminants

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

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
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)
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.

Variations and Exemptions	Variations 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: Ed Parker
Address:
441 HWY 9 South
Calhoun City, MS 38916
Phone: 662-412-2435

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 MACEDONIA WATER ASSN.

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

On the 16 day of JUNE 2011

Joel McNeece
.....

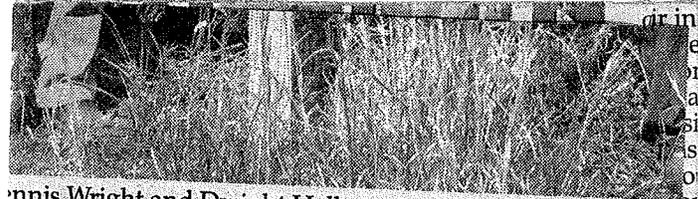
Joel McNeece
Publisher

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



Dennis Wright and Dwight Hellums. Photo by Steve Gulle

Calhoun County First recognized for Forest Stewardship

Tupelo, was pre- Forest Farm sign and Forest sign at the Forestry Associa- entered into the Tree Farm System in Calhoun County. It was enrolled in December 1960.

Also, Lee Eaton, the Calhoun and Chicawasaw County Service Forester with the Mississippi Forestry Commission lent Dr. Wright a hand with his sign installation. SF Eaton helped Dr. Wright meet the guidelines put forth for eligibility in the Tree Farm System and the Forest Stewardship Program.

The Calhoun County Forestry Association holds a dinner meeting quarterly, with forestry related program included, at Calhoun County MSU Extension Office in Pittsboro. Interested landowners are encouraged to attend.

There are more than 65 certified tree farmers in Calhoun County with thousands of acres enrolled. If you are interested in the Forest Stewardship Program or becoming a Mississippi Tree Farmer, please contact MFC Service Forester Lee Eaton at 601-456-3255 or one of the many other volunteer inspectors.

- ii. Full balance of delinquent water and sewer account
 - iii. Payment of amount sufficient to bring water deposit balance to \$100, if existing deposit is less than \$100
 - iv. Payment of amount sufficient to bring sewer deposit balance to \$100, if existing deposit is less than \$100
 - b. When water is disconnected due to non-payment under this policy, the meter shall be locked. Unlocking, removing or otherwise tampering with the lock by anyone other than a duly authorized employee of the City of Bruce shall be punishable by a fine of \$500.00, or 90 days imprisonment in the County Jail, or both.
 - c. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to tamper with or change any water meter, or to make or attempt to make any connection(s) to the City of Bruce water system without first obtaining a permit from the City of Bruce, Mississippi, and violation of this provision shall be punishable by a fine of \$500.00, or 90 days imprisonment in the County Jail, or both.
2. Cutoff policy and reconnection fee for customers on the City of Bruce sewer

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How can I get involved?

If you need to take special precautions? People who are more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population include 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. For more information on drinking water from their health care providers. If you are a public water system, you should follow the CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of contamination by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from 2 deep wells that are located in the Cordo Formation Aquifer.

How is my water treated?

Water source water assessment and its availability. A source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the vulnerability of our drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination and the information for each well. A report containing detailed information on how the vulnerability determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available upon request. The wells for Macedonia Water Association have received a clean, safe, and reliable water supply. We are pleased to report that our water meets or exceeds all state requirements.

What are the 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).

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Disinfection of Water Treatment 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

- 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 300 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
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Source Water Protection Tips

- 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 pet.
- 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 wetland 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. Macedonia 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 concentrations in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detect 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 substances. 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 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.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Range	Sample	Typical		
(as CDD)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(MCLG)	(MCL)	(MCL)	(MCL)		
Chlorine (as CDD)	4	4	0.48	0.4	0.51	2010	No	Water additive used to control bacteria
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.00064	ND	0.0006	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; Discharge from chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.616	ND	0.616	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries

Undetected Contaminants

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

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Range	Sample	Typical	
(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(MCLG)	(MCL)	(MCL)	(MCL)	
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	ND	ND	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Excess of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	ND	ND	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Excess of natural deposits
ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)							
ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/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 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 disinfectant which must be maintained in drinking water at all times to ensure a sufficient level of disinfection to control microbial contaminants.	
MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfection Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is no known or expected risk to health from the addition of a disinfectant to drinking water.	
MNR: Monitored Not Regulated	
MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level	

Contact Name: Ed Parker
 Address:
 273 HWY 9 South
 Calhoun City, MS 38916
 Phone: 662-412-2455

2011 JUL 23 AM 10:32

Macedonia Water Association's Consumer Confidence Report may be view at Chandler Drugs during business hours Monday through Saturday. Chandler Drugs is located on the Square in downtown Calhoun City.